

**NOTICE**—The undersigned intending to leave China for Europe in the course of next month, requests any one having claims against him to send in such to him on board the 'PLANTER' without delay.

JAMES STARKEY.

PLANTER, HONGKONG, 4th September, 1839.

**NOTICE**—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK, residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENNAND, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of PITCAIRNE, SYME & Co. at Batavia, SYME & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manila, from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manila, 22d July, 1839.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

**NOTICE**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

**NOTICE**—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office. Macao, 5th July, 1839.

#### ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

**THE** undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a pro rata exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta, Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co. Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co. In Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smith & Co. Canton, 9th November, 1838.

#### UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in. Canton, January 4th 1839. WETMORE & Co.

**ADVERTISEMENT**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc., which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s. 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao, Singapore 29th October 1838. J. H. MOOR.

#### FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE CHARLOTTE, Captain LIEBSCHWAGER, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to.

COWASJEE SAPOONJEE TABACK.

#### FOR SALE.

A fine Cow of ENGLISH BREED, in full milk; New CARPETS; Superior RHENISH WINE; SALAD OIL; VINEGAR; GIN, and sundry small STORES. Apply to P. MARCAL. Macao, 4th October, 1839.

#### FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES BANK Bills on London, at 180 Days Sight @ 4s. 11d. per dollar. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co. 10th September, 1839.

#### FOR SALE.

A burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong, or B. BARRETTO, Esq.—Macao. 10th September, 1839.

#### FOR SALE.

A BATCH of fine fresh Manila 4 and 5th SUPERIOR SEGARS in half and whole BOXES, BRONZE PATENT HANGING LAMPS, CANVAS and LINER and TWINE. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

#### FOR SALE.

A Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKEY in casks, by JAMES P. STURGIS. Macao, 6th August, 1839.

#### ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER and PRICE CURRENT, at 12 \$ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONSDIA BONDS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY. At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper. LINGUIST REPORTS.

**NOTICE**—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keon Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

**NOTICE**—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES of AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

#### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes	100 \$ 1
Linguist reports, reports of Caravans &c.	1. 50.
Policies and folio pages.	5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

#### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press, For one year payable in advance. \$ 12 For six Months. \$ 7 For three " " \$ 4 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office *Pr do Monte* at 30 cents each.

ART. V. Description of the tea plant; its name; cultivation; mode of curing the leaves; transportation to Canton; sale and foreign consumption; endeavors to raise the shrub in other countries. From the Chinese Repository for July. [Continued from last week's.]

The principal part of the supplies to the inhabitants of the countries on the west of China is raised in the continuous provinces, as Yunnan, Szechuen, and Kweichow. Little or none of it ever reaches Canton, but for delicacy of flavor and carefulness of preparation, it is said not to be inferior to that grown farther east. It finds its way throughout the steps of Chinese Tartary, and into Tibet; and from these regions passes over into Aham, Nepal, Butan, and Samarcand. It is related in the *Chao King*, that the tea first in the west of China was once exchanged to the Tartars for horses for the use of government. Russia consumes large quantities, which is stated to be of a superior flavor when it arrives at St. Petersburg, owing to the greater ease with which it can be preserved from dampness during the land-journey, compared with the voyage westward by sea. It is all carried from the northwest of China to Kiahkta, from whence it is distributed over that empire. Tea is a common beverage among the Tartars. To accommodate their nomadic habits, and make it easy of carriage, the tea is frequently cured by pressing the leaves, after a partial drying, into cakes, about 16 inches long by 12 wide, and about 1 1/2 thick, which are thoroughly dried in this shape. We believe it is boiled a little when used, but our information does not extend to the minutiae of the preparation of this *brick tea*, as it has been called.

There are other modes of curing tea adopted by the tribes resident on the west of China. "The Singphos have known and drank tea for many years," says Mr. Bruce, "but they cure it in a very different way from the Chinese. They pluck the tender leaves, and dry them a little in the sun; some put them out into the dew, and then again into the sun for three successive days; others, after a partial drying, put them into hot pans, turn them about until quite hot, and then pour them into a hollow bamboo, driving the mass down with a stick until it is full, holding and turning the bamboo over the fire all the time. The end is then closed with leaves, and the bamboo hung up; tea thus prepared will keep for years." Tea also forms part of the merchandize carried by the caravans between China and Burmah, from whence it gradually finds its way south to the Laos people, the Siamese, and Cambodians. However, we think it very improbable, if a part so universally diffused over the empire of China, restricts itself wholly to her borders; it is probably indigenous to some extent in these countries, as it is in Cochinchina, and has lately been found to be in Assam, and the borders of Tibet. By some of the tribes on the southwest, tea is used as a pickle, and the leaves are eaten, though the exhilarating properties of the infusion are well known. Specimens of tea have been brought to Canton from those regions rolled into balls, about the size of a peach, and then encased in leaves, two or three together.

Few nations use tea more universally than the Japanese, and none have it of a more delicate flavor, or take more pains in curing it. It is cultivated in most parts of the country; and as in China, the spots usually selected for it are on the acclivities of hills; it is sometimes planted in hedgerows, but the care taken of it is none the less. The most celebrated is the *Uddi tea*, so called from the hills where it is cultivated; it is the perquisite of the dairi, and is cured with extraordinary care. The Japanese sometimes triturate the cured leaves to a powder, and pour hot water upon them when lying on a sieve-like dish, and drink the infusion as it runs off; but this is not a common mode of using it, being, we understand, chiefly confined to marriage ceremonies.

Our mode of drinking tea with the addition of milk and sugar, while it may sometimes conceal the inferior taste of bad tea, in a measure destroys the fine aroma and delicate flavor of the finest tea, and renders them comparatively insipid. It would probably better the taste of our tea to imitate the Chinese mode of covering the cup until the liquid is drunk. The Chinese in all cases drink the simple infusion, and so common a beverage is it, that in the poorest houses, a pot is usually kept standing to quench thirst; and if a guest is not presented with a cup of tea, it is, ten to one, a designed omission, as it is in Turkey not to offer a dish of coffee.

When we consider the great demand for this beverage, it will not be thought strange if the Chinese sometimes tried to adulterate it with the dried leaves of other



plants; or if they should simulate the finer kinds by chemical agents; or if unfair attempts to increase the weight should be resorted to. When, however, we estimate the enormous amount manufactured for domestic and foreign use, we think it will be conceded that, (judging from the data in our possession,) there is proportionably but little garbling or deception practiced in this article. Attempts are made at Canton to deceive the purchaser, sometimes in one way, and sometimes in another. Young hyson is now and then made, in order to supply a sudden demand, by cutting up and sifting other kinds of green tea; and even when hard pressed taking black tea, and coloring it with a preparation of gypsum and Prussian blue, after cutting it up to a proper fineness. Mr. Davis describes the various processes which he witnessed in one of the pack-houses, in manufacturing a lot of young hyson in this manner. The variety of bohea, called *Canton bohea*, is sometimes adulterated, so as to resemble the very refuse of a firing-house. It was formerly customary, whenever a deception was detected in a lot on opening it in England, for the longest who sold the tea, to return two chests as an equivalent; but this somewhat excessive demand is now exchanged for a fair bill of damages, which the honest pay. The adulteration of teas is prohibited by the English laws under severe penalties. When one hears so much of the frauds practiced by the Chinese in adulterating teas, he would think the business was, of course, confined to them; but these restrictions indicate either, a great fear lest tea will be vitiated by the traders in that country, or a determination on the part of the lawgiver that it shall not be.

The Chinese themselves occasionally employ the leaves of other plants to eke out the genuine leaf, or wholly as a succedaneum for it; and this appears to be practiced to a much greater extent, especially in those quarters where tea is not cultivated, than one would suppose. A species of moss is sold in Shantung for this purpose; and we have been informed that a species of the family of Rhamnaceæ is employed by the poor peasantry in this region. Dr. Abel saw a kind of fern for sale in Nanchangfoo, that was employed as a substitute for it. It is highly probable that the leaves of some species of the Camellia are also taken instead of the true tea; in many points they resemble each other, in appearance as well as in their qualities; they are cultivated in the same regions, and both are called *cha* by the Chinese. While passing up and down the streets of this city, trays containing the refuse of tea are seen on shop-boards set out for sale; the coarse leaves are called *cha ken* or 'tea bones'; the fine dust-like powder, *cha mo* or 'tea-leavings.' We have once or twice seen other leaves than those from the tea plant among the 'tea bones'; and attempts of this sort are not unfrequently detected by the tea-inspectors.

The history of the origin and progress of the tea trade is one of the most interesting in the annals of commerce. Its gradual extension in Britain and America has also had almost as much to do with improving the social system in those favored countries—as well in softening the asperities, and cementing the bonds of the intercourse between all ranks of society—as it has in developing the enterprise of their merchants. The exhibition of all the happy effects which have resulted from the use of

the cups

That cheer but not inebriate;—the many associations that cluster around the tea-board, and the full meaning of the simple invitation, "Come and take tea with us this evening," belong to other pens; and we at present must content ourselves with a sketch of the commercial growth of this commodity.

The curious D'Israeli has collected various notices of its introduction into England. He thinks that it was used in Cromwell's time, from the fact that one of the Protector's tea-pots was subsequently in the possession of a virtuoso; but it is quite as likely that the latter owner called it a tea-pot from its resemblance to that article in his day, as that Oliver used it to boil water in for his tea. According to common accounts, the Dutch first carried tea to Europe, from whence, in 1666, it reached England; but there are authentic notices of its being known in London in 1660. However, its consumption was so limited for many years, that the whole of the importations were obtained from Bantam in Java, where the English had a factory; but from its first introduction, the use of it surely, and in a short time, rapidly extended. In 1670, the importations amounted to 79 pounds, but in fifteen years, they rose to 12,070 lbs. The rate of increase in its use in England is shown by the following table; which for the year 1839—supposing none to be exported to the continent—is nearly an average of two pounds avoirdupois for each individual.

1711	141.995	1780	5.588.315	1830	30.047.078
1735	1.380.199	1790	14.693.299	1834	28.347.300
1750	2.114.922	1800	20.358.702	1837	36.315.000
1760	2.293.613	1810	19.093.244	1838	36.416.366
1770	7.723.538	1820	22.452.050	1839	40.678.665

## Turkish and Egyptian Armies.

(From the Bombay Times of 3rd August.)  
Owing to an accident, the following letters from our

Cairo Correspondent did not reach us before our last number went to press. The first letter contains the latest news from Egypt, and was dispatched from Cairo by a dromedary to overtake the Steamer at Suez. The letters sent to the Consulates were written in French, and our Correspondent has transmitted to us copies of the originals. We present our readers with translations of them.

CAIRO, 7th July, 1839.

I had scarcely finished my last communication when I heard the report of the guns at the citadel, and, upon enquiry, learned that Ibrahim Pacha had gained a complete victory over the Sultan's troops. The particulars, however, were then not known, but as the *feu de joie* was to take place three times a day, and continue for three days, it was naturally presumed something very extraordinary had taken place, and that the whole Turkish army had been swept away. Next day, (2d July,) a copy of following letter was sent to the Consulates—and ordered to be printed in Turkish, for general circulation.

Letter of H H Ibrahim Pacha to Abbas Pacha. Rigeikib, 1st Roubalaker 1255 or 25th June, 1839.

The armies encountered to-day at Reserib beyond Aleppo. The Infantry and Artillery were alone engaged. After a conflict of two hours, the Egyptian army remained victorious by the assistance of God. The army of Constantinople, not being able to resist the Egyptian soldiers, was obliged to abandon its camp, its guns, its baggage, and its stores, which have fallen into the power of the conquerors. The army of the enemy is completely broken, and it, as well as its Commander in Chief, Hafiz, is flying. Ibrahim Pacha has taken possession of the most elevated tent of the Turkish General, in which he writes this letter.

(Signed) IBRAHIM PACHA.

The following is a copy of a letter circulated on the same day.

Cairo, Palace of Ibrahim Pacha, 10th Roubalaker 1255.

SIR,—Glory to the triumphant arms of Ibrahim Pacha! That illustrious warrior cannot cease to conquer. A few years ago, Konih saw the numerous battalions of the Sultan fly before him. Well! that lesson was not sufficiently strong. Mahmoud has thought proper to renew the war. He covers the frontiers of Syria with innumerable legions. Ibrahim has reappeared, and two hours have sufficed for his valour to annihilate them. The army of the Sultan no longer exists. Part of it has been destroyed, and those who have escaped the carnage have either been made prisoners, or have fled. The Turkish General gave the first example of cowardice, by flying shamefully.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant, SERAF H. H. IBRAHIM PACHA.

The details of this battle Ibrahim Pacha had not received. He is waiting for the reports of Achmed and Sullyman Pachas. As yet he has only heard of the death of Ibrahim Bey, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Guards. You may readily imagine we are anxiously waiting for other accounts, as it seems hardly possible so serious an action could have been terminated in two hours, and with such loss to the vanquished. However, if true, it is not quite such a wonderful affair as would at first appear, as only 6,000 of the Turkish troops had passed the Euphrates, the waters having run with such rapidity as to destroy the bridge of boats—and they must have been engaged with the whole of Ibrahim Pacha's force, not less than 60,000 strong. The Sultan can better bear a defeat than the Pacha, who, when defeated, (and defeated he must be, the Sultan having two armies of 40 and 50,000 men yet in reserve) will have the whole of Syria upon him—and if the worst should happen to the Sultan, he will be assisted by the European powers. The Russian Consul General, in conjunction with the Austrian Consul General, proposed to the Pacha that he should withdraw his troops from Syria, and that the Sultan should recross the frontiers:—that Egypt should be guaranteed to him and his, upon paying regularly the tribute. This proposition His Highness would not listen to—but it shows clearly with whom the powers side. The English fleet left Malta on the 1st instant for Alexandria—to protect the English—on dit—it certainly is time we had some vessel of war there—it is more than two years since the British pendant, excepting on board a coal ship, and the packets, has been seen off Egypt. Arabs are getting very insolent and imagine themselves invincible:—only two days ago, a cavalry soldier drew his sword upon an Englishman in a frank shop, in the mosque of Frank street.—Such occurrences are somewhat too common now, and the presence of a British fleet off Alexandria, will make the native authorities more attentive to our complaints.

Z.

## Loss of the Manchester.

The following account of the loss of the barque *Manchester*, free-trader, on her voyage from Bombay to China, has been handed us by a friend. Mr. HUTTON, the 2nd Mate of that vessel by whom the narrative is signed, arrived here in the *Thomas Coultis*, by which vessel it will be seen that the boat

containing himself and a part of the *Manchester's* crew, had been picked up:—

July 15th, 1839.—The barque *Manchester*, F. Wilson, Commander, sailed from Bombay with a cargo of cotton, gums, ebony, &c. and a crew of twenty seven persons, and one passenger, bound for China, and for several days encountered hard, squally, unsettled weather, on the Malabar coast. About the 21th the ship began to make so much more water than usual that the pumps could not be left. On the 29th the leak increasing, it became necessary to call all hands to the pumps and relieve every hour, the ship's head was got to the N. W. for Ceylon, until the first of August, when at 10 a. m. sounded the well and found 9 feet of water in it. A consultation was held by the Captain his Officers &c., and it was agreed to abandon the ship under the impression that she would not float more than 12 hours longer, as she had already settled considerably in the water. The long-boat was hoisted out, and two casks of water, one of bread, and a few tins of preserved meats, two barrels of salt pork &c. put on board, Capt. WILSON, Mr. PHILLIPS, passenger, and 15 men and boys in her, cast off and left the ship; when the pinnace was lowered, the 2nd mate and 5 hands and necessities were in and ready, cast off. When the gig was lowered and ready to leave, the pumps were sounded, and found 15½ feet of water. The ship being very uneasy, left her and joined the long-boat and pinnace, and immediately made sail for Ceylon. The gig being unfit to carry sail, towed her a stern of the long-boat.

August 2nd. At 6 a. m. found the gig useless, cast off and let her go adrift, this day the sea running high, and the boats shipping a deal of water, and considering it dangerous to continue our course to Ceylon, bore away for Acheen-head.

August 4th. The sea running high, nailed a cloth of canvas round the boat, which prevented them from swamping. August 5th, the latitude by observation was 2° 22' North, moderate weather throughout the night.

August 6th. Same weather, latitude observed 2° 32' North, longitude by chronometer 88° 08' East.

August 7th. Commenced with strong breezes and squally with heavy showers of rain. At noon latitude observed 2° 57' North. Longitude 90° 05' East. August 8th, squally unsettled weather, latitude observed 3° 51' N. longitude 92° 53' East. August 9th, more moderate, but the sea running high, latitude observed 5° 03' North, longitude 94 East. At 3 p. m. saw the land bearing about E. N. E. midnight squally with a high sea running.

August 10th. At day light rounded Acheen, head with a strong breeze and a high sea. At noon saw a sail to windward steering to the N. W.; midnight moderate breeze with a long ground swell. 11th Light airs and variable, the land in sight, distance from 15 to 20 miles. At 4 p. m. lost sight of the land. At 10 p. m. a hard squall from the N. W. with heavy rain and thick weather, lost sight of the long-boat's light, lay to until about 8 o'clock a. m. on the 11th when the light was seen, made sail and stood towards it, but in about 10 minutes lost it again, lowered the sail and lay to until day-light, when not seeing anything, made sail and stood to the southward by the sun, as there was no compass in the boat. About 8 a. m. examined our stock of provisions and found about 1½ lbs. of salt pork, about 2 lbs. of bread, wet and sour, and ¼ a gallon of water—served out to each man about 2 ozs. of pork, ½ lb. of bread. The wind falling light, got the oars out and rowed to the southward. At noon calm land clear hot weather, latitude by observation 6° 08' North. At 4 p. m. saw the land bearing about south; calm; and continued rowing until 9 p. m. when being fatigued, set the watch and lay down to rest.

August 13th. Dark, cloudy weather with squalls, and heavy rain, caught about 3 gallons of rain water, served out the same quantity of provisions to each man as yesterday and commenced rowing to the southward, in hopes of gaining the land. At noon a light breeze from the Eastward, sailing and rowing, latitude observed 5° 57' North. At about 9 p. m. Wm. PARRY rowing the after oar descried a sail on the lee-quarter, hoisted the union jack and steered towards her, at 4 p. m. got alongside the barque *Thomas Coultis*, Capt. ROBERT WARNER, from Bombay bound to Singapore and China, where we were most hospitably received, and for which we cannot be too grateful. At 8 p. m. a blue-light was burned and a light hoisted at the mizen peak in hopes of picking up the long-boat. At midnight a



blue-light was burned, but no appearance of the long-boat, and I sincerely hope that she is safe in Pulo Penang.

WM. HUTTON.  
2nd Mate.

Singapore Free Press, Aug. 29.

**Siam.**—By the arrival of the *Gulnare* since our last from Siam, we have received accounts from Bangkok of the 21 ultimo, at which date the market still continued in a very depressed state. A new measure was also in contemplation by the government which, if carried into effect, was likely to prove a material impediment to a continuance of commercial intercourse with Siam to the same extent as of late years. This was, to levy upon all square rigged vessels arriving at Bangkok the full tonnage duty of 1700 teals per fathom, no matter how often the vessel might go there in the course of a year. The practice had formerly been to charge this duty only once in the year, the vessel paying it having the privilege of returning, subject to a duty of only 600 or 700 teals, and never exceeding the latter. On this footing the ships from Bombay have traded for more than the last 10 years, and were thus frequently enabled, after discharging their original cargo at Bangkok, to return to this port and make three or four trips back and forward in the course of the year. The shipping that pined exclusively between this port and Siam, also enjoyed the same privilege, to which it is principally owing that this intercourse has become so active; but as the imposition of such an exorbitant tax every voyage would absorb all the profits of the adventure, this branch of the trade must receive a considerable check, unless the authorities at Bangkok abandon the measure, which is in all respects a most impolitic one—as the state of their revenues accruing from foreign trade will very soon discover to them, should they in their folly attempt any such experiment.

A small Cochinchinese junk from *Turon*, or some other port of Cochinchina, with which country the Siamese are not on the most friendly terms, bound for Singapore, having set sail rather late in the season, had drifted into the gulf of Siam and put into *Chantiboon*. The Nakhoda and crew were there seized by the governor, and sent up to Bangkok as spies; and it was supposed the vessel and cargo would be confiscated and her people bastinadoed.

The 24 Chinese seized in the *Sampun Pakat* with Opium from this, were suffering a cruel incarceration, chained together three by three loaded with irons, and each party confined in a separate prison.

Letters had been received from Dr. Richardson, on his way to Maulmain, dated 15th June from *Jabong* near *Zemmay*. His treatment, similar to what he had experienced at Bangkok, had been confined throughout to mere empty professions.—*Ibidem*.

**A CHINESE CHRESTOMATY, in the Canton Dialect.** CHINA, printed for the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Price to subscribers, Eight Spanish Dollars per Copy. Since by the unrestricted opening of the trade to China, a much greater number of foreigners have come in contact with the Chinese than was formerly the case, the acquisition of their language, if only for the common purposes of every day life, has become a matter of greater necessity than heretofore; but the real difficulties of the language no less than imaginary ones, have hitherto deterred many from attempting its study. These difficulties consist partly in the written characters of the language, which to be well known require a good memory and much and constant practice; in the spoken language itself which, consisting of monosyllables only, requires from the speaker a great many inflections of the voice, to express different objects with sounds so slightly differing, that our alphabet is incapable of marking them; practice and a good ear will however master these; in the paucity and dearth of elementary books to teach foreigners; and lastly in the circumstance that, with but trifling exceptions, all the attention of the sinologues has been hitherto bestowed on the Peking or Mandarin dialect, which, though the language of literature, is not that spoken here, and its acquisition is consequently of little use to the merchant who wishes to make himself acquainted with the language of those he is in immediate contact with.

The first and the two last of the difficulties here enumerated it is intended to obviate by the publication now before us, the fruit of the labors of the Rev. Mr. BAINMAN, to whom the Chinese student is beholden for placing the acquisition of the Can-

ton dialect more easily within his reach. Hitherto only the first volume of the *Chrestomathy* has issued from the press; it is a quarto volume of 276 closely printed pages; two more of equal size are to follow, and its price to subscribers is only eight dollars. The work is exceeding well got up and would do credit to any printing establishment else where.

We shall close our remarks with part of the Preface which will give our readers a more complete insight into the objects proposed to be attained by this publication.

#### "I. OBJECT OF THE CHRESTOMATY.

"The *Chrestomathy* is designed to furnish a series of easy lessons—comprising, as its title indicates, simple instruction, or that which is plain and useful. Its object is threefold: to aid foreigners in learning the Chinese, to assist native youth in acquiring the English tongue, and to ascertain how far this language can be expressed and acquired through the medium of the Roman letters. Throughout the work, the English, the Chinese characters, and their sounds, occupy three distinct and parallel columns, on each page. The Chinese, in the middle column, is written in the local dialect, excepting only the extracts from the classics and other standard works, with form of edicts, &c. The English, in the column on the left, is a translation of the Chinese; and the sounds, or the Romanized Chinese, fill the column on the right. A few notes and explanations designed to illustrate the text, are supplied at the bottom of each page.

"Used from time immemorial, often by clans having but little intercourse with each other, perhaps in some instances extending to tribes once distinct from the Chinese, this language gradually branched into dialects, some more and some less removed from the original tongue. These dialects are not less different from each other, than the cognate languages of Europe; and the principal ones, like the Italian and its many kindred branches, require separate elementary treatises to facilitate their acquisition. Of such works the Chinese have but few; and those few are of little value; and none of them have yet been translated. For acquiring a knowledge of the Chinese language, appropriately so styled—or that form of it generally used by the literati, and by officers of government, and hence sometimes, and perhaps erroneously, called the mandarin or court dialect—the works of Prémare, Marshman, Morrison, and Rémusat, are well-known and highly approved. For studying one of the principal dialects of Fuhkin, Mr. Medhurst's Dictionary is a valuable acquisition. But, excepting a small Vocabulary, published by Dr. Morrison in 1839, no work of any note has yet been provided for the student in this dialect spoken by all the inhabitants of this metropolis, and by great numbers in adjacent cities and villages. Such neglect of this language, after more than two centuries of intercourse with the people of Canton, ought not to be continued. And it is hoped that the *Chrestomathy* will be regarded as neither unseasonable nor undemanding, appearing under circumstances, and in a time like the present.

#### "II. CHARACTER OF THIS DIALECT.

"Varieties in the modes of speech and deviations from the most approved usages, exist in every tongue; and it is often difficult to determine which should be regarded as the standard. The usage now most prevalent in Peking, among the people about the court, differs considerably from that once dominant, and still extensively used, known as the Nanking dialect, or the language of the southern court. With their present knowledge, foreigners are unable to ascertain even the number of dialects spoken within the empire. However, with reference to all that are known, a few particulars ought to be here noticed. In the first place, the differences, between the colloquial style and that generally used in books, seem to be greater among the Chinese than they are among the people who speak other languages; but these differences are not everywhere the same. For example, in that dialect given in Mr. Medhurst's Dictionary, the differences between the colloquial and the written idioms are very much greater than they are in the dialect of Canton. In the second place, the standard works, which form the great body of national literature, are read and understood with nearly equal ease by the Chinese in every part of the empire, however much their local dialects may differ from the style of those works. In the third place, the system of intonation, except in a few instances, remains uniform and unchanged in all the dialects. And, in the fourth place, the characters preserve an unvarying form in

all parts of the empire. A partial exception to this, however, is occasioned by the use of well-known characters to express local phrases; in all these cases, regard is had only to the sound of the characters; the addition is usually that of *hau* (a mouth) to the left side.

"The characteristics of the Canton dialect are limited to the pronunciation, choice, and collocation of words. In these three particulars, the deviations from the standard language are less than in many of the other dialects; still they are too numerous to be here specified. A reference to Morrison's Dictionary or Grammar, will show the principal differences in pronunciation. And a careful comparison, throughout the following pages of the extracts from standard works with the sections written in the local dialect, will sufficiently illustrate its peculiarities in the choice and collocation of words. The books written in this dialect are but few, and they are sometimes accompanied with glossaries, containing explanations of the dialectical words and phrases.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 5th Oct. 1839.

We stated in our last that the circumstances in which the foreign community of Canton finds itself at present, might probably oblige us for a while to discontinue the publication of our paper. We have since determined on carrying it on, but the size of the present paper will inform our readers that we have shortened sail till the storm shall have blown over. Our reasons for thus reducing its dimensions are several: the difficulty of filling so large a paper with interesting matter, now that our intercourse both with foreign parts and the Chinese is irregular and interrupted, is one of the principal; greater economy has also its share in the change, but we hope our subscribers will find the usefulness of the paper not lessened, since they will meet with nearly as much printed matter as it contained when issued at Canton, without the Prices Current and the statements of Exports of Teas to England and America, the former of these is useless at present, and the latter not obtainable. As soon as the revival of trade shall render their publication again useful we will return to the broad sheet as before.

There have been several arrivals during the week: the *Linconia Ann*, and the *John O'Gauat* Brit., from Liverpool, the former the 11th, the latter the 19th June. The *John O'Gauat* made a passage of only 84 days to Batavia, where she staid 10 days, inclusive of which she performed the whole passage to China in 103 days. Her English packers were forwarded from Batavia, we are told, by the *Faerie Queen* not yet arrived. On the day before yesterday a ship of war was seen in the roads; she proceeded immediately eastward, and is supposed to be the *Herald* frigate, known to have arrived lately at Singapore from New South Wales. Another ship of war is since reported to have proceeded to Hongkong. For other arrivals we refer to our shipping report.

A Portuguese sailingmaster of a Chinese junk reports to have seen in Lat. 18 North, a ship dismasted and waterlogged; We know not why he did not go near to see if assistance could be given; the same junk afterwards fell in with the wreck of *masu*, supposed to be from the same ship. Fears are entertained for the safety of the *Thomas Coutts* which vessel left Singapore for China on the 29th August, and is not yet arrived.

We informed our readers last week that negotiations were being carried on by intervention of the Macao authorities between the Chinese and English with a view to a temporary settlement of the existing differences. On Saturday, last however, Capt. Elliot, at ten o'clock in the morning, suddenly left Macao, and the Frigate sailed away for Hongkong. This sudden departure, so ill corresponding with Capt. Elliot's expressed intention of remaining at Macao some days longer, to terminate the negotiations then pending, led us to suppose that Capt. Elliot must have received information that the Chinese actually intended to commence hostilities at Hongkong, and that on this account Capt. Smith hastened back thither, to afford protection. From all we can learn on the subject of warlike preparations of the Chinese, it really seems to be the case that a great many warjunks have collected at Lintin, near Kowloon, and other places close to Hong-



kong, and that rafts have been constructed, and fire-ships got ready. An easterly gale which blew from Saturday to Wednesday, prevented the Frigate from reaching Hongkong, the weather obliging her to anchor off Lantau; she arrived at Hongkong the day before yesterday, where the fleet was quite safe, nor had the Chinese made any attempts to molest it. Meanwhile on Sunday last the Portuguese authorities received a communication from the Commissioner, "containing another for Capt. Elliot, which was to have been forwarded to him on the following day by the *Psyche*, which vessel did however, owing to the gale, not leave finally till Tuesday last. This communication from the Commissioner is said to be to the following effect, viz: That the English may return and live at Macao, provided such of the 16 proscribed, who have not yet left, come to Macao, whence, after having arranged their affairs, they must embark, and leave the country; provided also all the ships that delivered Opium at Chumpee leave the China seas forthwith; the other ships containing Cargo to be allowed to discharge it outside, at Chumpee or such other place as shall be agreed on with the Hongmerchants; The demand for the delivery of an expiatory victim for the death of Lin Weihe at Hongkong, is for the present not to be mooted. There is also another clause in this proposal of adjustment which requires of Capt. Elliot to pledge himself that no more Opium is to be brought into the China Seas.

Though we have reason to confide in the source whence we obtained this abstract of the Commissioner's Chop to Capt. Elliot, we do not pledge ourselves to its perfect truth, and though one great difficulty to a temporary arrangement has been removed, by the Chinese not for the present pressing the delivery of an Englishman, yet we do not see that the objections to others of the demands of the Yum-chae can be easily removed. The demand that Capt. Elliot should pledge himself that no more Opium be brought into the Chinese waters, is perfectly extravagant, for, supposing that English vessels are not in future to bring it, and how to prevent even this, must, we suppose, exceed Capt. Elliot's powers, it being by no means against the English law to trade in Opium, then the demand would be supplied under every other flag that now trades to China, for so long as the taste for the drug continues, and so long as the Chinese find means to introduce it into the country, so long will foreigners supply it. Let us suppose, for instance, that the Indian Government prohibits its cultivation in Bengal, the Malwarries will grow it in greater quantities than they have hitherto done; should the influence of the Indian Government be exerted against its production in Malwa and other independent states, then we have no doubt that we shall see it grown in America, in Java, in Luconia, in fine, wherever climate and soil are favorable to its production. It is only vigorous measures of the Chinese Government itself that may possibly prevent the importation, or a moral influence which may restrain the people themselves from the indulgence in the drug.

The first of these means, powerful as we have seen their government to be over its own people, will be rendered unattainable, partly by the immense extent of coast which would require an enormously expensive preventive service, and, secondly by the known venality of Chinese government officers, whose zeal in their country's service would soon, we fear, be undermined by bribery. Moral influence may become so powerful among the people themselves, as to prevail on them to leave off the use of Opium; we think it not improbable that such influence has already been exercised, in a great degree, by the many writings, partly from the pens of the highest officers of the state, even of the Emperor himself, partly from those of private individuals, condemning the use of Opium in the severest terms, threatening if indulged in to excess, not only with the contempt of friends and acquaintance, but also with the severity of the law; respect for morality, or fear of punishment may therefore deter many; yet by far the greater number of a people so essentially sensual as the Chinese, and habitually but little restrained by religious or moral considerations, will continue to gratify their appetite at whatever expense or pains.

We now come to the consideration of the commissioner's proposal that the ships now with cargoes at Hongkong are to discharge them at Chumpee or elsewhere outside the Bogue, and that the Hong merchants are to settle where such discharge is to

take place. We believe that Macao has been thought of as the fittest place, but that the Hong merchants oppose themselves to this. But supposing that the offer of discharging the immense quantity of British property, now collected in seventy ships at Hongkong, be accepted, in what manner will the Chinese pay for it, or is it intended to give all this property into the keeping of the Chinese, and trust to their honesty for the returns? We know that the Hong merchants, with few exceptions, are men of no substance; we are aware of the unceasing exactions made upon them by the Chinese authorities, which will be greater now than ever, as they are expected to pay for the extra-fortifications on the river, and for the warlike preparations lately made at Hongkong; and every one of our readers must be sufficiently convinced that the consequences of the treatment the British have suffered, may be such as to render it very undesirable to leave any British property in the power of the Chinese, before the differences now pending shall have been settled. As to the Chinese making immediate payment for the goods, either by barter or in Cash; the former they are incapable of doing whilst the trade is in the hands of the Co-hong, and the latter, besides their incapacity, would not be permitted by their government.

Thus we apprehend almost insuperable obstacles to settlement such as at present proposed; however, the next arrival from Hongkong will probably bring Capt. Elliot's answer, or an account at least of what is likely to be the result of the negotiations.

No satisfactory answer has yet been received from the Chinese authorities, respecting the burning of the Spanish Brig *Bibiano*. All applications on the subject have remained unanswered, and the mate and 4 sailors still remain in the custody of the Chinese.

## (Communicated.)

*Siam.* Private letters from Bangkok inform us that inoculation has been greatly extended there during the last season; some ten thousand or more persons principally in the palace and in the families of the nobles, have been inoculated by Dr. Bradley; for which his "magnificent majesty," has been pleased to present him 2400 ticals as a token of his royal regards. From one of the letters, we quote the following on the subject of opium.

"His majesty has lately issued a new edict against the introduction and use of opium in this kingdom, and requested the use of our press to print it. We have printed at his expense, and according to his request, 10,000 copies. The immediate cause of this new edict was the following. Three large boats or proas loaded with opium from Singapore, armed and containing about 30 Chinamen each, were heard to be selling it at out places on the Gulf. The Siamese hearing this sent to take them; the smugglers fired upon the Siamese, who returned the fire and killed 7 men, and took one of the boats. On investigating the matter, the king found a great number of his subjects were connected in purchasing opium. About the same time a number of junks recently from China had full cargoes of opium. Officers were sent into every town and village in the kingdom to investigate the subject. His majesty issued his edict, in which he offered pardon to who had opium, on condition they would deliver it up to be burned, and threatened death to all who should hereafter either buy or use it. For nearly two months, his officers have been scouring the country of this drug, at all hazards. We pity the poor creatures who have been accustomed to use it, but cannot but rejoice at the prospect of the removal of so great an evil. His majesty, however, has permitted a very small quantity to be restored to those who cannot break off the use of it immediately, but gives them to understand, that when it is gone they are to have no more for ever. Two or 3 ships from Singapore, &c., happening to come up at the time having, as was said, opium, were obliged to secrete it and take it back. The opium business is not yet completed; new discoveries are daily made, and for a number of days past, it is said the burning of the precious drug has gone on at a great rate."

"P. S. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Bangkok last March. It took place about 4 o'clock in the morning, and aroused all the inhabitants from their slumbers. Those in the floating houses thought they were floating down the river, while those on land, thought thieves were breaking

into their houses, and the cry of "thief! thief!" was heard in every direction. No great damage, however, was done. The day following, one or two slight shocks were felt."

Advices from Manila of 16th September state that the coming Crop of Rice was again expected to be very short, and that in consequence the importation of that grain would probably be permitted. We find it quoted in the "*Precios Corrientes de Manila*" at \$2. @ 2.12½ per Caban of 133 lbs for fine white, and at \$1.87½ @ 2 per Caban of 139 @ 130 lbs for Cargo.

## BIRTH.

On the 26th August, on board the *Scotch Castle* at Hongkong, the Lady of A. C. MACLEAN, esq., of a Son.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Brit. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Ann*, from Bombay and Singapore; *John O'Gaunt*, from Liverpool 19th June, and Batavia 17th September; *General Kyd*, from Madras and Singapore. Amer. *Luconia*, from Liverpool, 11th June; *Navigator*, from Batavia, Valparaiso, New York, 30th May Port. *Providencia*, Xavier, from Java. Span. *Legaspi*, Barrera, from Manila.

**PASSENGER.**—Per *Luconia*, Mr. Hubbell. **SAILED or DESPATCHED.**—We have heard of none.

The Brit. *Triumph* from Bombay, left Singapore on the 3d September, and the *Thomas Counts* on the 28th August both for China.

**PASSED ANJER**, on the 14th September, from Cadiz, bound for Manila, Span. ship *Colon*, with 134 passengers.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

The *Eucles* is under dispatch for England.

**VESSELS AT HONGKONG** etc., Brit. *Jane*, Lord Amherst, *Harrier*, *Psyche*, *Hercules*, *Austen*, *Jardine*, *Mermaid*, *Isabella*, *Anna*, *Mithras*, *Rosa*, *Governor Findlay*, *Mavis*, *Pearl*, *Thistle*, *Lady Hayes*, *Syed Khan*, *Hannah*, *Carnatic*, *Mangalore*, *Copeland*, *Tory*, *Edmonstone*, *John Marsh*, *John Horton*, *Lama*, *Fort William*, *Cornwallis*, *Eucles*, *Cambridge*, *General Wood*, *Charlotte*, *Charles Forbes*, *Belhaven*, *Hannah*, *Stains Castle*, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Fantillari*, *Sultana*, *Pekoe*, *Scotch Castle*, *Heroine*, *Harlequin*, *Myram Dyaram*, *Caledonia*, *Singapore Packet*, *Planter*, *Lambton*, *Shah Allum*, *Allaleve*, *Manly*, *Cordelia*, *H. M. S. Volage*, *Good Success*, *Castle Huntly*, *Earl Balcarras*, *Charles Grant*, *Lady Nugent*, *Frederick Huth*, *Black Joke*, *Ternate*, *Myram Dyaram*, *Asia Felix*, *Aliet Rahaman*, *Earl of Clare*, *Col. Burney*, *General Kyd*, *Aber. Robinson*, *Ann*, *John O'Gaunt*.

Amer. *Albion*, *Lion*, *Levant*, *Valparaiso*, *Luconia*, *Navigator*.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 19th June, ♀ *John O'Gaunt*. UNITED STATES, 30th May, ♀ *Valparaiso*. CALCUTTA, 6th August, ♀ *Abercrombie Robinson*. BOMBAY, 7th August, ♀ *Ann*. SINGAPORE, 10th September, ♀ *Ann*. JAVA, 17th September, ♀ *John O'Gaunt*. MANILA, 17th September, ♀ *Legaspi*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Gordon & Talbot.		Russell & Co.	
Amer. Cynthia,	Johnson,	Amer. Canton Packet,	
Dan. L'Esperance,		" Linton,	Endicott,
J. D. Sward,		" Apthorpe,	Gay,
Amer. Osage,	Perit,	" Rose,	
G. Nye jr.		Dan. Mithras,	
" Oneida,	Barrell,	Brem Wm. Ludwig,	Kobne,
J. M. Bull,		" G. Washington	
" Providence,	Peirce,	Wetmore & Co.	
Olyphant & Co.		Amer. Oscar,	Carter,
" Talbot,	Storey,	" Morea,	Watson,

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## CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 2.]

Macao, Saturday, 12th October, 1839.

[No. 210.]

**NOTICE**—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK, residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENNAN, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of PITCAIRNE, SYME & Co. at Batavia, SYME & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manila, from and since the 1st October, 1838. Manila, 22d July, 1839.

KER, MURRAY &amp; Co.

**NOTICE**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM ANRAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

**NOTICE**—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office. Macao, 5th July, 1839.

## ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

**THE** undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIEL &amp; Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office. Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co. Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co. in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smith & Co. Canton, 9th November, 1838.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE &amp; Co.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

**THE** CHARLOTTE, Captain LIEB-SCHWAGER, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to.

COWASJEE SAPOCKJEE TABACK.

## FOR SALE.

A fine Cow of ENGLISH BREED, in full milk; New CARPETS; Superior RUENISH WINE; SALAD OIL; VINEGAR; Gin, and sundry small STORES. Apply to

P. MARCAL.

Macao, 4th October, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES BANK Bills on London, at 180 Days Sight @ 4s. 11d. per dollar. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co. 10th September, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

A burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON &amp; Co.—Hongkong or B. BARRETT, Esq.—MACAO.

10th September, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

A BATCH of fine fresh Manila 4 and 5th SUPERIOR SEGARS in half and whole BOXES, BRONZE PATENT HANGING LAMPS, CANVAS and LINES and TWINE. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

A Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKY in casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
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For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three „..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,

As it is very possible, nay very probable, that hostilities may ensue between Great Britain and China in consequence of late events, I have proposed to myself the following question: how ought these hostilities to be conducted on our part, so as to ensure the most beneficial results to us?

Before venturing to discuss such a delicate question, I beg to lay down a few observations, which I trust will be admitted as so many axioms, on which the conclusion arrived at in the following may be safely based:—these are

1st. That our object is Trade, not Conquest, not the getting into our possession so many provinces or departments of the Celestial Empire, but to open new markets to British enterprise, and find new vents for our redundant manufactures.

2ndly. That Trade being our object, and mutual confidence and friendship being necessary for the carrying on of Trade, whatever measures we may find it necessary to take against the Chinese government, we must make it our first object to protect, cherish, and refrain from injuring, the Chinese people.

3rdly. That our plans be laid with that cool deliberation, and carried into effect with that attention to moderation, justice and regard to the public and private rights of others, that we may give no third state a pretence for interfering.

4th. That in putting any of our military or naval plans in execution, we employ such numbers and such *moyens militaires* as always to make victory certain, so that on no occasion may we allow the Chinese the slightest pretext for claiming the smallest advantage over us, as was too much the case at the unfortunate affair of Kowlung. Unless we attend most particularly to this, if we permit the Chinese to beat us even if the odds be twenty to one, still if they beat us, our prestige of superiority is gone, and our cause lost, even before we have well begun it.

Hoping that these will be admitted, nem. con., I proceed to discuss the various ways in which the Chinese Territory may be attacked.

1st. By land, suppose an army of 100,000 men were to march from Hindostan—follow partly the route of our present army of Indus and on getting to Cabool or Cashmere, steer N. E. for either Ele or Yarkand, take these, march thro' the Chinese mahomedan Territory, the Country of the Mongols, cross the Sha mo or great sandy desert—why in six months time they might (if they met no opposition) reach that part of the great wall at Haigan within 100 miles of Peking. But how many of the 100,000 men would be in fighting condition? Who would drag their artillery, baggage, and ammunition for 3 to 4,000 miles over mountain, valley and forest? and who would find them water in the sandy desert? The wandering of the Children of Israel in the wilderness would be nothing to their's! This route may therefore at once be declared impossible. Suppose then we try the following. March our army thro' the Ghorka territory, across the Nepal mountains, thro' Thibet, and debouch in Tartary, Kansuh, Shense, or the North of Szechuen, just as we may find the road most agreeable, then steer E. by N. for Peking? But who is to march our army and transport our artillery over these stupendous mountains? Why, Napoleon's or Hannibal's march over the Alps would be mere boy's play to that of the brave British across a ridge of the Himalayas. Let us try it then thro' our Assam territory a little farther down. I am not aware if anything in the

shape of a road has yet been found there by Europeans. We would require to march our army over clearings where the foot of civilized man never yet trod, thro' jungle the abode of wild beasts, and swamps the abode of sickness and pestilence, and after quieting some half a dozen tribes of savage mountaineers, within a month (that is to say if the army could only live without food for so long) we should find ourselves on the borders of Szechuen, and a march of just 1,200 miles more nearly N. E. would about take us to Peking. Tho' perhaps some what easier than the two former routes, yet it does not look very inviting, and I would bet on to one that the Russians would sooner reach Calcutta via Afghanistan, than we should reach Peking via Assam. Shall we try Birmah then? I know very well that a pretty good road exists from Birmah into Yunnan, and as a Chinese army has frequently been marched into Birmah, I know of no natural impediment why an Anglo-Burmese army might not be marched into China. But it seems to me that the Burmese would like much better to defend their feudal superior, the Emperor of China, than to aid us in attacking him. Were they to promise to be neutral, I fear their neutrality would be somewhat like that of the King of Hungary towards poor Peter the Hermit and his crew; but still, allowing them to aid and abet us, I doubt even with their assistance our ability to survey the diagonal of China proper, which is a pretty interesting little promenade somewhat above 1,500 miles! In one word, I believe the undertaking impossible, and I believe that the man who would seriously propose such a scheme, could not be in his right mind. The madness of our forefathers the crusaders were wisdom itself, compared with any attempt we might make to invade China by land! and I rather think that our present expedition into Afghanistan has sickened both the Home and Indian authorities of such undertakings for some time at least.

2ndly. By sea. Supposing we determined to attack China with a large fleet and army, I presume that Peking would be the point of attack? To attack any other point were useless or worse than useless; even if we over-run a province or two, their system of government would still go on as before, they would pour army upon army until the invaders sank under overwhelming numbers, whereas the fall of Peking would probably dissolve the present Tartaro-Chinese dynasty. But let us examine the obstacles in the way of taking Peking. The climate of Peking is dreadfully cold in winter. A sepoy army would be frozen to death there, as also would the white soldiers who have lived many years in India; so we must have fresh, hale, jolly, red-cheeked soldiers from Europe for a job of this kind in a place as cold as the North pole. Well considering that these jolly bull-dogs have got the task before them of storming a City of two millions of inhabitants, defended by the best and bravest of China and Tartary, all of whom are sworn to conquer or die; that they must effect a landing amid great opposition; that they must march about 120 miles with man, woman, and child in deadly opposition, (from Teen tai) before they reach Peking; that, in the landing and march, a good many of them would perhaps get knocked on the head, and being a long way from home their loss could not be supplied in a moment; I say, taking all these things into consideration, surely you will grant me at the very least 50,000 of these hale strong fellows for the storming of Peking. To convey this number of red coats some 15,000 odd miles, we must have at least from 15 to 20,000 jolly red-cheeked British tars, and to transport the whole armament thither, would be required at the least, ten ships of the line, twenty frigates, a hundred transports, a dozen steamers with a number of bombketches, rocket-boats and flat bottomed boats for disembarkation. By the time the bill of fare for this costly entertainment came to be made out, it's total would astonish the most liberal ministry that ever swayed the destinies of the British Empire: but the bill don't end here. I presume that on landing at Teen



tsin we should not set fire to this splendid fleet of ours, as Hernan Cortez did to his at Vera Cruz; thus then they must lay off Teentin, so that a communication may be kept up between the fleet and army, in a sea scarcely known to Europeans or known only to be dreaded, as it is liable to frequent storms and abounds in shoals, quicksands, counter currents and all the etceteras that the mariner views with horror! But if our army should get defeated? if this should happen, why we need not go further in our speculations, as not a man would probably return to tell the tale; but could we really succeed in hoisting the English flag on the walls of Peking, I do certainly think that, from that moment, the present dynasty would cease to reign. But let me not be misunderstood. Altho' I believe that on the fall of Peking the whole Empire would be thrown into confusion and most probably the Tartars would be expelled from China, yet let it not be supposed that I mean to infer that China would become a British province, or that the people would ever consent to see a British King upon the throne. Quite the reverse. Though Peking might fall and tho' the present Government might be overthrown in consequence, yet we should be no gainers thereby. Under the most favorable circumstances the British could not hold Peking for a couple of months, for the people would expel them with more fatal certainty and in a much shorter space of time than they would the Tartars. If then it be asked me, if we are to gain so little by such a very costly expedition, pray what benefit can be derived from it at all? or what is the object of it? I reply, the Chinese have insulted us by calling our country paltry and powerless and our sovereign submissive and obedient; by taking his Capital we convince him of his mistake and get satisfaction for the insult. But if it again be asked, is not this going to an enormous expense for such a small object? and could not the same result be attained at a much cheaper rate? I reply, that I think it could, and will endeavor to show how hereafter. But when looking over the immense difficulties and prodigious cost attending an attack on China by sea, if I do not pronounce it utterly impossible as in the case of the supposed attack by land, yet consider it so very impracticable that it will most likely never be attempted.

3rdly. By a blockade of the Chinese Coast. This being the cheapest, and to a naval power like ourselves, the most obvious way of inflicting an injury upon an enemy, is very probably the plan that will be adopted. And yet there are many and strong objections to it. It is impossible for us to institute a rigid blockade over the whole Coast of China:—were we therefore to proclaim a blockade of the whole coast, foreign powers would no more respect it, than they did Buonaparte's blockade of the British Islands when he had not a ship to send to sea. Were we only to blockade one or two ports of the Coast, then the Chinese would open a second or third port to the Americans, and their interests being one and the same, we would by our own acts drive them into a league offensive and defensive, and the chances would be that ere our blockade had lasted six months, we should have got ourselves into as nice a little quarrel with the United States, if not with France also, as any one could wish to see. A Blockade is a dangerous manner of making war, the time required for it's operation being so long and it's results being so uncertain. I may only refer to the late blockade of the Mexican ports by the French:—altho' 'notified' in the most formal way, yet it caused great dissatisfaction both in England and the United States, and had it lasted much longer, it might have involved France in hostilities with both these powerful countries. Of course we cannot expect but that France and America will feel strongly disgusted at seeing their trade with China stopped by us, and consequently, leagued with the Chinese, they will take all the steps they can to thwart us, and render futile our attempts. But France in blockading Mexico had only one or two ports to blockade, the rest of the coast was devoid of harbour, barren, rocky, thinly peopled and the population supported by agriculture. Now the Chinese coast abounds in good harbours, these are crowded with native shipping which may be numerous and hardy fishermen. The consequence of this is, that Great Britain will not find it quite so easy to blockade the Chinese coast as France found it to blockade that of Mexico. In the course of the blockade it would no doubt be necessary to sink, seize and burn a good many junks, to destroy several

towns and villages, to butcher a few thousand men women and children in terror.

"Shed blood enough old Renauld! how thou charmest me!" and this done as effectually as possible, we must circulate a few printed papers to tell them, that "we come from England the most civilized point in the world, that the men who have committed these very questionable acts of kindness are Englishmen, 'of men the chief,' that we worship a being who all his lifetime preached 'peace on earth and good will towards our fellow men' and who" went about continually doing good "that the fundamental principle of our Holy Religion is, not merely to love our friends (which even the pagan Chinese do) but to love our very enemies, and as a practical illustration of how closely we adhere to the tenets of our Blessed Master, we are come to blockade the ports of you poor Chinese people who never did us any harm, to sink your ships and slay your people if they attempt to go in quest of food, or to starve you, your wives and your little ones until so many millions of you die of hunger, and until you suffer such an amount of hardship that your cries of horror may at length reach your Emperor's ears and compel him to pay for two million pounds' worth of the healthful and exhilarating Drug Opium, which the High Commissioner Lin got out of us, and in order that you may buy our Woolen and Cotton manufactures in larger quantities than you have hitherto done." Now were we to institute a blockade, our manifestoes, stripping them of all the garnish and tinsel of diplomatic phrase, would merely amount to the above declaration reduced into plain English. And how would the Chinese view sentiments like these? conduct such as that we have described? Would they really grant that we were "of men the chief," and that we afforded by the gentleness and benevolence of our conduct, excellent practical proof of the Holiness of the Religion of the Cross? Or is it more likely that they would confound us and our deeds with the cruel robbers and pirates who have so often ravaged their country, only looking upon us as hell-hounds more strong and fierce in as much as our cruelty would appear to them more remorseless and methodical! But we said at the outset that our object here is Trade not Conquest and that for the carrying on of Trade mutual friendship and confidence were necessary. And should we gain the friendship and confidence of the Chinese by means such as those? oh no! I rather think that we and our's would be the object of their curses and that the name of an Englishman would be coupled with an execration for ever! I have always looked upon the policy of hitting a government by the mass of misery we can heap upon the poor unoffending people, as a policy more becoming the States of Barbary and Tunis than the Empire of Great Britain. Moreover, among ourselves I doubt not there are many gallant officers and seamen who would not wince when marching up to a loaded cannon, who would yet shudder at the idea of being employed on such a degrading service as the depriving of women and children of their little meals. Is it not much more congenial to the character of the British Tar, to give his last sixpence to a starving female, than to wring the scanty loaf from such helpless victims as those?

4thly. By taking temporary possession of several islands along the coast. This appears to me to be by far the easiest, the most feasible, and likely to prove the most effective mode of all. Suppose for instance we took possession of the little Island of Wangtung at the Bogue and strongly fortified it, that we also fortified the anchorage of Hongkong, that we took up another small insular position opposite Hwuy-chow, another opposite Chaou chou too, another at Namu, another at Amoy, another at Chin-chew, another opposite Fuchowfoo, another at Tay-chow, another of Ning po, another at Shanghai, another opposite the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang, another opposite the mouth of the Hwangho, another off the point of the promontory of Shantung, and another right opposite Teen tsin itself; I say that were we thus to squat down and encircle as it were the whole coast of China with a chain of fortified posts, hoist the British Ensign and declare and killing the inoffensive people of China, allure them if possible to our standard with offers of protection and with the kindest of treatment, the Chinese government would think that their end was near and tremble at the prospect of their downfall. It so happens that in the secret memorials address-

sed to the Emperor by Heunaetze and Keshen, Viceroy of Pechele, the seizing and fortifying of their own islands is the very thing that they are most afraid of! This would therefore be what is vulgarly called, hitting them on the raw. No doubt the Chinese would strain every nerve to dispossess us of our strongholds, but in our fortified positions we should be able to repulse them with the utmost ease, even if they were a hundred to one! Ensnared in a little island as I have imagined, and each post attended by two or three small vessels of war, such is our immense superiority by sea, and our skill in gunnery and fortification when compared with the Chinese, that a mere handful of European troops, need not fear the strongest army that the Celestials could lead against them. We should not thus be liable to be overwhelmed by a million of men attacking us in front, flank and rear at once, or have our camp stormed by a night attack, or annoyed by hardy and active mountaineers, attacked in defiles, worn out by long marches, affected by sickness and pestilence, cut up by detail, or, in one word, exposed to all or any of those evils to which an invading army is subject, and where their superiority of military skill would weigh but little against their total ignorance of the country, and the catalogue of dangers which I have just enumerated. No! we should await the enemy quietly and coolly in our insular positions, and when he might venture to dispossess us, give him such a reception as would convince him that we are not quite so ignorant of the military art as he supposes. Instead of killing and starving the people by blockade, as we have already shewn to be most impolitic, by our kind treatment of them, we would find no difficulty of always getting timely notice of the intentions of the enemy, while by keeping one or two steamboats on the spot, we might have almost daily communication from one extreme post to another. It may be argued that the Chinese government would compel all their subjects to retire from the sea shore, as Kanghe did, to suppress the piracies of Koxinga. I reply that circumstances are now widely different from the time of Kanghe, and it is quite impossible for a Chinese Emperor now a days to compel all his people, several tens of millions, to leave the sea shore and retire inland. Again it may be argued, they would starve us out. I reply, they could not, or it would be our own fault if they could. Let the worst come to the worst, each position consisting of only a few hundred men, what difficulty should, we find in victualling them? but our measures being wholly defensive, occupying only a few barren islands and repulsing the mandarins when they ventured to attack us, while we protected and encouraged the common people, I certainly think that after the first month was over, we should find no difficulty in getting Chinese fishermen to fish for us and Chinese farmers to supply us with provisions. As Rome was not built in a day, so neither do I mean to assert that the good effects of this system would be seen immediately, but there is little doubt that the plan would ultimately work well. The following is the way in which it is likely to operate. Any person well versed in Chinese History, or acquainted with the theory of the Chinese government, must be aware that just as Roman Catholics look up to the Pope of Rome as their spiritual superior, so do all true Chinese look up to their Emperor as King of all the Earth, and that the sovereigns of France, England &c. &c. &c. are merely so many petty princes who govern so many nooks and corners of the globe by His gracious permission. It is this idea, so admirably calculated *ad captandum vulgus*, that holds the Chinese Empire together, and the heads of their government are quite aware that such is the fact:—dissolve this spell, I say, and the huge overgrown fabric would probably of itself tumble to pieces. And what way so likely to open the eyes of the Chinese as the plan I have proposed? "What!" would they exclaim "and is it come to this, that our Emperor is so weak that a few handful of despised foreigners can hem him in—can establish themselves on his sea-board, making their posts so many rendezvous for all the disaffected of the Empire, and yet with all his efforts be cannot expel them! surely our Emperor is not so very powerful as we have been taught to consider him!" Now if there is one thing more than another that the Emperor and his mandarins dread, it is, *test sentiments of this kind get current among the people.* This is the real cause of the exclusive policy of the Chinese. Accordingly, after having made several efforts to dislodge us and having failed (as fail they must if we only take prudent precautions) they would pro-



bably have recourse to negotiations, and say: "Why keep these fortified places? they must be a great burden to you! a very great expense! how much better for you to demolish them and come and trade peacefully at Ning po, Shang hai, Amoy &c., &c., and two sides be all good friends same as before!" Now be it remembered, this is the very point we are driving at: we do not want their territory, neither their fortified places, except as a means to an end. All any Englishman of good feeling and common sense can want, is to open their ports for the extension of our lawful and honorable Trade. The Chinese government would not again try the experiment of the Yumohai, I mean the shutting of us up, and the keeping of our persons in duress till we gave into their terms, knowing by experience that such a course of conduct would be followed by the military occupation of their sea coast; and having felt with what ease we could repel them from our chain of posts, they would not feel desirous of encroaching their acquaintance with us on the field of battle. Thus then by a simple process would the Chinese government be humbled and taught our importance in the scale of nations; their military would be defeated and made to confess the superiority of European discipline; an excellent security would be afforded against oppression in future; the ports of China would be thrown open to our manufactures, and above all, the people with whom we were thus to trade on an extended scale, would, it is to be hoped, meet us as kind friends, not as rancorous enemies. This is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," still, unless we consent to wash our hands of the Opium Trade, these as well as all our other efforts must prove vain.

I may again have occasion to address you on this subject,  
meanwhile remain,  
Yours,

RAMROD.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1839.

## CANTON PRESS. Macao, 12th Oct. 1839.

Early in the week arrived the *Rustumjee Cowasjee* from Calcutta and Singapore, and the *Savendra Proxy* from Penang and Singapore. By the latter we have received a *Sing. Free Press* of the 17th September, which contains however no news of interest.

In the *Javasche Courant* of 21st August we find the following particulars of the British Brig *Maria*, bound from the Mauritius for Timor Koepang, touching at several intermediate ports. The vessel had been at Colombo, and sailed thence for Singapore, where her cargo to the value of about \$42,000, including about \$16,000 in specie, was completed. The cargo, partly insured, belonged to Mr. E. Wanthier, passenger. The vessel left Singapore on the 14th July, steering along the west coast of Borneo, but on the 24th, when in 42° South Latitude, and 108° 36' East Longitude, it was discovered that a plank near the rudder had given way, and that the water rushed into the leak with such impetuosity, that all attempts at stopping it proved useless. In spite of all hands being set to work at the pumps, the water gained on them very fast, and finding 8 feet water in the hold at 9 o'clock in the evening, the two boats were got ready, and by 10 o'clock the passengers and crew, in all 20, embarked in them. At 11 o'clock, it being moonlight, they saw the ship sink. They were but scantily provided with provisions, but fortunately on the next day were seen by the Dutch Schooner of war *Seagull*, Captain Nulit, who took them all on board, treated them with great humanity, and landed them at Pontianak, whence they have been sent on to Batavia in the Dutch Ship *Fatal Baric*.

The kindness of a friend enables us to lay before our readers the translation of the Admiral's proclamation, which we referred to a fortnight since. It seems that though three weeks have nearly gone by since the date of that document, the patience of the descendant of Kwan-foo-tze is not yet exhausted, and his compassion still moves him to leave the fleet undisturbed at Hongkong. These motives of compassion and tenderness have probably received additional strength from the return to her anchorage at Hongkong of the *Vologe* frigate, and the arrival of H. M. Sloop of war, *Hyacinth* from Singapore. (We supposed in our last this ship of war to be the *Herold*; that vessel had arrived at Singapore but proceeded to sea instead of coming on shore.) Many nobles in Europe will envy the Chinese Admiral his length of Pedigree, which exceeds that of their own, even where most ancient, at least by a thousand years, except perhaps in the case of some Italian families, who have found means to grace their parchments with the names of Roman heroes and emperors. The Chop from

the Commissioner we alluded to last week as having missed Capt. Elliot, will also be found in another column.

We beg to direct our readers' attention to the communication from "Ramrod." We are as desirous as our correspondent to see the present difficulties between the English and Chinese arranged without resorting to the "ultima ratio regum," nor can we help being impressed with the difficulties which a war with this country would oppose to the attacking party. We are however not of our correspondent's opinion that in case of war, the attack can advantageously only be directed upon the Capital; we may here remind him that though Paris of old could not knock Achilles on the head, yet he shot him in the heel; so wide an Empire as China must be assailable and vulnerable in many of its Provinces, remote from the seat of the principal government, nor can we suppose, that an attack upon them would give no uneasiness to the Government of Peking. We cannot boast of any knowledge of the art of war, but our correspondent's remark that an invasion of China would require an immense armament, and consequently an enormous expenditure, is obviously true; the great distance of this Empire either by land or sea, opposes another obstacle; and the very imperfect knowledge we possess of its interior administration, and its means of defence, would render an invasion an extremely hazardous experiment. A Blockade of the ports is next considered by "Ramrod," but its expediency not acknowledged, by reason of the hardship to which it would subject the natives, and the danger of being resented by other maritime powers. Having thus rejected the practicability and policy of invasion and blockade, our correspondent recommends the occupation of a number of posts along the coast, which in his opinion may be maintained with small garrisons, and at an inconsiderable expense, and by these means to force the Chinese Empire into a treaty of amity and commerce. To this project we discover the very same objections which Ramrod starts against a blockade, for, in possession of these ports, a rigorous surveillance equal to a blockade would become necessary for their protection, and blood would flow, for it cannot be believed that the Chinese will allow foreigners, without resistance, to fortify themselves in posts whence they would be able to command and harass their coasts whenever they should be so inclined. Besides it would require an enormous army to protect all these isolated posts, at such great distance from each other, and be as expensive, we believe, as landing an army on the coasts. For obvious reasons we cannot enter more at length into this matter, but must leave our readers to judge for themselves of the merits of "Ramrod's" suggestions.

We are happy to be able to announce the arrival of the *Thomas Contts* respecting which vessel some uneasiness was felt, she having made a very long passage from Singapore. Application has been made, we understand, for a Pilot to take the vessel up to Whampoa immediately, but the pilots refuse going without special orders from the Commissioner.

There has been no intercourse between this and Hongkong, owing to the bad weather, two North easterly gales having been experienced during the week, one on the 8th, and another on the 10th (which is still blowing, Friday night.)

On the day before yesterday we were told that the Linguista Atom and Alenai had arrived here with an important communication from the Yumehue to Capt. Elliot, and the former of these two left immediately for Hongkong with the despatches. We have, of course, no means but hearsay as to the purport of this chop, but the story goes that it also contains an Imperial rescript, according to which the 'bond' in future to be given by British and American vessels, involves much heavier penalties than that lately subscribed to by the Americans, a bond which it is said exposes to confiscation of ship and cargo, and to the last punishment of the law, crew and consignees, if the vessel should be found to have smuggled Opium. In the Commissioner's despatch to Capt. Elliot, the immediate departure of the proscribed is said to be again insisted on, though an exception is made in favor, we are told, of one individual, who is generally known not to have dealt in Opium; the ships that delivered their cargoes at Chumpee are again ordered to leave; and such as have brought cargoes may discharge at Chumpee, paying the regular fees of Cum shaw, and duties of measurement as at Whampoa. We also learn that Howqua has arrived at Chumpee, and that he, when selected to carry this message to Captain Elliot, excused himself on account of his age, as not able to bear the fatigues consequent on a voyage in a rough sea. It is supposed that this communication from the Yumehue also invites Captain Elliot to the Bogue, there to have a personal interview either with him or, more probably, with some person appointed for the occasion. We give all this merely as a report, and by no means pledge ourselves to its truth, though it has been derived from parties supposed to be well informed. We have already, in our last number, stated the difficulties there with respect to discharge of Cargo at the bogue; it is not how to get rid of their goods, we suppose, that puzzles the Captains

of ships and owners of cargoes, but how to obtain returns; these, we much fear, would be very slowly forthcoming, though we do not see that, under present circumstances, any thing but immediate barter can be advisable. For this, we imagine, those who have hitherto, on the part of the Chinese, carried on the trade, are not prepared. Besides, before the existing differences between the British and Chinese are settled, it would be folly so put under their control a greater quantity than what they have already to answer for. It must always be kept in mind that, beyond the Opium delivered, the insolvent Hong, though they have paid one annual instalment, still owe between three and four millions of dollars, and that before some guaranty is given for the ultimate payment, no new engagements ought to be contracted.

Kwan, Admiral of the Canton station, and leader of the forces (maritime) of the province, hereby issues the following proclamation that all may know and understand.

Whereas I have just received a communication from their Excellencies the High Commissioner, Lin, and the Viceroy of Canton, Tang, to the following effect:

"The English Superintendent Elliot, after having delivered the Opium, petitioned us, begging for permission to load his ships at Macao, to which petition we at the time gave our flat denial. The conduct of the said superintendent from that time has been outrageous and unreasonably in the extreme; he has not caused the empty Opium ships to get under weigh, he has not caused the depraved foreigners expelled by Imperial authority to return to their country, (some of his people) having beat to death one of our native people, he obstinately refuses to give up the foreign murderer, the merchant vessels lately arrived, he has so arranged that he will not permit them to enter the port, but allows them to sell the new Drug on our seas as before, and our edicts which have been from time to time transmitted him, he has stubbornly refused to receive, he has even gone such lengths as in his own person to lead on foreign ships against our cruisers, specially placed for the defence of Kow lung, raising thereby disturbances, and taking advantage of our absence to fire off his guns, thus wounding our mandarins and soldiers! Our valiant troops however returned their fire with a noise like a thunder bolt, upon which the foreigners, routed and dispersed, returned again to Tschem sha tsuy where they cast anchor. And altho' on the 7th day of the 8th moon (16th September of 1839) he (Elliot) went himself to Macao, and begged of the Portuguese Governor to present a note from him to the Tung che, Keun min foo (or Mandarin of Casa branca) in which he said that 'all he desired was peace and quietness' yet we find that he merely commissioned him to deliver so many unmeaning words, and that there is not the slightest proof of his sincerity or submission! On the 9th day of said month he departed from Macao and returned again to Hongkong, and on the 10th day came a foreign vessel stealthily standing in for Kowlung, prying and spying about her, by which we can sufficiently see that he still cherishes foolish and presumptuous thoughts, and has no sense of fear or repentance at his heart! Now our Mandarins and troops for sea and land service, being all assembled ready for action at the Bocca Tigris, I therefore address this communication to you, the Admiral, that you draw up your fleet and army, and appoint a day when you will attack and subdue them! You must not permit them to loiter about at Tschem sha tsuy, forcing off their Opium, and deluging the central flowery land with their poison!—and other words to that effect."

This having been duly received, I find that I, the Admiral, rule over the whole of these seas, and my especial duty is to sweep them clean of the depraved and reprobate. Since then I have received the button of a leader of the army, I ought forthwith to appoint a day for the great gathering of my troops, but I, the said Admiral, am descended from a family that dates as far back as the Han dynasty, (2000 years ago) the line of my forefathers sprang from Hotung. My ancestor was the deified Emperor Kwan foo tze (commonly called the Mars of China) splendid and luminous was his fame! bright and dazzling the place of his Imperial abode! The godlike warrior's ardent wish was to practise benevolence and virtue! his mind was grand and

\* His allusions here are to the San Kwo che, or History of the three rival Kingdoms of China, the great Chinese Romance of excellence, a work as well known to every Chinaman, as the Iliad was to every Greek or Don Quixote to every Spaniard.



powerful as the winds and clouds; his heart genial and refulgent as the sun by day or the moon by night! Now I, the said Admiral, fly like an arrow to recompense the goodness of my country, and tremblingly receive the admonitions of my Great Ancestor: I deal not in deceits and frauds, nor do I covet the bloody laurels of the butcher! Remembering that Elliot alone is the head and front of offence (or ringleader in crime) and that probably the bulk of the foreigners have been intimidated or urged on by him, were I suddenly to bring my forces and commence the slaughter, I really fear that the gem and the common stone would be burnt up together! Therefore it is that I again issue this proclamation which proceeds from my very heart and bowels, that it be promulgated abroad every where. Oh! ye foreigners! if you belong to those Opium ships which have already delivered up their Opium, or if you are among the number of those who have been banished the Country by Imperial command, ye must instantly proceed to the wide ocean, and spreading your sails get ye far hence! As regards the newly arrived merchantmen, which are lying anchored here in clusters like bees, in swarms like ants, do ye try and reflect for a little, at a time like this and under circumstances such as these, how can you continue to carry on your clandestine trade! aiming after unlawful gains by forcing into consumption your forbidden drug! As for you who are honorable merchants and follow after a lawful calling, still more ought ye not to go near to or herd with the others, lest that ye along with them encounter the same blazing torch! But ye ought instantly to shun such company, and behold! this may yet preserve your lives! I, the Admiral, entertain for you a mother's heart! the words I speak are true as if spoken by the lips of Bhud himself! If indeed Elliot can yet repent and awake to a sense of the error of his ways, let him not object to come before me, confess his sins and beg for mercy, in which case I myself will intercede for him! But if he still persist in retaining obstinately foolish as before, indulging in foolish expectations and perverse opposition, then, considering the good fortune and grandeur of our Celestial Empire, unified with or depending upon, all the gods of Heaven! just as in the case of the robber Liutung, when the lightning struck him at dead of night, or in the case of the rebel Chang Kih urht (i. e. the Prince Jehangir) when the banners waved and (the earth) was covered with iron (weapons), so still supported by the spiritual protection (of my Holy ancestor) will (in your case) a terrible display of our majesty be made! We have often enjoyed His divine patronage! thus then the very gods and spirits cannot interfere in your behalf! oh! ye foreigners! do ye all of you lend an attentive ear to these my words! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 8th moon and 16th day.

Bocca Tigris, 23rd September, 1839.

Tseang, Keun min foo and Pang, Tso tang of Macao, conjointly controlling (this affair) issue these commands to the Portuguese Vereador that he may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas it appears that the English Superintendent Elliot presented a note which contained matter to the effect, that in reference to the 12 depraved foreigners, and the opium ships which had not yet gone away, he begged that 6 days might be limited, in which time he would make a distinction (between good and bad?) and compel them all to get under weigh and return to their country, and at the same time he requested that these said depraved foreigners might be permitted to go to Macao for their baggage, &c. &c.

At that time we duly petitioned their Excellencies the Kinchae and Viceroy (informing them of this) and we have now this reply consenting to his request that "the 12 depraved foreigners may immediately repair to Macao and get ready their baggage, and from the time of their arriving at Macao be limited to 6 days, within the which they must every one of

† In common honesty we are bound to confess that we do not understand this passage, and being without the assistance of an intelligent native, cannot arrive at a correct interpretation. We have, however, an indistinct notion that it refers to a curious story current among the Chinese to the effect that when the Imperial troops were fighting against the Mahomedan Prince Jehangir (1827) Kwan foo tze descended from the sky and took up the head of the Chinese troops (as St. James did for the Spaniards at Compostella) and that through the victory was obtained.

Translator.

them, leave Macao on their return to their country, we will not permit them to loiter an instant, lest they be driven forth. Beyond these (the 12 depraved foreigners) the other Englishmen ought to wait till Elliot have taken all these matters and respectfully conformed thereto, and when all is completely performed (on his part) an edict will be issued for the information (of whom it may concern) and then (British Subjects) will be permitted to return to Macao:—in the meantime however a single person (of that nation) will not be permitted to accompany the (to be) expelled foreigners to Macao. Every one of the Opium store ships which have already made a clean delivery of their Opium and not yet returned home, we also limit to the six days within which they must one and all of them depart. Command the Portuguese Vereador that he petition his Governor that he cause the English Superintendent Elliot instantly to act in conformity, and words to that effect."

This being received, we now forthwith issue our commands in conformity, and when these reach the said Vereador, let him immediately petition the Portuguese Governor that he inform Elliot of the same that he submit to the commands of the High officers and act in accordance thereto. Let him forthwith take the following depraved foreigners under sentence of expulsion viz, one called Matheson, one called Young Matheson, one called Henry, one called Young Jardine, one called Stanford, one called Ilbery, one called Dadabhoj, one called Heerjeehoy, one called Framjee, one called Merwanjee, one called Kase? in all twelve people (N. B. there are only 11 names mentioned here) and let them instantly proceed from Hongkong to Macao where they will prepare their baggage, and from the time that they arrive at Macao let six days be fixed, within which they must leave and return to their country. Beyond these we will not permit another British subject to repair to Macao unless he or they want to be expelled likewise. As respects the 12 Opium store-ships, which have already delivered their Opium, but not yet spread their sails and returned home, we also limit six days within which they must go back to their country, we shall not permit them to remain or loiter an instant! Wait till the depraved foreigners and the empty Opium ships have obeyed the limit prescribed and returned home, when let the Portuguese Vereador take up the respective days of sailing of the depraved foreigners and empty Opium ships, each and all of them, and communicate the same to us that we may in our turn communicate the same to our superior officers for their due inspection. Do not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 8th moon, and 22nd day, Macao, 29th day of September, 1839.

Tseang, Keun min foo, and Pang, Tso tang of Macao, hereby issue the commands to the Portuguese Vereador that he thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas it appears that the English Superintendent Elliot yesterday (or lately) besought the Portuguese (Governor?) to beg for him that he might come back, and the said Elliot having immediately returned to Macao, when he respectfully requested a personal interview with me, the said Keun min foo, that we might deliberate and consult about matters, a note to which some effect was also presented from the said Elliot. At that time we, the said Keun min foo and Tso tang, communicated in a petition the particulars to our superior officers. We have now received from their Excellencies, the Yunchae and Viceroy, an edict to be dispatched to Elliot, commanding us immediately to send it to the Vereador that he forthwith petition the Portuguese Governor instantly to dispatch Silveira who is skilled in business, that he take the edict and proceed to Tseem sha tsu, there to deliver it into Elliot's own hands that he duly set to work in accordance therewith. As before, urge the said superintendent that as early as possible he communicate to us the particulars of what he has done conformably with the commands, that we may in course transmit the same to our superior officers. Let there be no delay! Haste! Haste!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 8th moon, 22nd day.

Macao, 29th day of September, 1839.

The following is part of a letter said to have been sent by Capt. Elliot to the Keun-min-foo, who after returning to Macao, was seized by the Chinese, by whom it was shown to his American friends, who procured a translation, which having been circulated among them, and much commented on, we hold it advisable

to publish it, to prevent misrepresentation. The translation which we offer is another, likewise made from the Chinese, which we believe to be correct and agrees in meaning with that above mentioned; we refrain from offering any remarks on it.

"As it is now being discussed, some ten odd days before, at Tseem sha tsu on the ocean's surface, there was met the corpse of a sailor floating about. The circumstance of this fact being true, Smith, of a cruising ship of my native country, at that time along with the deputy Superintendent Johnston, examined (the corpse) sufficiently and found it to be that of a sailor belonging to the English ship *Sze na leau* (Snarley yow?) which vessel has already some time ago spread its sails and gone away. On examining the corpse at that time no mark of any wound whatever was found upon it, and it was accordingly buried by the sea-side, where there were numbers of natives and foreigners standing by and looking on.

"I have just now heard that it is said, though very doubtfully, that this seaman was the person who murdered Lam wei he, but it is by no means certain. I, the foreign Superintendent, not knowing the true circumstances, feel difficulty in saying whether it be the case or not, but I have again and a third time according to the laws of my country seriously examined and investigated, and altho' these laws are extremely strict, (so that) I must seize and apprehend the murderer, yet in this particular case it has never been disclosed (or come to light) who the murderer really is!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 8th moon, and 20th day.

Macao, 27th September, 1839.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren; Brit. *Savendra Provy*, Tingate, from Penang and Singapore; *Rustumjee Cowajee*, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Thomas Coultis*, Warner, from Bombay and Singapore.

PASSENGER.—per *Thomas Coultis*, Mr. James Daniell.

SAILED—Brit. *Eucles* for London; Amer. *Canton Packet* for Holland.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jane*, Lord Amherst, *Harrier*, *Psyche*, *Hercules*, *Austen*, *Jardine*, *Mermaid*, *Isabella*, *Anna*, *Mithras*, *Boza*, *Governor Findlay*, *Mavis*, *Pearl*, *Thistle*, *Lady Hayes*, *Syed Khan*, *Hamah*, *Carnatic*, *Mangalore*, *Copeland*, *Tory*, *Edmonstone*, *John Marsh*, *John Horton*, *Lama*, *Fort William*, *Corwallis*, *Cambridge*, *General Wood*, *Charlotte*, *Charles Forbes*, *Belhaven*, *Hannah*, *Slains Castle*, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Vanillart*, *Sultana*, *Pekoe*, *Scaleby Castle*, *Heroine*, *Harlequin*, *Myram Dyanam*, *Caledonia*, *Singapore Packet*, *Planter*, *Langdon*, *Shah Alum*, *Alalevie*, *Manly*, *Cordelia*, *H. M. S. Volage*, *Good Success*, *Castle Thunty*, *Earl Bulcarras*, *Charles Grant*, *Lady Nugent*, *Frederick Huib*, *Black Joke*, *Ternate*, *Myram Dyanam*, *Asia Felix*, *Aliet Rahaman*, *Earl of Clare*, *Col. Burney*, *General Kyd*, *Aber. Robinson*, *Ann*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Savendra Provy*, *Rustumjee Cowajee*, *Thomas Coultis*, *H. M. S. Hyacinth*.

Amer. *Albion*, *Lion*, *Levant*, *Palparaiso*, *Luconia*, *Navigator*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 19th June, & John O'Gaunt. UNITED STATES, 30th May, & Palparaiso. CALCUTTA, 25th August, & Rustumjee Cowajee. BOMBAY, 7th August, & Ann. SINGAPORE, 19th September, & Savendra Provy. JAVA, 17th September, & John O'Gaunt. MANILA, 17th September, & Legaspi.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

<i>Gordon &amp; Talbot</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co.</i>
<i>Am. Cynthia</i> , Johnson,	<i>Am. Linton</i> , Endicott,
<i>Dan. L'Esperance</i> ,	<i>" Apthorpe</i> , Gay,
<i>J. D. Sword</i> ,	<i>" Rose</i> ,
<i>Am. Osage</i> , Perit,	<i>Dan. Mithras</i> ,
<i>G. Nye jr.</i>	<i>Brem Wm. Ludwig</i> , Kohne,
<i>Onelia</i> , Rayell,	<i>G. W. Livingston</i> ,
<i>J. M. Bull</i> ,	<i>Wetmore &amp; Co.</i>
<i>Providence</i> , Peirce,	<i>Am. Oscar</i> , Carter,
<i>" Talbot</i> , <i>St. Louis</i> ,	<i>" Morca</i> , Watson,

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 3.]**

**Macao, Saturday, 19th October, 1839.**

**[No. 211.]**

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. R. G. FREDRICK REMINGTON, and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADDO to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK, residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENNAN, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of PITCAIRNE, SYME & Co. at Batavia, SYME & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manila, from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manila, 22d July, 1839, KER, MURRAY & Co.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

**NOTICE.**—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

## ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

**THE** undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, *Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.* Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co. Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co. in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co. Canton, 9th November, 1838.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.



**THE** Barque COLONNE BURNAY, Capt. CRUISE, will sail about 1st Proximo. For Freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO—MACAO.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



**THE** CHARLOTTE, Captain LIEBSCHWAGER, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

COWASJEE SAPOONJEE TABACK.

## FOR SALE.

A fine COW of ENGLISH BRED, in full milk; New CARPETS; Superior RHENISH WINE; SALAD OIL; VINEGAR; GIN; and sundry small STORES. Apply to

P. MARCAL.

Macao, 4th October, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

A burthenome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong. or B. BARRETTO, Esq.—Macao.

10th September, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

A Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKEY in casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three „..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

**ART. V. Description of the tea plant; its name; cultivation; mode of curing the leaves; transportation to Canton; sale and foreign consumption; endeavors to raise the shrub in other countries. From the Chinese Repository for July. [Continued from No. 1.]**

Next to England, the United States consume the greatest quantity principally green teas. It is impossible to arrive at the exact consumption, for much that is carried there is reexported. In 1832, 9,906,606 lbs. were imported, of which 1,279,462 lbs. were reexported, to Hamburg, Cuba, &c. The use of it has gradually increased since the revolution, and the average consumption for each individual is now about 11 oz. *av.* per annum. At present, the importations may be stated at about twelve millions of pounds annually, being an increase of nearly one half since the duties were taken off in 1833. In the season of 1833-34, no less than 18,688,533 lbs. were exported from China in American vessels, but it has not since again reached that amount.

The consumption of tea on the continent of Europe is principally confined to Holland and Russia. That in Holland amounts to about 2,900,000 lbs. a year; the duty on it varies from 14d. to 44d. per lb. The tea consumed in Germany is entered at the port of Hamburg, and amounts to from 1,800,000 „ to 2,000,000 lbs. annually. The use of it in France appears to be on the increase from the table just given, though the whole exportation from Canton in French ships is much more than the importation into France. Up to 1832, the consumption barely equalled 250,000 lbs.; but a notion that it was an antidote to cholera is said to have made it more fashionable. The comparative cheapness and great use of wine in France must ever present an obstacle to the consumption of the Chinese beverage. Russia, as we have already seen, is supplied through Kiakhta. Mr. Davis informs us that a letter written from Siberia in 1819 stated the quantity annually carried to Russia was about 66,000 chests, containing upwards of five millions of pounds. In 1830, the imports are said to have been 5,563,444 lbs.; in 1832, they were 6,461,064 lbs. The teas, which are mostly of the black sort, are carried from Kiakhta, overland to Tomsk, and thence partly by land and partly by water, to Novogorod. A Danish ship now and then arrives at Whampoa; and Swedish and Prussian ships come at intervals, but what proportion of their export cargoes is tea we have not been able to ascertain.

Small quantities of tea are also carried to Kamtschatka, Sandwich Islands, Peru, Mazatlan, in Mexico, Chili, Lisbon, and Trieste; but the mention of these places does but little more than impress upon us the universality of its consumption, and the untrammelled character of the commerce of the present age, for the use of it in all of them is extremely limited. The exportation, from China to New South Wales, to various ports in the Archipelago, and to India, is for the most part carried on in British vessels. The first mentioned trade employs five to seven vessels annually, and the consumption is increasing; which remark is also true when applied to India. The native trade in this article, between China and the islands of the Archipelago, is of a very ancient date, and a good share of it is at present in the hands of Chinese merchants from Fuhkeen. Their junks leave in the northwest monsoon, proceed to the Sulo Archipelago, to Luçonia, Borneo, Singapore, and the interjacent places, carrying not only tea but other commodities. We have no means of knowing their exportations, but conclude that in tea they are not as great as formerly, from the importations by Spanish, Dutch, and English vessels, to the respective colonies of those nations.

\* The importation into Hamburg of fine Pekoe tea has of late years considerably increased, to supply the demand for Turkey, where the consumption seems to be fast spreading; the Turkey merchants supply themselves with it at the annual fairs at Leipzig.—Ed. C. P.  
† The conclusion at which the writer arrives seems not to be borne out by fact. The Archipelago is, for the use of the Chinese settlers, supplied with tea by the junks only, and from the annually increasing numbers of the settlers this branch of trade is also on the increase

It thus appears, from the most authentic data that we have seen, that the annual amount of exports from China, in the article of tea alone, is between sixty and sixty-five millions of pounds. The price paid to the Chinese for it cannot be so nearly ascertained. In 1837, there were 56,761,133 lbs. exported in British and American vessels, at the cost of 19,928,052 dollars; in 1838, only 52,202,533 lbs. were exported by the same nations, at an invoice cost of 13,535,026 dollars. It might be added here, as a commercial antithesis, that the sale price of opium to the Chinese for 1837, was 13,554,030 dollars, and for 1838, it was 19,727,259 dollars.

Few articles ministering to the happiness of man have been more the object of taxation than tea. The Chinese government levies an export tax upon it of two and a half taels per cecal, which is doubled to five taels (\$6.94) by several consou and other charges. Under the E. I. Company's monopoly, when the system of making advances to the hong merchants was practiced, the export charges were six taels and seven mace, showing a reduction under the free trade. Besides the charges in Canton, we have already seen how it is obliged to pass through seven or eight excise-houses on the road hither, and those fees are all ultimately paid by the foreign purchaser. On the arrival of a cargo in England, it is again taxed 2s. 1d. per lb., which, on the cheapest kinds, is often 100 per cent, upon prime cost. These heavy charges, combined with the other necessary ones of freight, commission, insurance, &c., make the price of tea to the consumer in England about 400 per cent. above the price in its native hills of Woos. In the various ports on the continent of Europe, the duties are levied, generally *ad valorem*; but in the ports of the United States it is admitted free, on the reasonable ground that its introduction does not interfere with any domestic manufacture.

The great consumption of this leaf, and the steady demand for it, have suggested the attempts to cultivate it in other places in order to supersede the monopoly of the Chinese. Heretofore, these experiments have met with only partial success; but the plantations recently laid out under the protection of the Indian government in Upper Assam, where the shrub is indigenous, appear likely in time to produce so large a supply as seriously to affect the exportations from this port. Fifty-five tracts, of greater or less extent, have been discovered in Upper Assam by Mr. Bruce; and the cultivation of the tea, and curing of the leaf, can be extended as far as the demand requires. The first sale of Assam teas took place in London, April 2d, 1839, and excited a good deal of curiosity and competition among the brokers. There were three lots of souchong, and five lots of pekoe, all of which sold at high prices; and it was the opinion of good judges on that occasion, that the unskillfulness of the workmen had spoiled the quality of the tea, as it had a smoky and strong flavor. We may reasonably look for an improvement in this respect, inasmuch as there are Chinese workmen employed on the plantations there, who have been procured from Fuhkeen itself, who will soon rival their countrymen in the Bohol and Sungle hills in workmanship, if they cannot excel them as cultivators.

The Dutch in Java have within the last few years made considerable efforts to supersede the necessity of resorting to China for their tea, and the exports already amount to two cargoes, which left Batavia for Holland in 1838. The government there called in the assistance of Chinese, settled upon the island, many of whom were from Fuhkeen; and the plantations bid fair, we believe, to answer the expectations of the projectors of the enterprise. Attempts have at one time and another been made in Penang, Martinique, St. Helena, and Rio Janeiro, to cultivate the tea plant; but the undertakings were successively abandoned, or suffered to fall into neglect. In Brazil, sanguine hopes were entertained of success, and heavy initiatory expenses incurred, but the whole has sunk into comparative neglect, leaving a few hot-house shrubs to tell the tale of their exile. These disappointments may all be ascribed to various opposing causes—such as difference of climate and unfitness of soil, excess of heat and moisture, and above all ignorance of the manipulations in curing the leaf—combining to produce the result.

Both green and black tea are known as hot-house plants in England. Linnaeus had the honor of intro-

it may be conjectured. Some of the teas taken by the junks to Singapore even find their way thence to England, and have been found not to be inferior to similar descriptions of Tea shipped at Canton.—Ed. C. P.

‡ On Bohol, low Congous and other cheap teas, the duty is equal to 200,250 and even 300 per cent on Canton shipping prices.—Ed. C. P.



during the first living plant into Europe, though not until he had experienced many disappointments. He finally advised captain Ekeburg to sow fresh seeds in pots as soon as he left China; this plan succeeded, and the growing plants were safely brought to Uppsal in 1763. They are cultivated in a loamy soil, or in loam and peat well drained, and do not need a fire heat. They are increased by layings, or cuttings of the young branches, when the seeds begin to ripen. The treatment, in almost all respects, resembles that of its congener, the Camellia; but the Thea is not so well naturalized as the former, nor its flower so great a favorite with florists. The green tea plant, being harder than the other, is more frequently met with in hot-houses; and in England, it flourishes the whole year in the open air.

We were about adding a paragraph upon the medicinal and chemical qualities of tea, but for the record opinions of physicians upon its use, we refer our readers to their works. The *Materia Medica* of Merat and De Lens contains a synopsis of the medical properties of tea, and a chemical analysis of it, which probably combines nearly all that is known. A leaf, that is in general use as an every day beverage by more than four hundred millions of people, cannot possess any noxious properties in a very high degree; notwithstanding its occasional abuse may serve to show that it is capable of injuring those who take it to excess. Its widely extended diffusion in Asia, Europe, and America, is an argument in its favor that appeals to the common-sense of mankind; and he who undertakes, as we have seen attempted, to prove by a few instances of injury resulting from its use, that taken in any degree it is deleterious, only runs the risk of bringing down his dogmas upon his own head. We were lately much amused with the endeavor made in a "Journal of Health and Longevity," to terrify tea-drinkers by quoting from Davis' Chinese, the account he gives of adulterating and manufacturing young-hyson in the pack-houses at Canton; which that author only gives as an instance of fraud, but which, as an isolated quotation, conveyed the impression that this is a common mode of curing tea in China.

*Note.* In preparing this article, free use has been made of all the authors within our reach, both native and foreign, but the principal object was to furnish our readers with information derived from the former; and the great part has therefore been translated from the manuscript spoken of on page 137, for the use of which we are indebted to a friend. Nearly all the extracts from it are included in quotations, but we have selected whatever was to our purpose. The *Cha King* or 'Memoir on Tea' is the most elaborate native work on this subject which we have yet seen, and has been referred to occasionally. It is in six octavo volumes, printed in a most beautiful type, and adorned with cuts of many of the utensils used in curing tea. The present edition, which is an enlargement of a smaller treatise published about A. D. 780, is the work of Luh Manting of Fuhchow in the province of Fuhkeen, and issued from the press during the reign of Yunching. It probably tells us all that is known about the tea as a matter of history, but it is not a practical treatise. Mr. Davis' China contains such notices of the tea as an article of commerce, as we should expect from his pen, and many of the facts on his pages have been transferred to our own. For details of the consumption of tea abroad, especially in England, Macculloch's Dictionary is the best authority, and we have not made many remarks on this point, as his work is so easily accessible. Mr. Royle, in the fourth part of the "Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalaya Mountains," has devoted several pages to the discussion of the identity of the plants which respectively afford the green and black tea, and to his work we refer those who are desirous of ascertaining all that is known upon this part of the subject. He inclines to the opinion that there are two distinct species, but we still think that both black and green tea can be, in fact they often are, manufactured from the same shrub.

## Transmission of the overland Mails Through France.

From the Bombay Times, 31st July.

We publish the following letters, dated the 15th June, from Mr. Stikeman, the secretary of the London East India and China Association, to Mr. Gordon, Chairman of the Chamber Commerce here, communicating the particulars of the important convention concluded, between Great Britain and France, for the transmission of the Overland Mails through the latter country.

"I am happy to acquaint you that the anxious endeavours of this Committee to obtain a safe and speedy transmission of the Overland Mails have at length been accomplished. Two plans were submitted by them to the Lords of the Treasury, as mentioned in their Annual Report (No. 22.) One for carrying the letters through France in sealed bags, the other by way of Trieste, and a convention between this Government and that of France was

signed in the 10th May, and is to be brought into operation in two months from this time, or earlier if practicable.

The substance of the stipulations are;—that.

The Government of Her Majesty shall confide to the Post Office of France the conveyance, in mail bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, whenever the above mentioned correspondence shall pass through France;—but the British Government reserves to itself, at all times, the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the abovementioned correspondence to be conveyed either between Alexandria and Malta, between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy. *Article 1.*

The French Government engages to effect the conveyance of the mails in the following manner:—By Steam Packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the Government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7, 17 and 29, and Marseilles on the 1, 11 and 21 of each month; and between Marseilles and Calais by Mail Coaches. *Article 2.*

The duration of the passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, including the time necessary, for the transshipment, and for the purification, if necessary, of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed 345 hours, or 14 days and 9 hours; and from Marseilles to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transshipment of the correspondence at Malta, 309 hours or 12 days and 12 hours. *Article 4.*

The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the Mail Coaches of the French Post Office in 102 hours, or 4 days 6 hours. The Mail to pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the Post Office of the East India Company, or with that of the British Post Office. With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies, from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the Sanitary Regulations, the cases shall be made of plate iron or tin, and shall be hermetically closed. *Article 6.*

The cases shall be accompanied by the Courier, who shall keep under his special care the despatches and Mails of Her Majesty's Government, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected. *Article 7.*

The Couriers of the British Post Office who shall accompany, on board the French *Mediterranean Packets*, the Mails, may receive or deliver, either at Malta, or at any other station at which the said *Packets* shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, &c., subject to the operation of the Sanitary Regulations. *Article 14.*

Such are the principal features of this new and highly important measure, which has cost the Committee an infinity of labour during upwards of 18 months, and they trust the Community in India will be satisfied that their promises to effect, if possible, a safe and speedy conveyance of their correspondence to and from India, has been accomplished to the very letter on this side of Alexandria, and they hope that you will give the present communication all the publicity you can for the information, and, I trust, satisfaction of the other Presidencies."

A copy of the convention shall be forwarded to your Chamber by the first ship which leaves this Port.

## Latest from Rio Janeiro.

By the arrival at this port of the ship *Louisiana*, Capt. Stanhope, from Rio Janeiro, we have files of papers to the 1st of May.

We perceive that a considerable excitement had been caused by a circumstance connected with the British ships, which had brought in three captured slavers. The papers do not give a full account, but so far as we can learn, the capturing of such vessels is not sufficiently popular, and one of the slave captains was rescued by the mob. Subsequently, a steamboat was passing near the British ship, and was hailed—no answer was given; whether the silence was intentional, or whether the noise of the machinery prevented the captain of the steamer from hearing, is not known. A gun was fired from the ship, and the ball struck a passenger of the boat in the forehead, and killed him; his wife, to whom he had been recently married, was standing at his side,

and was wounded slightly in the nose. This caused a terrible commotion on the shore. The English captain attempted to land, but was driven back; he then brought from his vessel an armed force, but was unable to get on shore.

We see by one of the latest papers that a demand had been made upon the British commander for the for the person who discharged the gun.—*Philadelphia paper.*

The cargo of Teas by the John N Gossler, arrived about a fortnight since from Canton, was offered this morning to one of the most numerous Companies of the season. The catalogue, 17 pages in length, comprized several chops very good country packed Teas, with few however of fine quality, and was almost disposed of at very full and in some instances advanced prices. The Young Hyson ranged at 55 a 77 c. with some fine at 94, and ordinary at 36½ a 42 a 50 c. for half chests and 51 a 52 for chests; Hyson at 83 a 101, for fine 71 a 74, and common at 34 a 35½ chests 104 a 105 for chests, and the balance at 66½ a 67½, boxes do 40 c. 6 half chests Gunpowder extra fine sold at 81 67½, 82½ a 81, and the balance at 42½, boxes do 53 a 56½; a considerable proportion of the boxes were withdrawn, and canisters are at 61; Imperial realized 75 a 82½, and a small quantity at 81.05; the balance at 42½; boxes do 52, with a few at 55½; canisters 59, Skin, half chests 35; whole do 28 a 33, with some at 45 a 42; Pouchong 28½ a 43, and a few chops at 80, (Eulong) Souchong 29½ a 35; 3000 mass Cassia were sold at 14 a 13½; the latter the closing price, and showing a decline of 1½ per lb. on the last sale.—*Newyork, 7th June.*

## Extracts.

Letters from Florence, dated the 19th inst., announce the death of Caroline Murat, ex-Queen of Naples, after a painful illness of 60 days. The *Commerce* says that she had the consolation of dying in the arms of her brother, Jerome Bonaparte, her daughter and son-in-law.

Cardinal Fesch, archbishop of Lyons, died at Rome on the 13th inst. at five o'clock in the morning. He was the maternal uncle of Napoleon, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 3rd of January, 1763, and died in his seventy-sixth year, immensely rich, and possessor of one of the finest cabinets of pictures the world.

The Thames Tunnel is rapidly progressing, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained of reaching low water-mark, on the Middlesex shore, before the termination of the summer. The works have now progressed to within thirty-five feet of 'Triunity low water mark on the north side, and from the state of the shield and the general appearance of the excavation, it is believed that all danger has been surmounted. When low water-mark is reached, a shaft will be sunk on the Wapping side of the river, and the workmen will continue their labours at both ends of the Tunnel. It is expected that the subterranean communication between Surrey and Middlesex for foot passengers, will be opened in about fifteen months. The number of visitors has greatly increased of late.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that Government intended to concede the penny postage, provided the House would affirm the principle, that any deficiency in the revenue would be made good.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have approved of Dundee as a warehousing port for East India goods.

The news from Peru is important. The Peruvian army, under the command of the Protector-General Santa Cruz, had been totally defeated by the invading army of Chili. The loss of the vanquished is reported to have been 3400 prisoners, 2600 killed and wounded, the whole park of artillery, the commissariat, with more than 90,000 dollars, the equipments, horses, &c. Generals Moran and Urdiminea were killed; and Generals Herrera, Quiros, Bermudes, Otero, and Armara, were prisoners; the last mortally wounded. Santa Cruz escaped with 20 men in the direction of Juin. The Chilians expected to take both Lima and Callao. The castles of the latter place were said to be in the possession of General Santa Cruz, who had there a garrison of 1500 men, well provisioned for five or six months. The foreign property in Callao had, in expectation of a siege, been placed on board vessels in the bay, and would be entered at Cherillos, which port, it was thought, would be opened during the siege. A naval combat at Casma had terminat-



ed in favour of the Chilians, who had destroyed an enemy's squadron of four vessels under the command of Commandant Simpson.

## M. Daguerre.

In a letter to the N. Y. American, Mr. Walsh gives the following account:

On the 3d inst., by special favor, I was admitted to M. Daguerre's laboratory, and passed an hour in contemplating his drawings. It would be impossible for me to express the admiration which they produced. I can convey to you no idea of the exquisite perfection of the copies of objects and scenes, effected in ten minutes by the action of simple solar light upon his *papiers sensibles*. There is one view of the river Seine, bridges, quays, great edifices, &c., taken under a rainy sky, the graphic truth of which astonished and delighted me beyond measure. No human hand ever did or could trace such a copy. The time required for this work was nearly an hour—that is, proportionable to the difference of light.

Daguerre is a gentleman of middle stature, robust frame, and highly expressive countenance. He explained the progression of his experiments, and vindicated his exclusive property in the development and successful application of the idea, with a voluble and clear detail of facts and arguments. To the suggestion, that the exhibition in the United States, of a collection of his drawings, might yield a "handsome sum," he answered that the French Government would soon, probably, buy his secret from him, and (thus gratify his wish—the unlimited diffusion and employment of his discovery. The sum which the Academy of Sciences ask for him, is 200,000 francs. He had already acquired great fame as the painter of the Diorama.

## CANTON PRESS.

**Macao, 19th Oct. 1839.**

A Chinese was some days since caught by the Mandarins with a ball of Opium in his possession, and being questioned as to where he obtained it, denounced a Portuguese of Macao as the seller. We understand that the Chinese authorities insist on the punishment of the Portuguese, and threaten again with the suspension of all trade between this and Canton. The Portuguese, if guilty will no doubt be punished according to the law against all so offending, published by the Macao authorities some time since; but here we have another instance of the indiscriminate manner in which Chinese justice is administered; a whole population is punished for the fault of one of its members. This is, no doubt, an easy way of proceeding, but in which we cannot discern any principle of justice, nor of equity. The British government, and its officers, can, even taking active steps against their own subjects for the prevention of the Opium-trade, and with the most sincere wish to put it down, for which we give them credit, not prevent the introduction of Opium, for if the English flag should no longer be concerned in it, we should see those of every other commercial nation engage in it; yet, supposing that present difficulties were arranged, and the trade quietly again established in Canton or elsewhere, and a seizure of Opium were made, we may see, as in March last, the whole foreign community again imprisoned, and the trade put a stop to. No one can suppose that the present Opium smugglers will for a moment be deterred from their operations by considerations for the safety of the regular trade; their object is to make as much money as they can, and whilst the Chinese buy the drug, there will be foreigners found to take it to them. We foresee that much crime must be the consequence of the reckless system of smuggling, which, it is said, is at the present moment pursued on the coast. Vessels heavily armed will soon be visiting all parts of the coast of this empire; conflicts with the Chinese must be the consequence, and the blood of the Chinese killed whilst in the execution of their duty, will be on the head of not only Captains and Crews of such smugglers, but principally of the owners and instigators. By a commercial treaty between China, Great Britain, the United States and other maritime powers alone can the evil be repressed and we sincerely hope that the Chinese Government may be soon convinced of the necessity of such a step, which would secure to it an abatement of an evil which it is anxious to suppress, and the continuance of a trade immensely profitable to the empire; and to foreign commerce a

security which it has hitherto not enjoyed in China.

On Tuesday last, H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Captain Warren, accompanied by H. M. cutter *Louisa*, and the *Psyche*, anchored in the roads, and it was soon known that Capt. Elliot, accompanied by Capt. Smith of the *Volage* frigate, Captain Warren, and the gentlemen of the superintendent's establishment had landed here, in order to make arrangements for a temporary reopening of the trade. On the day before leaving Hongkong Capt. Elliot issued the Public Notice which will be found below, and which contains the gratifying intelligence that he had accepted conditions from H. E. the commissioner involving the reopening of the trade, without the necessity of British subjects signing the bond consenting to Capital punishment. Howqua, Mowqua and Kinqua have since arrived from the Bogue, several other Hong merchants and mandarines deputed by the commissioner are expected every moment to arrive, to arrange this matter, and we hope their labors may prove successful. A committee of British merchants is at a later stage of the present negotiations likewise to come to Macao, arrange particulars with the Hong merchants. The manner in which it is proposed in future to carry on the trade, has not yet transpired, but it is said that on paying Cumshaw and measurement dues ships may discharge their cargoes at Chumpee, and that for the present the commissioner waives his demand for the delivery of the murderer of Lin Wei he, holding however Capt. Elliot, and the Captain of the ship to whom the guilty seaman belongs, personally responsible for his ultimate delivery. We have already stated last week the objections we discover to a discharge of Cargo at Chumpee, whither, we fear the Tea men would refuse to send their Teas unless paid before hand at Canton, for the credit of most of the Hong merchants is such that the Tea men would not trust their goods to them out of sight, and the means of the former are we believe not sufficient, to buy the foreign imports with ready money. We have copied from the *Register* a Chop from the Keun-min-foo, which it will be seen contains the heads of the arrangements about to be effected; those who submit to signing the bond may proceed to Whampoa, whilst the others may discharge at Chumpee. We presume that what is said by the Commissioner and Governor about Capt. Elliot's promise to deliver the sailor within ten days must either be a mistake of the translator, or of the officers themselves, since such a promise could not have been given.

We learn that the *Thomas Coult*, whose arrival we mentioned last week, has really entered the Bogue, and that the Commissioner, to reward such dutiful behaviour, has made the ship a present of some live stock. Unanimity amongst the English is under present circumstances of the last importance, and we therefore cannot but regret that those having control over this ship should have directed her movements in opposition to the often repeated injunctions of Capt. Elliot to the contrary. It is said that some other Captains of British ships have applied for pilots to go to Whampoa; we hope this is not the case, but should the report prove true, all the sacrifices already made by the English, in keeping outside, will become useless, and the Chinese again, as they have so often done before, enjoy an easy victory from the fickleness and want of unanimity of the English.

Despatches have, we hear, been received by Capt. Elliot, from the foreign Office approving of every thing he did in December last to suppress the Opium-trade at Whampoa and in the river generally.

We have only two days since received our files of papers per the *Falpariso* the arrival of which vessel we noticed a fortnight since. These papers reach to the 17th June, and we have made a few short extracts. They contain little of general interest, nor do we see Canadian affairs noticed—a proof that every thing there is quiet. By the *Sir Ed. Ryan* from Singapore and Calcutta, we have received the *Singapore Free Press* Current of 26th September, the paper of the same date has not yet reached us. When the *Sir Ed. Ryan* came away, a vessel, supposed to be the *Maulmain* from China, was standing in.

Advices from Manila of 26th September represent the prospects for the ensuing crop of rice as much better than before—copious rains had fallen and the crop, it is now hoped, will turn out even better than on average one.

From Java three vessels, the *Eagle*, *Margaretha*, and *Theodore* and *Surah* are expected to come on here.

The following is an authentic copy of the answer given by Capt. Elliot to the Chinese authorities, regarding the body of a sailor, found some weeks since at Hongkong. We gave a translation of it last week which nearly agrees with this, except in the very important point, that it did not appear as an answer to a leading question from the Chinese, who seem to have been desirous to obtain an acknowledgement from Capt. Elliot that this dead man had been the murderer of Lin-Wei-he; The answer of the Superintendent, who does not lend himself to this painful subterfuge, was therefore returned as useless through the Linguist Atom, who allowed Copies to be taken of it by his American friends, the translations of which were circulated, and, as it did not appear from them that Capt. Elliot's letter was an answer to an enquiry from the Chinese, caused considerable astonishment and dissatisfaction. Why so very important a part of the document should have been suppressed requires explanation.

### ANSWER TO AN INQUIRY REGARDING A SEAMAN FOUND DEAD AT HONG-KONG.

It is true that the Corps of a Seaman was found floating about the Harbor of Hongkong above ten days since, and upon investigation it appeared that he belonged to an English vessel (the *Snarley yow*) which had departed. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it was examined and buried in the presence of Captain Smith of the English Cruiser, and Johnston the Deputy Superintendent, in the view of several persons, foreign as well as Chinese, close to the landing place.

Now Elliot understands that it has been supposed this person was the murderer of Lin Wei-he. Upon that point he is not able to speak, because he knows nothing. But he again and again declares that he has most faithfully investigated according to the customs of his Country, which are severe and searching concerning the apprehension of murderers, and has not yet found a culprit.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

## Public Notice.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Ship Port William,  
Hongkong, 14th October, 1839.

The Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China has to announce to Her Majesty's Subjects that he has yesterday accepted conditions from the High Commissioner and Governor involving the opening of the British trade outside the Port of Canton, and without any necessity of signing a bond of consent to the trial and capital punishment of the Queen's Subjects by Chinese Officers and forms of Chinese judicature.

The details will be promulgated to-morrow. Calling attention to His Public Notice of 22nd May last, the Chief Superintendent has once more to enjoin and warn all Her Majesty's Subjects, merchants, supracargoes, commanders, commanding officers of ships, seamen, or others having control over or serving on board of any British ship or vessel, not to be requiring, aiding, or assisting in any way in the taking into the Port of Canton, any such British ship or vessel, to the great danger of British life, liberty, and property, and the most serious prejudice of general public arrangements for the secure conduct of the trade; till a declaration shall be published under his hand and seal of office to the effect that such taking in of British shipping is safe in the premises.

And it is further required that this Notice be read and explained by the Commanders to the respective ship's companies.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,  
L. S. EDWARD ELMISLIE,  
Sec. & Treasurer to the Superintendent.

## Edict

FROM THE MANDARIN OF CASA BRANCA TO THE ENGLISH.

[Translated from the Portuguese.]

Tsang, mandarin of Casa Branca, hereby informs the Procurator, that on the 25th of the 6th moon (6th of Oct.) he received Elliot's explanations, in which are contained answers to the articles which had been commanded by their excellencies, the commissioner and governor, on the 21st, and as there is



much confusion and repetition in the expressions therein contained, he, the mandarin put the same explanations before their excellencies, and at the same time asked an explanation a second time, that the explanations should be made more intelligible; and now having come in the presence of their excellencies with the said answer they have observed that the explanations of Elliot at this time are still more obscure than those given before, although the duty of answering with more exactness had been recommended to him; but scarcely anything is to be seen in the said official reply, that concerns the principal points, and nothing but confused expressions, demurs, and delays. Therefore their excellencies have again ordered that all those articles shall be, *de novo*, particularly well specified, in order that decidedly, in the period of three days they may be answered; and if he has again recourse to further demurs and innovations, or supposing he goes away as if he had never heard of the articles, then will it be impossible for him to acquit himself of the crime of screening the criminal from punishment. All the foregoing I, the said mandarin, have ordered the linguists to communicate to Elliot, as is on record.

A copy of the articles is now sent to the Procurator, that he may command Elliot to communicate with the governor, in order that he may have an interview with him, and reply within the time indicated without more delays or opposition. Below is a copy of the articles.

1.—Concerning the bond. Already have the commissioner and the governor acceded to that which the superintendent has requested, as to allowing the bond to be signed, in these words—"I request a delay until the middle of the 12th moon"; but why should he wait for so many days?

As it has been particularly requested by the superintendent to have a strict inspection of the ships, then these two objects, the bond and the inspection, may be united and treated as one affair. Therefore, as to those who are willing to sign the bond, according to the forms, they will be permitted to trade without more inspection; and those who are unwilling to sign should then take their ships to *Shakeo*, for inspection. The manner of inspection will be in this wise: the said foreign merchants must discharge the cargo out of all their ships into chop boats, and the *Elei Jun* (commissary or deputed officer) will then proceed to make the survey of the chop boats as well as of the ships, which will then be empty pitchers; if opium is found, the criminal who brought it shall be punished according to law, and the ship, or ships, and cargo shall be confiscated to the public treasury; licence will be given to trade, to those ships which have not any opium on board.

For those ships that are willing to enter the Port of Whampoa, further deliberation is not necessary; and those that are unwilling to enter, must still be measured, and pay the duties according to the regulations.

While the cargo is thus disposed of, the owners may choose either to take it personally into the port, or to entrust it to the hong merchants. But if they are unwilling to sign the bond, nor obediently discharge the cargoes of their ships, then it will be evident that those ships have opium on board: in this case, it will not be again permitted for them to carry on a contraband trade. Therefore in the space of three days they must all return to their own countries; and if they continue to delay beyond that period, then we will order fireships, which will destroy all the ships by burning them, and thus exterminate the evil. This intention we have for those ships in general that have delayed so long.

It is Elliot's duty not to make any difficulties between the foreign merchants, but still to distinguish between the good and the bad in order to prevent any following consequences.

With reference to the other ships that may hereafter arrive in Canton, the same ships that have already signed the bond, or which have been already registered, all shall sign the bond anew, according to the forms; and this they must do as often as they come to Canton; and those that are unwilling to sign the bond, or to conform to the rules, they shall never be permitted to trade; and those ships that dare to delay against the orders, shall be immediately burnt.

All these new regulations, which are to be put in execution, and the form of the bond, which it is determined shall be both in the Chinese and European characters, will be distributed to all to be duly obeyed and that no one may be misinformed thereof.

They, the high commissioner and the governor, have been for a long time informed of the ship where the sailor is, the murderer of Lin Weihe, and were they to detain the ship they could find the truth without difficulty.

Elliot, in his former official communication, gave the space of ten days to deliver the murderer, and now does he turn and come with bitter words? by this his contempt is clearly manifested, and the levity with which he treats this case.

Then considering the foul weather there has been lately, the said period is prolonged for ten days. If then he continues to return foolish answers, they, the high commissioner and the governor, will immediately order their cruisers, to whom they will point out the ship where the murderer is, and they will seize the owner and the supercargo, and all the crew, who shall be taken before their tribunal to be examined, and immediately the murderer is discovered, he shall be punished according to the *lex talionis*; and the others shall be sent back to their ship; and then Elliot need not come to explain with his lips.

3.—Those 12 store ships which have received orders to be expelled, excluding the 4 which have already gone, and another named *At*, which also sailed this week, and another *Lice* (Hercules?), which Elliot says has been already sold to the Americans, and three others, named *Xesao*, *Flane* and *Xepulo*, which he says are rotten, and he requests permission to break them up and sell them, but he should determine on a period of time to finish the sale and not to allow any delays; as to the three remaining, *Veichin Keali* and *K'e'em* Elliot says he does not know when they will sail. How truly absurd is this! It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that we insist that he declares with truth the day of departure—Moreover, there is another ship, the lord Amherst, which, against the laws, entered the inner harbour of Macao, to refit, and which vessel has been several times ordered to leave the port; but she did not leave until she had finished refitting, and then she went sailing about *Chinaxa*, *Lintin*, *Lantau* &c., without any cargo whatever, which is sufficient proof that she was carrying on a contraband trade.

This ship must also be expelled; if she continues to delay, she will be burnt in the same manner as the store ships, which are now delaying, and the individuals be apprehended and proceeded against according to law; and then the after repentance of the superintendent and the owner will be unavailing.

4.—As to the sixteen proscribed; excluding those six who have already gone according to the communication we have received respecting Dent, James Matheson, Daniel, Inglis, Ilbery; and these four, Framjer, Dadabhoj, Stanford, and Kanse (?) Elliot says that they will go, but he has not named the day; as to those three, Bomanjee, D. Matheson, and Heerjeebhoj, he requests some days of delay, and he will then name the day of their departure: thus they are always on the move, but always delaying, and never going.

Then, Bomanjee, and the two others, who have been more prominently engaged in the opium trade, how is it possible to allow them again to form plans in order to be the last to remain here? It is most necessary that we insist that they return to their own countries as soon as possible, and inform us of the day of their departure.—As to those two, Henry, and Donald Matheson, whom, as Elliot affirms, have never been involved in the opium traffic, and begs that their case may be taken into consideration; now Donald Matheson, is a nephew of Jardine, of which the emperor has been already informed, and the decree to expel him has arrived, and, consequently, it is impossible to take his case into any consideration. With reference to Henry, as the superintendent has repeatedly said that he has never been involved in the traffic of opium, his case may be taken into some consideration, and his sentence of expulsion be rescinded, until further enquiries are made.

They, the high commissioner and the governor, have thus clearly explained all the articles, which are founded on reason and justice, admonitory for the conclusion of this business. As to the power and authority which your nation may possess in comparison with others, our government does not trouble itself to enquire about that matter, and, therefore, abstain you from those gross ideas and confused expositions.

They order also the following formulary. Those who sign the bond, F. owners of the English merchant ship, the merchants, F. E., their companions and servants, request to present to the illustrious

magistrates of the empire the present bond, and to declare that their ship brings a cargo of ——— to Canton to trade; and that obedient to the laws newly established, they have not adventured to bring opium; and if one tael of this drug is found in their ship, they bind themselves to deliver up the criminal who brought it to the illustrious magistrates of the empire, that he may be immediately proceeded against according to law, and the ship and cargo be confiscated to the public treasury; but if opium is not seized, they hope to deserve the favour of being allowed to trade as before; and thus there will be a distinction between the good and the bad. We willingly submit ourselves to (the penalties of) this bond, which we sign in all truth.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 4th day.  
(10th October, 1839.)

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Brit. *Poppy*, from Manila; *Sunda*, from London; *Faerie Queen*, Hickman, from Liverpool and Batavia; *Queen Mab*, Ainley, from Liverpool; *Triumph*, from Bombay and Singapore; *Jean*, MacCutcheon, from New South Wales and Soerabaya—left the latter place on the 26th September, and experienced a heavy gale off Manila on the 11th May; *Alex. Baring* from London; *Sir Edward Ryan*, Pybus, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Ellen Stewart*, from Liverpool; French *Adhemar*, from Manila, 28th Sept. experienced a Typhoon on the 8th of this month.

**SAILED OR DESPATCHED.**—Port. *Casador*, Pinto, for Manila; Brit. *Good Success*, Fraser, for Manila, Singapore and Bombay.

**PASSENGERS.**—Per *Good Success*, Mrs. Gutzlaff and two Misses Park.

We have been unable this week to correct the list of shipping at Whampoa, where more vessels than those put down, probably are by this time.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

**VESSELS AT HONGKONG** etc. Brit. *Jane*, Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Roxa, Governor Findlay, Mavis, Pearl, Thistle, Lady Hayes, Syed Khan, Hannah, Curmatic, Mangalore, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lama, Fort William, Cornwallis, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Belhaven, Hannah, Stains Castle, Sir. C. Malcolm, Fansittari, Sultana, Pekoe, Sealeby Castle, Heroine, Harlequin, Myram Dyaram, Caledonia, Singapore Packet, Planter, Lamblon, Shah Allum, Alalevic, Manly, Cordelia, H. M. S. Volage, Castle Huntly, Earl Balcarra, Charles Grant, Lady Nugent, Frederick Huib, Black Joke, Ternale, Myram Dyaram, Asia Felix, Aliet Rahaman, Ear. of Clare, Col. Burney, General Kyd, Aber. Robinson, Ann, John O'Gaunt, Savendra Provy, Rustonjee Cowajee, H. M. S. Hyacinth, Poppy, Faerie Queen, Queen Mab, Triumph, Jean, Alex. Baring, Sir Edward Ryan, Ellen Stewart.

Amer. *Abdion*, Lion, Lcvant, Valparaiso, Luconia, Navigator.  
French. *Adhemar*.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 19th June, & John O'Gaunt. UNITED STATES, 17th June, & Valparaiso. CALCUTTA, 25th August, & Rustonjee Cowajee. BOMBAY, 7th August, & Ann. SINGAPORE, 26th September, & Sir E. Ryan. JAVA, 17th September, & John O'Gaunt. MANILA, 28th September, & Adhemar.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

<p>Gordon &amp; Talbot. Am. Cynthia, Johnson, Dan. L'Esperance, J. D. Sward. Am. Osage, Perit, G. Nye Jr. Oneida, Barrell, J. M. Bull. Providence, Peirce, Olyphant &amp; Co. Talbot, Storey,</p>	<p>Russell &amp; Co. Am. Lintin, Endicott, Apthorpe, Gay, Rose, Dan. Mithras, Brem. Wm. Ludwig, Kohne, G. Washington, Wetmore &amp; Co. Am. Oscar, Carter, Morea, Watson, Brit. Tho. Coutts,</p>
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# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 4.]**

**Macao, Saturday, 26th October, 1839.**

**[No. 212.]**

**NOTICE.**—The firm of EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co. formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (or in his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connexion with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London, and EGLINTON, McCLORE & Co. Calcutta.

ROBERT EGLINTON.

Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr JAMES REMINGTON HADDO to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK, residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENNAND, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of PITCAIRNE, SYME & Co. at Batavia, SYME & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manila, from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manila, 22d July, 1839.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

**NOTICE.**—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

## ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

**THE** undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, *Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.* Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co. Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co. in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co. Canton, 9th November, 1838.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

WETMORE & Co.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over

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Singapore 29th October 1838.

J. H. MOOR.

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## The Philippines.

*Abridged from the Sing. Free Press of 22nd August.*

A considerable portion of the revenue of the Philippines consists of the capitation Tax or annual tribute which is levied as follows.

Europeans and European Mestizos—pay nothing. Chinese, of 1st Class, Dollars 120 6.—none at present in Manila charged as 1st Class. Tribute is levied on those between 16 and 60 years of age. No Chinese emigrant arriving after the age of 40 years, is allowed to remain and settle in the Philippines.

Chinese of 2nd Class pay Drs. 48. 6. Shopkeepers and Traders. One person in each shop must appear as head and pay at this rate.

Chinese of 3rd Class, Dollars 24. 6. Shopmen, Coolies, Household servants, Shoemakers, Tailors, &c. &c.

Chinese of 4th Class, Dollars 12. 6, those employed in sugar making and refining, makers of wax candles for the Churches, carpenters &c.

Chinese Mestizos and Mestizas each Dr. 1. 2. pay till death from date of their marriage, or from 16 years of age, or from 25 years of age if living single with their father and mother.

Indian men and women, 5 rials 6 grains, pay from same age as mestizos.

The following is a statement of the population of the Philippine Islands for 1837, from official documents, stating the number of towns and villages in each Province, (or department under an Alkalde or deputy Governor) number of souls. In the number of tribute payers, are included also those who from some special cause are exempt from payment, although of age and condition subject to pay.

Island of Luzon, divided in Provinces as follows:

	Towns.	Tribute Payers.	Souls.
Nueva Exija	15	17,828	44,570
Cagayan	34	36,889	92,222
Ilocos, north	14	64,883	172,407
Ilocos, south	23	94,604	239,510
Pangasinan	31	91,761	229,402
Sambales	15	14,432	36,080
Pampanga	26	72,688	181,700
Bulacan	19	72,784	131,970
Bataun	10	14,433	37,087
Tondo	20	92,010	231,043
Cavite	10	36,641	91,602
Laguna	33	57,122	142,203
Batangas	13	75,464	188,669
Tavabas	16	84,008	204,443
Camarines, south	27	63,349	138,272
Camarines, north	11	9,994	27,983
Albay	3	52,696	131,743
Island of MINDORO	8	11,853	29,632
" " CALAMIANES	19	6,461	16,052
" " SAMAR	23	39,634	99,633
" " LEYTE	31	36,866	92,163
" " ZEBU and BOHOL	36	100,327	250,517
" " NEGROS	23	22,249	55,622
" " PANAY, divided into three Provinces viz.			
Capiz	22	46,208	120,520
Antique	11	22,040	55,100
Iloilo	31	92,164	230,410
Island of MINDANAO, contains three Provinces, viz.			
Caraga	30	11,991	29,977
Misamis	27	11,203	24,583
Zamboanga	2	none	10,000
MARIANAS Island	4	none	8,521
BATAVIA Islands	3	none	8,000
Total	635	1,305,142	3,285,849

By many well informed persons the population is supposed considerably to exceed the above estimate.



the capitation tax of  $\frac{1}{2}$  reals for each tribute payer inducing the Indians to return short numbers.

## Suttee.

AMONG the remarkable incidents connected with the death of Runjeet Sing, none is more worthy of being recorded and noted than the fact of four princesses, his wives, and seven slave girls having been permitted to burn themselves on his funeral pyre. The sacrifice of the slaves is indeed an atrocious cruelty, enacted apparently for no other purpose than that of adding dignity to the funeral pageant: and we hope that the British Government, in its communications with Kuruk Sing, or Dhan Sing, who seems to have been the real director of the obsequies, will not fail to convey a strong intimation of its sense upon this most barbarous proceeding. Which of us, when reading in Southey's wild Poem, the "Curse of Kehama," the description of Arvalan's funeral, the burning of his two queens, and of the whole train of female slaves,—could have imagined that he would live to behold the incredible fiction realised to the death, at the obsequies of a prince in close alliance with Great Britain? Yet so true is it, that the poetic description of Arvalan's imaginary funeral becomes, with a very trifling adaptation, the most exact historical record of the real obsequies of the late monarch of Lahore!

Even as regards the four princesses, Gudden, Baant-Allee, Rajkover, and Hindere, there are circumstances which seem to render their sacrifice inexcusable. We are aware that Suttee in the abstract is not that altogether black and unredeemable barbarism, wholly founded in a cruel jealousy, which the refined feelings and more softened views of life and death, entertained by the Christian nations of the West, lead them to suppose it. On the contrary, we are convinced that SUTTEE was an institute originating in a principle of the most heroic devotion, in a heroic age: that it was to one sex, under a perverted view of human duty, what the equally suicidal custom of duelling is at this day to the other, under a similar perversion—the guardian of their honor. This, at least, from every reference to the custom in Hindu books, appears to have been the conception of Suttee. But its practice has been far different. Divest it of publicity, of the religious enthusiasm by which it is artfully sustained, of the odour of sanctity with which the admiration of the multitude surrounds it as with a cloud of incense—of the gorgeous pageantry that attends it—of the physical intoxication by narcotics, which, to our own knowledge, is frequently applied to support, stimulate, or stupify the lagging victim—take away all these, and how few out of a thousand Sutees would ever take place! For all practical purposes, therefore, and in the present most unheroic age, all such sacrifices must be held as so many murders—to the commission and abetment of which the rich property distributed as gifts by the departing heroine, and the absorption of that maintenance which must otherwise be allotted to her, are, unfortunately, too powerful incitements. In the case under consideration it appears that, with the princesses, (not with the slaves) it is remarked, they were not worth the ceremony,) the form of discussion was gone through. But how happens it that the same multitude, which succeeded in restraining Dhan Sing in his pretended attempt at self combustion, could not move hand or foot to prevent the Ranees? The reason is too clear. Dhan Sing was wanted: he had a living part to play, both for himself and the Court of Lahore; and those who looked forward to reap benefits from his power, were too wise to allow him to carry his pretended wish into execution; they would have received little thanks from him living, little reward from him dead, had they taken him at his word. But the Queens were not wanted; their jewels, their jaghires, their pensions;—all these were wanted, and they themselves were in the way.

The perpetration of this tragedy shows, in the first place, how low our moral influence is, even where our political influence is most powerful. It shows, in the second, how futile is the hope that India would ever regenerate herself under her Native Rulers. The moment the Mahomedan power was shaken off, and the Maharratta State became consolidated, the people began to revert to the superstitions which they had partially abandoned, and Brahmanism, with Sutees, and a thousand other sanctified evils its train, began again to culminate. Here too is the Sikh nation, in full independence, power, and wealth, with all the elements of progress in its possession—professing, too, a new and freer creed, untrammelled with caste or any other venerable fetters derived from antiquity; yet the present tendency of the national mind is evidently to retrograde towards the ideas and the customs of past ages.

It is instructive as showing the obstacles to the progress of the Hindoos to their ancient manners, to note the identity of pageantry and the same feature of magnificent presents bestowed on the occasion, which prevailed in the Sutee of the Brahmin or Joree, Calanus, (Kalyan) in the camp of Alexander the Great, as recorded by Arrian.

"Some add, that all preparations for that solemnity, of horses and men; as well armed as unarmed, were made by Alexander himself; and that some were appointed to strow divers sorts of perfumes and aromatics upon the pile; others, to bring vessels of gold and silver, and royal apparel. And because his indisposition was such as hindered him from walking, a horse was ordered him; but finding himself incapable to mount on horseback, he chose to be carried in a litter, crowned and adorned after the Indian manner, while he sung hymns in his own language to the gods of his country. The horse which he should have mounted (being of the Newspan breed) he bestowed upon Lysimachus, who had been one of his hearers, and was an admirer of his wisdom; but the cups and costly furniture of all sorts, which the king had given to adorn the pile, he ordered to be distributed among several then present: afterward ascending the pile, he lay down decently thereupon, in sight of the whole army. The king, indeed, deemed it improper for him to be there in person, because he was his friend; but to all who were there, it was an amazing sight, to see the body lie still in the midst of the flames, without the least motion. As soon as they who were deputed for that purpose had lighted the pile, Nearchus tells us, the trumpets began to sound (for so the king had ordered), and the whole army gave a shout, as when they join battle with an enemy. The elephants also made a dreadful and warlike noise, to grace the funeral of Calanus."

Plutarch, after quoting his farewell speech, adds:—

Having thus spoke, he lay down, and covering himself, stirred not when the fire came near him, but continued still in the same posture as at first, and so sacrificed himself, according to the ancient custom of the sages of his country.

Two thousand years seem to have rolled over Hindoostan in vain: the only step which the Brahmins have made in the interval is that of transferring the whole horror, and the whole pain of Sutees, to the weaker sex.—*Bombay Times*.

## Australia.

(From the Southern Australian, June 19)

### "ADVANCE AUSTRALIA."

South Australia is advancing with the strides of a young giant. Not a day passes by without yielding some new discovery of her capabilities, or presenting some fresh indication of her future importance among the nations of the earth. Port is added to port—one district of fertile soil after another is made known to us, and puts in its claim to a portion of the capital and labour of the colony, and through the rapid increase of these, the claim does not go unsatisfied. Thus are new elements of general prosperity perpetually introduced among us, and new fields for industry and sources of emolument opened to our augmenting population. We last week referred to Port Victoria and Port Saint Vincent; we have to day the pleasure to present our readers with Mr. Cock's report as respects the former, and his narrative of the recent expedition to explore Spencer's Gulf:—

Report of Information obtained by ROBERT COCK agreeably to Instructions delivered to him by the Committee of the Adelaide Survey Association.

### VICTORIA HARBOUR.

This safe and capacious harbour is situated on the west side of York's Peninsula, at a place named by Capt. Flinders, *Point Pearce*. It certainly combines the greatest extent of fertile country (especially for agricultural purposes) yet discovered in South Australia.

That district of country which lays between Trobridge Hill and the harbour is about forty miles in breadth. The soil is composed of decomposed limestone, and is generally rich and fertile, and I am satisfied would raise heavy wheat-crops. The timber is principally she-oak, but other timber is in abundance for fuel and fencing purposes, although not generally adapted for building operations; it is sufficiently open for the immediate commencement of agricultural pursuits.

The other portions of the district bear generally a light soil, and are covered with scrub; this is particularly so to the east and south-east of the harbour, distant from ten to fourteen miles.

The district abounds in herbage, but is seldom seen on the surface. The shores are in general low, and sand prevails for a short distance back. Fresh water is found almost every where at from six to ten feet from the surface. There appear to be few natives—kangaroo, emu, and wallaby are plentiful.

Point Riley is about forty five miles to the northward. I travelled over this part for about twenty-five miles, and landed at several places on the coast, but found it much the same as on the south side of the harbour, although, perhaps not of such a uniform quality. It is occasionally belted with scrub and grassy plains, and generally of a lighter soil; still, it is of a productive nature.

The country in the distance, to the north of Victoria Harbour—I mean that which lays between the head of St. Vincent's Gulf and the southern bend of the Murray—is as contiguous to Victoria Harbour as to Port Adelaide; and this part of the province, so far as it has been explored, has proved to be land of a superior description.

The entire country that this splendid harbour commands and of which it is the natural and, in fact, only port, embraces an agricultural district of at least six hundred square miles, the whole of which is within a distance of seventy miles of the port in a direct line. The country is what is called table land, and the ground even where it is light and scrubby is firm for carriages.

The harbour of the place will be a great public benefit, being in the centre of such a fertile country, affording the means of import and export, and facilitating the location of the country. This in connexion with the other survey taken by the Association, named Port St. Vincent, on the eastern side of the peninsula, forms an important connexion, and shortens the distance to Swan River by three hundred miles.

ROBERT COCK.

Sing. Free Press, 19th September.

## Calcutta.

We have received a copy of the reply of the Supreme Government to the letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, respecting the future proceedings of the Superintendents of the British Trade in China.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of this day's date, on the subject of Captain Elliot's reported intention of putting a stop to the British Trade in China, and asking for a communication of any intelligence the Government may possess on the subject. In reply, I am desired to state that the Hon'ble the President in Council cannot furnish to the commercial community of this place any information as to the future proceedings and intentions of Her Majesty's Superintendents in China, that will not have been communicated by their correspondents at Canton, or through other Channels open to the public for obtaining intelligence from that quarter.

"2. Her Majesty's Superintendents are Officers of the Crown, acting under their own responsibility, and not accountable to or under the orders of this Government. They will, of course, if they deem it necessary to take steps in regard to the trade of British Merchants with China, of which it is right that those Merchants should have warning, make such communication to the Merchants on the spot as the circumstances of the trade, and their position, will admit, and it is from those Merchants that traders at a distance must look to obtain information in respect to the course of proceedings in China."

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.

Secy. to the Govt. of India

Council Chamber, the 26th June, 1839.

Bombay Times, 13th July.

## A LETTER OF A CHINESE YOUTH ADDRESSED TO AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

I am a mere rustic, like grass obey the winds that chance to blow. I have seen but little of the world, so that meeting a gentleman I scarcely know how to make my respects. As to Capt. E, I have never met him face to face; but Mr. ——— I am extremely obliged to for his kindness. Amid a hundred cares he can speak to me, an obscure man. It is like striking a bell which cannot but return a sound. This sound perhaps is a prolonged and melancholy tone, or abrupt and loud, like the alarm bell's note, which if heard at midnight cannot fail to alarm the human spirit.

The Superintendent's name is Mr. E. Is he truly a just law? Opium injures the soul and body. This he has been able to surrender to be thrown into the flowing ocean. Both the scholars and nobility of my country, in mutual conversation, in reference to it, truly a heart of fellow feeling all men possess; and I



myself have secretly extolled the Superintendent's appropriate name. But since I have heard the foreigners have widely disseminated the poison, resisting and opposing the laws of the land, I pause to ask where is the "law"? Suppose an inhabitant of the central Kingdom were to go to England and with some stupefying drug should intoxicate the people, while he robbed them of their property. Accidentally waking up from their stupor, would they not immediately and absolutely seize him? For should they not arrest this man, how could they exterminate the evil? The stupefying drug being taken from him, and through favor he should not be prosecuted to the utmost of the law, would you stop to consider, if you take from him this means of attaining his purpose of spoliation and not pay him for it, and not pay him for it, how great may be his loss? The robber's nature is not to know your extensive favor, but instead, he turns himself against what is right, and giving himself up to unreasonableness he rails at you. Would the managers of affairs give him a present? With paternal excellence the statesman seeks to bless when as yet he has no opportunity; and embraces the first occasion to make him a present, (as in the case of His Excellency) and admonishes him to reform himself. It cannot be helped if the robber is not satisfied. It would be exceedingly difficult to assign a reason why he should have more. Perhaps he might say, I am a subject of the central Kingdom. How can they thus disgrace me and insult my nation? I will return and raise an army directly. Do the public officers sincerely think the central kingdom would grant him this army?

The Sages of the inner land legislate for all the empire. Although they do not like the disobedient man's heart, they wish every man to follow his own inclination, as far as possible. But when the public good requires, they must oppose his private wishes. Therefore the Empire delights to follow them in that which they enact. Yet the pique of an individual cannot obtain sympathy throughout the empire, and that which is opposite to the general wish cannot be granted, and his application for soldiers would therefore be useless. For the Sage's acting for the empire cannot bring him cordially to acquiesce in his will. In the origin of the human race, men were born susceptible to hunger and cold, and the ill peculiar to men and women, with desires for food and drink, and possessing the passions of the sexes. All below the sky were alike; the Sages did not seek to change their nature, but immediately instituted laws and taught them the various acts of cookery, to marry and be given in marriage, beget children and nourish and educate them; and all this was according to their mind, and was peace and satisfaction.

Oh! you foreigners, profit and lust inflame your hearts. In performing their duty the statesman and instructor, although they would please the people, they cannot do it to the annulling of the laws. Now the foreigner, on his own responsibility absolutely has desired injuriously to involve the royal family's public business. Her sovereign highness cherishes self respect, and in numerous countries wins favor, and extends her fame; and with all mankind does that which is pleasant and delightful. Even a young lady has been eligible to the British throne. Heaven must truly furnish that which her throne requires. Now a single officer cannot cause the national family to sustain this dissatisfaction and bear this grief. On the contrary, it is nonsense so to advise her majesty, seeking to produce in occasion of war, in order to screen himself from error, plotting for an unjust advantage. No matter for the decisions of Parliament, whether they are according to his idea or not. The Superintendent is the ruler of all the people as regards this affair, and the destroyer of his beloved countrymen. Having lost credit with another nation he would sweep to oblivion the soldiery, and destroy his nation together. Such an offence it is absolutely impossible lightly to punish. I proceed sincerely to explain the case according to facts, selecting a few prominent points.

Foreigners have fearlessly bolted out into the villages, played with women; annoying people. They have destroyed public edifices, burnt a custom-house, and seized mandarines in the discharge of their duty, and cut off their queues. This is anarchy and a public nuisance. This is anarchy, this is a capital offence; but fortunately they have escaped. The merchant from birth and onward never reads half a page, and therefore does not understand propriety. It is understood that your scholars and nobility are not the same. But I drop this subject observing: that we have officers, who, looking up to the Emperor's favor, leniently pardon you. For illustration; the Commissioner sent his high officers who condescended to speak to a foreign merchant, desiring to see him face to face, to admonish him, and like a parent to explain his duty, because the Emperor, his indignation being roused against Opium, that overflowing poison's bitterness, had commanded him, his great statesman, to examine the ports and regulate the maritime affairs, forgiving foreign merchants, loving them

tassels of disheveled silk overhanging his ears to obstruct the noise. Manifestly he sees what he seems not to notice, and hears that which he does not appear to regard. He promotes great virtue and overlooks small offences. A man's righteousness he does not annul. The crooked he straightens, and permits you foreigners to enjoy the commerce of China, you yourself beggars for, and scheming to obtain it; he is lenient to excess. Such is the Emperor's example, who desires all men to be happy. The Emperor's virtue is overflowing, like a zone surrounds the four seas, while at home he receives the strength of eighteen provinces. When he speaks from the imperial abode, the four corners of the Empire respond. He can accomplish his purposes as easily as revolve his hand. It is a true saying, soldiers when not used are like a rat, but exercised they are like a tiger. A ten thousand catties cannon cannot of itself kill a man, but man the piece, and it can destroy men, especially if you have soldiers skilled in military tactics. Besides, even the Imperial ladies can teach the superintendence of the army; and a flock of sheep, or a herd of buffaloes, may be employed to break your ranks. The evolutions of our military tactics are innumerable. Heaven's time, earth's advantage and men's harmony, we possess, i. e. A fruitful season, advantageous position of country, and domestic harmony, we at present possess. Do you think we are ignorant of your aims, and are not awake to your devices? Alas! alas! you foreigners who wound and poison so many souls, you thus provoke and anger Supreme Heaven, and therefore heaven will exterminate your souls, and complete outright the number of your days: At least perhaps so, I cannot say. But I deplore the youth of your Sovereign, and that parliament should send power, disorderly, to exercise the lance and spear, and by so doing, weaken her royal family. Confucius said, the emoluments of office exhaust the public treasury, and to commit the public service to the nobility, are dangerous and destructive means. I can but draw a long and most audible sigh; and concluding ask, does not the poet justly say: The drum and gong are within the royal palace, but their sound is heard without. The stork on high utters her notes, and her music is heard in the heavens. If possessed of intrinsic virtue, sooner or later it will be manifest, there need be no fear of disgrace. The bell unstruck emits no sound, but stricken the sound, like the blow, will be light or heavy; and applying the figure to myself, the sound is brief, for I have but incidentally mentioned my ideas, yet, if not long, you can hear to hear it. Then with it clean your heart, or it will fire your brain. I can but speak that which I know.

(From a Correspondent.)

**MACAO.** A large seizure of the poisonous drug has again been made not far from this settlement. The Chinese who brought it from Tien pak escaped and the Mandarins are unable to trace the smugglers.

**MARITIME CHINA.** We often admire the proceedings of the Commissioner for the good he has done to his country. If sincerity of purpose deserves our admiration, he is worthy of all our praise, for no Chinese statesman acted with more uprightness. He is a man conscious of his good cause, and indifferent about the means to accomplish his object; reckless in his deeds, fickle in his measures, truculent in the execution, and confident that he will accomplish his end from the great success that has hitherto crowned his efforts. But there are some drawbacks on his joys, there is wormwood mixed with the cup sweetened by the applause of his gracious master. And whilst thousands of reformed votaries of vice raise their heartfelt thanks to the great minister for having freed them from contamination, there are ten times the number of people reduced to bankruptcy and penury by the heroic proceedings of Lin. The maritime trade of China so extensive and valuable, employing so many thousands of junks, has received a severe blow from which it will not recover for many years to come. The cause must be sought in the restrictions which his measures have rendered necessary. We do not here refer to the laudable precautions against the introduction of the black commodity, but to unnecessary annoyance, severity, and delays, detention of cargoes, confiscation, false accusations etc., in which the Chinese rulers are so ingenious. Capitalists who hitherto would freight four or five vessels, dare not come forward for fear of being denounced as traitorous natives, junks cannot be navigated, because the fees that must be paid to the ruthless customhouse officers, to exempt them from all the forms that have become necessary by the new regulations, are too heavy. Suspicion broods in every harbour from Haen to Tientsin; innocent men have been imprisoned and robbed of their substance; goods of immense value have been forfeited to Government, and all commercial confidence is annihilated, for property

is no longer safe. Many natives have told us, that the trade is ruined and that, whilst the junks rot in the harbours, and the sailors are thrown upon the country without employ, the merchants, are in the most abject state of penury. The stroke that felled this gigantic tree was communicated from Canton to Chaochoo, and reverberated throughout all the ports of the maritime Provinces. The loss of capital from the beginning of this year up to this day has been immense, and the prospects become daily more gloomy. If the commissioner did much to embarrass the foreign trade, he dug the grave for the native maritime commerce. How well soever his intentions, how excellent soever his plans, his measures have resembled the blasting sirocco. Go to the native merchant who has never had any dealings with foreigners, and examine him upon his present circumstances and his opinion; amongst one hundred you will find ninety-nine, who will date their misfortunes from the arrival of the Commissioner at Canton. Such is the report generally current and believed by the whole public as incontrovertible, and daily proved to be true by failures and commercial difficulties hitherto unheard.

## CANTON PRESS. Macao, 26th Oct. 1839.

We stated last week that arrangements were in progress for the temporary reopening of the trade, and that some Hong merchants had arrived for the purpose of settling with a Committee of British merchants the manner in which such trade is to be carried on, until the despatches from the Home Government in answer to Capt. Elliot shall have been received. The remainder of the Hong merchants, with the exception of Saouqua and Luck arrived on Saturday last, and the Committee of British merchants on Monday, and it will be seen from the following report of the Committee and from Capt. Elliot's notices, that the arrangements for a temporary trade have been concluded, and that ships, without being obliged to submit to the bond, may discharge their cargoes at Chumpee or Anunghoy, and lodge there in return.

We are aware that this arrangement is liable to many objections, but as matters stand, the choice of evils was only left, and probably that agreed on is the least objectionable. The British at Hongkong might have carried on their business through the Agency of American merchants at Canton, as they have already been doing; but this exposed them to considerable extra expenses for freight to Whampoa, Commission etc., besides the trade being liable to be at any moment again stopped, should it suit the Chinese authorities so to do, for the which pretences could not be wanting, the manner in which it was carried on, being decidedly illegal according to the laws and customs of the Empire. National and commercial rivalry also contributed to render this mode of carrying on affairs unpalatable to the British.—Another means of opening the trade was by the British ships proceeding to Whampoa, and by signing the bond, consent to the Chinese jurisdiction, involving life, over them. This was not to be thought of for the reasons given in Capt. Elliot's Public Notice, with which we entirely concur, and the truth of which must be evident to whoever has paid attention to the occurrences during the last eight months. The Opium-ships continue to visit the coasts, and sooner or later they must be denounced by the authorities of the places they touch at to the Commissioner, who would then again have a pretext for repeating his proceedings of March last, though none of the ships owners, captains, or consignees then at Whampoa or Canton, were any way concerned in the smuggling. Besides, the moment is drawing near when despatches from England can be received, and whatever be their nature, it is highly desirable, that at the time of their arrival the persons of Britons be not in the power of the Chinese. There is another way which, if followed, would probably, sooner than any other, have induced the Chinese to reopen the trade upon easy terms; this is the sending back all British ships with their cargoes from the Chinese shores; this however, on account of the very heavy losses it would subject those immediately concerned to, for the attainment of future advantages, which they individually perhaps intend to reap no benefit from, was not to be thought of, and thus, the present arrangement seems to be the only one that under the circumstances could be made.

"If the water is too clear, there will be no fish; men too clear, then none will follow them." The Emperor's crown has a mirror behind to screen the light, and so



By it the English are enabled to return to Macao, without any man having been delivered up for the murder of Lin Weihe; they avoid signing the objectionable bond; their persons will not be in the power of the Chinese; and they can bring to a market their cargoes, many of which have been six months and more in the Chinese waters. If these are the advantages abtained by this arrangement, the disadvantages to which the British merchant is subject are neither few, nor inconsiderable. The greatest is the danger of placing in the hands of the Chinese a large amount of property, over which, after it has left the ship's side, they have no control, and must trust for payment the Hong-merchants, who, before all these occurrences, did not enjoy the best credit for solvency, and whose means by half a year's inactivity, and the many extra disbursements made to the Government, must have been very much diminished. In returns made by the Chinese for the Importcargo the English will be in a great measure wholly at the mercy of the Chinese, and must trust their honesty for the quality and quantity. It is no small evil also that so much British property should be within reach of the Chinese authorities, though, should they venture to lay hands on it, means for restitution may be found. Among the minor objections to the present plan are, that the anchorage at Chuenpee is represented as by no means a good one; the current where the ships are to lay is very strong, and may frequently interrupt the lighters coming alongside; business will be much retarded; partly from the few lighters that will be allowed to take in cargo and partly from the great distance from Whampoa; it will take some time before every part of this arrangement will work sufficiently well, and much delay and contention will be the consequence; the searching of the ships by Mandarins, if insisted on before the cargo is being discharged, is likely to be troublesome, but this point, we suppose, will be waived. There will likewise be much difficulty in such articles of import which were hitherto sold to outsiders, or which from great difference in quality are subject to equally great fluctuations in price; the sale or delivery of which the owners or consignees cannot now be present at. The same difficulty attends the many miscellaneous articles of export, shipped from China chiefly to Indian ports.

We have thus reviewed, impartially, the state of affairs, and arrive at the conclusion, that every thing considered the present arrangement is perhaps the only one that, pending orders from England, could have been entered into, with the least degree of danger, loss, and inconvenience.

There is a report according to which the night before last a mandarin boat was, not far distant from Macao, attacked by Pirates, and taken. It is also said that the Hong merchants, who left this on Thursday last for Canton, were in some danger from them.

We have, on several occasions, informed our readers that the Chinese persist in the falsehood that the Bilbaino, burnt by them, was not a Spanish but an English vessel. Numerous have been the reclamations made to them on this account, and the Commissioner, tired at last with this importunity, and still insisting that the vessel he gave orders to destroy, was English, has given orders that the consignees of the Bilbaino should be put in prison for his obstinacy in reclaiming his property. The mate and one sailor, the former a native of Spain, the latter of the Philippine Islands, continue in the hands of the Chinese, who, we are told; are anxious to obtain a declaration from them that they are British subjects. A fine prospect this for other foreigners, should they fall into the hands of the Chinese, as no justice may be expected, from them.

We have elsewhere offered some remarks on the agreement entered into between Capt. Elliot and Chinese authorities for the reopening of the trade; a rumour now prevails of a Chop being out, according to which the Commissioner requires all British vessels immediately to proceed to Whampoa, and in which he again insists on a man being given up for the murder of Lin Weihe. It is said that he argues regarding the proceeding of the ships to Whampoa, that there can be no difficulty as to their doing this, since one of the ships, the *Thames*, is already there. There certainly could not have been anything done so fatal to the interests of the En-

glish generally as this vessel's going up the river, and signing the bond. It has destroyed the unanimity among the English, and may possibly find imitators, and then the Chinese will have obtained every point to oppose which the English have lost so much time and money.

The return of the Hong merchants last evening to Macao seems to confirm the above. It was also stated last night that a chop concerning the stay of the English in Macao had been issued, but on enquiry we find that this chop referred only to the pirates whose misdeeds we have mentioned above. It seems, however, to be certain, that the agreement entered into between the Hong merchants, the Committee of British merchants, and Capt. Elliot, has not met with the approbation of the Yumchae, and it appears therefore that things for the present remain in statu quo. The proceeding of the ships to Whampoa is, we hear, insisted on.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the translation of two Chinese chops with which we have been kindly favored. The originals were found on shore at Hongkong, and comparing their dates with those of the commencing negotiations, their contents will be found strangely to contradict the tenor of those.

In a preceding part of our paper will be found a letter from a "Chinese youth to a friend of his" which may perhaps deserve some attention, as it may possibly be an expression of the popular feeling among the Chinese on the subject of the present differences between Chinese and English. The "youth" either does not possess very clear ideas, or wants ability to express them. The paper, it will be seen is however filled with the ridiculous vanity Chinese are so fond of displaying when in contact with foreigners. Nothing but this and the most gross ignorance could else make him recommend buffaloes and sheep to be sent against invading armies, the very thing these are most likely to stand in need of, and which, no doubt would be highly acceptable.

### Memo. of the negotiations which passed between the imperial commissioner and H. M's. Superintendent.

Four propositions or conditions of amicable arrangement forwarded in the name of the commissioner and viceroy.

1st.—Captain Elliot is accused of keeping the vessels outside for the purpose of smuggling; but now appearing desirous of establishing a permanent and honorable trade, he must collect all the opium and deliver it up. If it be still retained on board the ships, it will only remain to set fire to the whole.

2dly.—It is asked if captain Elliot is unable to detect the murderer of Lin Weihe, among the persons found guilty of riot and assault in the late affray? What is to prevent their being sent for trial by the Chinese officers, one only to be kept to answer for the crime?

3dly.—The immediate departure of the store ships, and the rest of the proscribed, is required; and in the event of disobedience, the ships are to be burnt, and the proscribed seized and brought to trial.

4thly.—To the assemblage of British ships at Hongkong, is attributed the renewal of the opium traffic; the homicide of Lin Weihe, and to captain Elliot, the attack and defeat at Cowloong. Captain Elliot has stated that he must wait his sovereign's commands. It is enquired when the despatch left, and when a reply may be expected? and then a modified arrangement will not be difficult to determine upon, if captain Elliot acts obediently upon each of the propositions.

Captain Elliot, in reply to the conditions of the commissioner and viceroy.

Having already taken severe measures, there ought not to be any catty of opium in the fleet, nor does H. M.'s flag fly in the protection of a traffic declared illegal by the emperor, and therefore, whenever a vessel is suspected of having opium on board, captain Elliot will take care that the officers of his

establishment shall accompany the Chinese officers in their search, and that, if, after strict investigation, opium shall be found, he will offer no objection to the seizure and confiscation of the cargo. Again, if the consignee of a vessel profit by opium on board of her, and does not declare the same to him, that it may be reported, he will offer no appeal if the firm be expelled from the empire. He proposes that to separate the lawful from the unlawful trade, no firm shall be allowed to reside or trade in China, until he, captain Elliot, shall have forwarded to the high officers a declaration signed by each member of it, solemnly declaring they have no concern, direct or indirect, with opium, neither will they permit any one under their control to have anything to do with the drug, and that they be made aware that detection will cause their immediate expulsion, and he further proposes that unless the commander and consignee of every vessel, on the day of arrival, hand in to him a solemn declaration, in Chinese and English, that she has brought no opium to China; has none on board, neither will receive any, she shall not be allowed to trade. Captain Elliot believes that this would effectually separate the lawful from the lawless trade here. With reference to the murder of Lin Weihe, Captain Elliot assures the commissioner that every investigation was made to detect the murderer, but there having been many American and English sailors on shore, it was impossible to detect him. Hereafter he proposes that a joint investigation be determined on, congenial with the customs of both nations. The most severe search shall be continued after the murderer of Lin Weihe, and a reward offered for him and, if found, he shall be placed on his trial according to the laws of his own country, before the Honorable (Chinese) officers.

Captain Elliot thinks it right H. E.'s wishes should be complied with as regards the receiving ships, and the proscribed, as soon as the first northerly wind sets in, which will be in a few days; he appeals, however, in favour of Mr. Donald Matheson and Mr. Henry, they not having been concerned in the drug.

Captain Elliot expects the commands of his sovereign in four months, and until their receipt it will be impossible for ships to proceed to Whampoa. He suggests it may be necessary to sell some of the receiving ships, several being old and unfit for sea, and requests six days residence at Macao for the proscribed, previous to their departure. Regarding the man found drowned at Hongkong, he did belong to a British ship. There were no marks of violence upon him, nor can captain Elliot say he was concerned in the death of Lin Weihe.

Captain Elliot appeals to his past intercourse with the Canton authorities as affording grounds for their reposing confidence in him.

From the commissioner and viceroy, in reply to captain Elliot's propositions.

1st. Proof has been given that there is opium in the fleet, and captain Elliot is ordered to collect and make immediate delivery of it. Should any be stealthily removed and hereafter seized, all parties concerned shall suffer death according to the law. If opium be taken on the coast, the vessel shall be taken and destroyed, and her crew put to death. So soon as the opium now in the fleet has been delivered up, officers shall be sent to examine the ships. A modified arrangement for carrying on the British trade outside the Bogue may then be made, but not thro' Macao. Captain Elliot is required to make known that all vessels must obey the new law against opium, and that its violation is death.

2dly. The murderer of Lin Weihe must be delivered up in ten days. Delay may draw down measures of extermination.

3dly. The opium ships must leave immediately; leave is granted to the proscribed to return to Macao for six days, previous to their departure, but other foreigners must wait pending arrangements before returning to Macao.

4th. All the Chinese in the fleet are commanded to be given up.

Captain Elliot's reply is to be sent through the Keunminfoo.



## Public Notice.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

Macao, 21st October, 1839.

In promulgating the following arrangement, the chief superintendent considers it right to say a few words explanatory of his views for rejecting any conditions involving the signing of a bond of consent to the trial and capital punishment of the Queen's subjects by Chinese officers.

He never pretends to deny the right of this government to make what laws it sees fit; but no share of the responsibility either of their principle or administration should be cast upon the Queen's officers and subjects; not parties to the one, or the other.

The liability of the Chinese officers to irreparable error, attended with sacrifice of innocent life, has recently been manifested in the violence committed upon the Spanish brig "Bilbaino," under the impression that she was the British vessel "Virginia."

This declaration has been repeated over and over again by the government; so that the high officers of the empire are deliberately sustaining shameful blunder by shameful falsehood, or the truth cannot reach them even upon subjects of momentous nature. Either alternative furnishes irrefragable reason for resisting a bond of consent to the infliction of capital punishment by their forms of trial.

But again, if the principle be admitted in the case of one description of offence, how can it be rejected for crime of a graver character, and notably for homicide?

The dangerous doctrine of Chinese law, however, upon that point, or at least of the practice in respect to foreigners, can never be sanctioned.

For example, in the very instance which has presented so cruelly and so unjustly for the last two months on the whole British community, the governor and commissioner still demand a man: In other words, they require the chief superintendent to be guilty of the crime of murder by delivering up a man for execution in compensation for a murder committed by a person or persons wholly unknown to him.

The pertinacity with which the Chinese press for this bond is peculiarly significant, and seems to be ascribable to a mixture of motives.

In some degree, probably, to the sense of their own unfitness to judge foreigners (without their own consent), arising from utter difference of genius, language, and customs, and it may be from the feeling that the full protection of their own laws is not extended over us, to the same degree as it is over the native population. A stronger cause would of course be the apprehension of consequences from foreign government; and they are certainly right in the belief that the chance of urgent appeal for redress would be slight indeed, if it were to be answered by the presentation of bonds of consent to sentences against ourselves, or by the simple declaration that we had delivered the man.

In this last case there could be nothing to say: In the other, Chinese would produce the records of the trial, insist that they had examined faithfully, and decided justly; and hand forth the bond of consent.

The chief superintendent is sure it will be felt by his own government and country that there can be neither safe nor honorable intercourse with this empire, if British officers and people concede such points as these.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,

EDWARD ELSLIE,

Sec. and Tr. to the Superintendents.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

Macao, 20th October, 1839.

It has been agreed between their Excellencies the High Commissioner and Governor upon the one side, and the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects upon the other, that under existing circumstances:

1.—The British Trade may be carried on outside the Bocca Tigris without any necessity of signing the bond of consent to Chinese legislation (to be

handed to Chinese officers), upon the condition that the ships be subjected to examination.

2.—That the place of resort shall be the anchorage between Anunghoy and Chuenpee.

3.—It is fully understood, that the vessels, while discharging their cargoes outside the Bogue, shall pay the measurement charge in the same manner as if they went up to Whampoa. The pilot's charges shall also be paid as usual. The linguists fees shall be paid in like manner.

4.—The vessels proceeding to Anunghoy will transport their cargoes by means of chop boats, and will undergo search by the officers.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,

EDWARD ELSLIE,

Sec. and Tr. to the Superintendents.

## MINUTE OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee of British Merchants, deputed from Hongkong, have this day attended a meeting of the Hong merchants, at the residence of H. M.'s chief superintendent, to discuss the details of a proposed plan for renewal of commercial intercourse.

The committee have been informed by H. M. chief superintendent, that the principles of such proposed trade, as agreed on between himself and the Chinese authorities, are comprised in the accompanying paper, bearing his signature, and that their opinion is desired merely as to the best mode of carrying the system into operation.

They understand it to be the general wish of the British community, in concurrence with the views of H. M.'s chief superintendent, that, if possible, a temporary settlement should be made for a trade outside the Bogue, and that it is highly desirable to prevent the return of the ships to Whampoa, and the British community to Canton, until the pleasure of H. M.'s government be known.

## Public Notice.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

Macao, 24th October, 1839.

With reference to this Public Notice of the 20th Instant and the Minutes of the Committee of merchants dated on the 22nd Inst., the Chief Superintendent has now to declare that British Property sent to Canton agreeably to the terms of that arrangement will be under the Public protection to the same extent as if the Trade had been at Whampoa.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,

(Signed) EDWARD ELSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

The committee deeply regret to say, from the tenor of their communications with the hong merchants, they are apprehensive that the circumstance of one English ship, the Thomas Coutts, Captain Warner, having actually proceeded inside the Bogue, in violation of the injunctions of H. M.'s chief superintendent, and the fact of the captain having signed the bond required by the Chinese government, may occasion delays and difficulties in the proposed trade outside, which would never have arisen, had all the English remained firm, as they have hitherto done, in resisting the attempt made to force them into a written acquiescence in the new laws, involving the trial of foreigners by Chinese officers, and their capital punishment for dealing in opium.

With these preliminary remarks; and referring again to the terms agreed on by H. M.'s chief superintendent, the committee subjoin the following memoranda of details, suggested by themselves and the hong merchants, for the conduct of the proposed outside trade.

1.—Chumpee has been proposed as the port of discharge and loading; but the committee think it probable some other place outside the Bogue may be found less liable to objection on the ground of the strength of winds and tide, and difficulty as to the despatch of cargo by chop boats.

2.—It is agreed that the cargoes be discharged and loaded by means of China chop boats.

NOTE.—It is mentioned that only about 12 chop boats can be considered available for the outside trade.

3.—The Hong merchants propose to charge for boat hire, 50 taels for 240 bales Bengal cotton, and 50 taels for 210 bales of Bombay cotton, and in proportion for other goods, according to the old tariff for cargo from 2nd bar.

NOTE.—The scale of charge would be as follows compared with the old rate charge for one boat . . . \$15.22 or say 3 boats carrying 240 bales Bengal Cotton . . . \$45.66 Present charge, 50 taels . . . \$69.43

increased charge . . . \$23.77

4.—The hong merchants agree that the produce in boats from Canton to the ships shall be at their risk, as formerly the case with the Whampoa trade, and the goods from the ships to Canton at the risk of the foreigners.

5.—The weight of goods to be taken from the ships' side as at Whampoa.

6.—Goods in Canton, when unsold in the hong, to be at the risk of the owners in case of accident by fire; and the government duty in such case to be paid by the owners.

7.—If goods remain un-sold in the hong two and a half months after arrival, the duty must then be paid by the owners.

8.—It is suggested by the hong merchants, to facilitate business, that the whole of a ship's cargo be sent to one hong; but the different consignees may select their own security merchant for sale of the property.

## ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA.

1.—It was stated by the hong merchants that temporary warehouses, or store ships, at Chumpee, or other port of discharge, could not be allowed.

2.—It was stated that the mandarins would object to vessels, when discharged, taking stone ballast at Chumpee; but this, it has been represented, would prevent the ships fully unloading; which fact the hong merchants promise to represent to the mandarins.

3.—The hong merchants state that no unnecessary difficulties will be made in the examination of cargo; and it was further stated that no objection will arise to the continued stay of any ship or ships, while their business is unfinished.

NOTE.—It is understood that H. M.'s chief superintendent has agreed with the Chinese authorities as to the right of examination of ship's cargo at Chumpee; but the hong merchants explain that this examination shall take place only on delivery to the boats. The committee consider that any other mode of examination would be very objectionable to the British merchants.

4.—It was mentioned by the hong merchants that the arrangement for a temporary trade outside is intended to apply only to the ships now actually there; not to those which may hereafter arrive; but the committee conceive that the principle should apply to any vessels arriving prior to the receipt of instructions from the British government; at the same time, they do not consider it expedient to embarrass the question by agitating it at the present moment, leaving the matter for after negotiation, should the proposed plan be found to operate satisfactorily.

The committee further understood, from H. M.'s chief superintendent, that on the arrangement for a recognised outside trade being completed, the injunctions against sending British property to Canton (not ships) will be withdrawn; and that property so sent will be considered as under the protection of the British government.

The committee have represented to H. M.'s chief superintendent and the hong merchants, that in their opinion a trade under the proposed new plan cannot be commenced until the British community have returned to Macao.

Macao, 22nd October, 1839.

(Signed) HENRY WRIGHT,

GEORGE T. BRAINE,

WILLIAM WALLACE,

WILKINSON DENT.

At another meeting of the British merchants and hongists, held to day, the following arrangement was substituted for the 8th Regulation.

One hong will disembark the whole cargo of a vessel; but after the goods are brought to Canton and



examined, the owners will be at liberty to send them at once to whatever hong they please.

## Proclamation.

(Lin High Imperial Commissioner, Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c., and Taung, Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c., hereby jointly issue this proclamation that all men may know and understand.

Whereas the merchant ships belonging to the English nation which have arrived at Quang-tung in the course of the present year, have not for a long time entered the port; this leading to the people of the said ships involving themselves in very unpleasant consequences:—and whereas Elliot has lately petitioned us, requesting us to examine and search each individual ship to see that she has no Opium on board, and has offered to give a bond to that effect, specifying therein each ship by name: all this is just as it ought to be. Now, in consequence of this, we, the said Commissioner and Viceroy, intend granting you a double quantum of kindness and compassion and will conduct ourselves towards you with clearness and discrimination. Those ships then which feel disposed to grant the bond according to the form and model prescribed, will immediately be permitted to trade as usual; it will be unnecessary to examine and search further: but if they decline to give such bond, then we must take these said ships and bring them up to Sha ko (or Chuenpee) where they will be duly searched. The following is the process to be observed in the searching.

The foreign merchant to whom the ship and cargo belong, must take the goods of his ship and transfer them entirely to a skinned (empty?) vessel (lying alongside), then a Weyuen or specially appointed officer shall take the goods that have been so transferred, and check them off and examine them one by one, as they are being repassed from the said skinned ship to the said vessel's empty hold. If any Opium be found, then he (or we) shall take the smuggling criminal and put him to death according to law, and the whole of the said ship's cargo shall be confiscated. If however the ship have no Opium, then she shall be permitted to carry on trade as before: if the said ship wishes to proceed to Whampoa, then there is no necessity to consult or debate further upon the subject, but if she does not wish to go up to Whampoa, still must she pay the same duties and Port charges as if she had gone there: and whether the said foreigners would prefer taking charge of their own goods (i. e. by proceeding in person to Canton) or whether they would prefer consigning them to the Hong-merchants to be realized for their account, this is to be left entirely to the option of the said foreign merchants. If the ships will not sign the bond, neither consent to be thus examined and searched, then it is quite evident that such ships have got Opium on board, and in such case we shall most assuredly not suffer them to smuggle and sell their drug, but shall limit three days within which every one of them shall be driven forth to go back to their country. If after the three days are expired, they still continue to loiter about, then most certainly shall we cause fire-ships to sail among them, and utterly burn these said vessels, thus depriving them of the power to do evil! As regards the time and circumstance of the search above alluded to, such search and inspection shall be conducted by officers of government in their own person, so that upon no account can there be any stowing away of the plunder (i. e. the forbidden drug) in order to involve innocent persons in the net of the law (i. e. by falsely swearing that they had found Opium on board, when the searchers themselves had put it there, a practice too common in China.) Then again, in the case of life and death (i. e. the murder of Lum-wei-he) we have already clearly examined, and we lay the responsibility upon Elliot alone; that he enquire out (and deliver up) the principal murderer; this affair has no connection with, or involves no other ship or person. By our going to work in this way and drawing these clear lines of distinction, we may be said to be even going beyond the bounds of intelligent discrimination itself! so as regards Elliot, what great difficulty can he have in distinguishing between the good and the bad foreign merchants, that they may not be permitted to involve those in the consequences of their guilt! After this all the merchant vessels that come to Canton, no matter whether they have this time signed the bond or not, or been this time searched or not, they must all

alike give a bond in due form. As regards the form or wording of the bond, the same has already been written out clearly and distinctly in both the foreign and Chinese character, and a copy of the same has been sent to Elliot that he in his turn send it (to his countrymen) that they may conform thereto accordingly. Any merchant-vessel of any country whatever, for every time that she may come to Canton to trade, shall every time grant one such bond: if unwilling to grant a bond, or if the bond be not drawn out in exact conformity with the form given, then such ship will on no account be permitted to trade, and if she offer opposition or procrastinate and delay, then will she be assuredly burned and destroyed! Summing up the whole then, we the Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy, tell you one thousand times, and ten thousand times, that the Opium Trade must be cut off for ever: every day that Opium continues to come, every day shall we not rest employing our hands against you, therefore after this, do ye, oh ye foreigners! take your smuggling of Opium ideas, and give them to the winds to all eternity! If ye dare again to scheme after this clandestine traffic, we shall most certainly put you to death according to the new law, and what then will your after-repentance avail you? And, moreover, after the issuing of these (distinct) commands, we have got nothing farther to say to you! (i. e. we shall give you no more warnings.) A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, and 3d. day.  
Bocca Tigris, 9th October, 1839.

Leang, principal Magistrate of Singan district, and Lee, Commandant of the Ta pang military station, hereby conjointly issue this public notice that all men may know and understand.

Whereas the English Superintendent Elliot, has handed us up a card, the contents of which are as follows, "Elliot respectfully writes this to state, that he, the Foreign Superintendent, is just now desirous of peace and quietness, and having already informed the High Officers of government (of the same) by petition, has now received their edict (in reply), and hopes at an early date to arrange matters all right and proper. Only at this present moment there are people who go about spreading all manner of false reports, causing the hearts of men to fear and doubt, therefore it is that the said superintendent now respectfully requests you to issue some proclamation that may have the effect of soothing and pacifying them. &c. &c."

At that same time we, the district magistrate and Commandant, duly petitioned the Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy, and in course received their reply, commanding us to issue such said clear and distinct proclamation and words to that effect, and for that reason, we, the said district magistrate and commandant, now proclaim to the men of all foreign ships that they may thoroughly know and understand:—the fire-ships were got ready, because that your foreign ships placed themselves in opposition to the laws, and scheming after the sale of their opium as of old, we had no resource but to destroy these said foreign vessels, in order to do away with a great source of evil. If the said foreigners however are willing of themselves to leave off the opium traffic, and give the bond according to the form or model (required), and take their ships, and cause them all to enter the port, and deliver up the murderer (of Lum wei he) and duly submit to these and other points (touched upon in the commissioner's edict), the High officers then will surely look upon them with increased compassion; how can they possibly feel disposed to consume the gem with the common stone! oh then all ye foreigners! do ye forthwith conform to the form of the bond, and duly sign and seal, that ye will henceforth never more dare to smuggle opium! ye newly arrived ships with legitimate cargo, do ye immediately enter the port! ye depraved foreigners and empty opium store-ships, do ye instantly return to your country, and let the murderer (of Lum wei he) be forthwith produced, and there certainly will be no farther cause for anxiety! But if ye dare again to delay and procrastinate, involving yourselves in error, if ye dare farther to smuggle and sport with the laws of the land, then the evils that will follow after, are what ye cannot fathom! if your lot be happiness or if it be woe, it will only be you who have brought this one or the other upon yourselves! The High Officers of the Celestial Dynasty have not yet made

up their minds\* therefore oh ye foreigners! do ye all tremble and obey! Do not oppose! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 6th day.  
Koon yang, (near Hongkong), 12th Oct. 1839.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Manila*, from Liverpool, 13th April; *Giraffe*, Wright, from Sydney, 20th Aug; Amer. *Lillo*, from Philadelphia, 9th July; Dutch. *Eagle*, from Java, and Manila 14th October.

We were misinformed when last week we stated among arrivals, that of the *Sunda* which vessel is not yet in. About three weeks since she was in company with the *Manila*, and the *Lillo* has, we hear, since spoken her.

SAILED ON DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Charlotte*, Liebschwager, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Sultana*, Page, for Singapore and Bombay; Amer. *Oncid*, Barrell, for New York.

PASSENGERS.—omitted last week. Per *Thomas Coutts*, Messrs Warner, Dallas, and Capt Juffard; per *Alex. Baring*, Messrs L. Pereira and L. Just; per *Good Success* for Manila, Messrs James and Donald Matheson and Heerjeebjoy Rustomjee.

The *Cornwallis* for Bombay, and the *Copeland* for England will be despatched shortly.

We have been unable this week to correct the list of shipping at Whampoa where more vessels than those put down, probably are by this time.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jane*, Lord Amherst, Harrier, *Psyche*, *Hercules*, *Austen*, *Jardine*, *Mormula*, *Isabella*, *Anna*, *Mithras*, *Rosa*, *Governor Findlay*, *Mavis*, *Pearl*, *Thistle*, *Lady Hayes*, *Syed Khan*, *Hannah*, *Carnatic*, *Mangalore*, *Copeland*, *Tory*, *Edmondstone*, *John Marsh*, *John Horton*, *Lama*, *Fort William*, *Cornwallis*, *Cambridge*, *General Wood*, *Charles Forbes*, *Belhaven*, *Hunnah*, *Sleaze Castle*, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Vanzitarti*, *Pekoe*, *Seaford Castle*, *Heroine*, *Harlequin*, *Myraam Dyanam*, *Caladonia*, *Singapore Packet*, *Planter*, *Lambton*, *Shah Alam*, *Allalowie*, *Manly*, *Cordelia*, *H. M. S. Volage*, *Castle Huntly*, *Earl Balcanraas*, *Charles Grant*, *Lady Nugent*, *Frederick Ruth*, *Black Joker*, *Ternate*, *Myraam Dyanam*, *Asia Felix*, *Aliet Rahaman*, *Barf of Clare*, *Col. Burney*, *General Kyd*, *Aber. Robinson*, *Ann*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Savendra Provry*, *Rustomjee Cowajee*, *H. M. S. Hyacinth*, *Poppy*, *Faerie Queen*, *Queen Mab*, *Triumph*, *Jean*, *Alex. Baring*, *Sir Edward Ryan*, *Ellen Stewart*, *Manila*, *Giraffe*, Amer. *Albion*, *Lion*, *Levant*, *Palparaise*, *Luconia*, *Navigator*, *Lillo*, French. *Adhemar*, Dutch. *Eagle*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 19th June, John O'Gaunt. UNITED STATES, 17th June, Palparaise. CALCUTTA, 25th August, Rustomjee Cowajee. BOMBAY, 7th August, Ann. SINGAPORE, 26th September, Sir E. Ryan. JAVA, 17th September, John O'Gaunt. MANILA, 28th September, Adhemar.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Gordon & Talbot.	Russell & Co.
Am. Cynthia, Johnson,	Am. Linton, Endicott,
Dan. L'Esperance,	" Apthorpe, Gay,
J. D. Sward,	" Rose,
Am. Oango, Perit,	Dan Mithras,
J. M. Bull,	Brem. Wm. Ludwig, Kohne,
" Providence, Peirce,	" G. Washington
" Olyphant & Co.	Brit. Tho. Coutts,
" Talbot, Storey,	
Wentmore & Co.	
" Oscar, Carter,	
" Morea, Watson,	

\* In the original Ping who thing tin, also not complete boat. Dr. Morrison emphasises the two last characters, to make up one's mind, but we confess ourselves puzzled to make sense of the passage.

TRANSLATOR.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAY, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 5.] Macao, Saturday, 2nd November, 1839.**

**[No. 213.]**

**NOTICE**—The Copartnership between **FREDERICK STANFORD** and **JOHN LARKS**, of Canton in China ceased on the 5th of May 1838. Any Person having claims on the late Firm are desired to send in their accounts without delay. And any goods or letters arriving to the address of the undersigned; it is requested they may be delivered to **MESSRS GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co FREDERICK STANFORD.**

Hongkong, October 24th, 1839.

**NOTICE**—The firm of **EGLETON MACLEAN & Co.** formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

**Mr. A. C. MACLEAN** will remain at Macao (or in his absence **Mr. R. H. HURTER**) to attend to pending business and finally close all undisturbed accounts.

**Mr. MACLEAN** intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connection with **ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London**, and **EGLETON MACLEAN & Co. Calcutta.**

**ROBERT EGLINTON.**

Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

**NOTICE**—We have this day admitted **Mr. R. G. REMINGTON** and **Mr. JAMES REMINGTON** to be partners in our establishment.

**REMYINGTON & Co.**

Bombay, 1st August 1839.

**NOTICE**—**WILLIAM HENRY SHERRLOCK**, residing at Manila, and **RICHARD BRENNAND**, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firm of **PITCAIRNE, SYME & Co.** at Batavia, **SYME & Co.** at Singapore, and **KER, MURRAY & Co.** at Manila, from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manila, 22d July, 1839.

**KER, MURRAY & Co.**

**NOTICE**—All persons who have claims against the late **WILLIAM AMERAGE**, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 30th July 1839.

**NOTICE**—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

## ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

**THE** undersigned are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

**DANIELL & Co.**

Agents in China, **Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.** Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co. Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co. " in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smith & Co. Canton, 9th November, 1838.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1834.

**WETMORE & Co.**

**ADVERTISEMENT**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing

prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with **Rev. E. C. Bridgman**, or **J. R. Morrison Esq.** Canton—and **S. W. Williams Esq.** Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1834.

**J. H. MOOK.**

## FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.



**THE BARQUE COLONEL HURNEY, Capt. CRISP,** will sail about 1st Proximo. For Freight apply to

**A. A. DE MELLO—MACAO.**

## FOR SALE.

**BILLS ON FRANCE** with Shipping Documents; Apply to

**S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.** Canton or Macao.

## FOR SALE.

A fine Cow of English Breed, in full milk; New Carpets; Superior RUENISS WINE; SALAD OIL; VINEGAR; Gin, and sundry small STORES. Apply to

**P. MARCAL.**

Macao, 4th October, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

A burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong.** or **B. BARRETT, Esq.—Macao.**

10th September, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

A Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKY in cask, by

**JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

## ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

**THE** second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12s per file.

**BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONSIONIA BONDS,** all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

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At the price of 10 cents each, **Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS** for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with **BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS** on one sheet of Postpaper.

**LINGUIST REPORTS.**

**NOTICE**—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaton Luan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SAOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

**NOTICE**—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, **THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS**, price one dollar.

**GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA**; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

## NOTICE.

**ORDERS** for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } 100 \$ 1

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Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office *Pe do Monte* at 30 cents each.

**ART. II. Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia; government of marques de Ovando, and Aranda; précis of the history from 1730 to the present time. Continued from page 179. From the Chinese Repository for September.**

The new governor, don Francisco de Ovando, a field-marshal in the Spanish armies, was on service in New Spain, when he received his appointment over the Philippine colony. Like all his military predecessors, he began his course with inquiries into the state of the united service. The low rates of pay were all along the true cause of the evils attempted to be reformed, but it was found easier to introduce new systems, regulations, &c., than to meet increased drafts on the colonial treasury.

The marques turned from the army to the navy and found scarcely a single vessel fit for service; indeed only one was found worth repair, and it was resolved to build a ship of sixty guns immediately. The merchants came next in turn, and pressed for the early dispatch of an Acapulco ship, as the only possible alleviation of their miserable poverty. There was a new galleon then building at an outpost, but rather than wait for it to be finished, it was decided in an evil hour to repair the old *Pizar*, the worn-out ship that had come too late to the relief of the Comandante. This worthless vessel was dispatched accordingly, and a steady leaking badly cleared the last outpost of the straits of St. Bernardino. Soon then, her commander was entreated to put back, but his only answer was—in purgatory or Acapulco. Not long after, a heavy gale was felt in that quarter, and a quantity of balls, boxes, &c., drifting upon the coasts of Samar and Luzon, told the only tale ever heard of the fate of the *Pizar* galleon. This disaster was another blow upon the "obras pias," while it nearly completed the ruin of the mercantile classes.

The colonial commerce being in this lamentable state, Ovando initiated his predecessor, in allowing some fresh orders from court, for the expulsion of the Chinese residents, to be persecuted. Their number had already been limited to 6000 (unconverted Chinese), and they had been placed in a residence under the guns of the city. Ovando left them there, for he had already more interests to guard than his force or his ability could secure, and the rising of the Chinese under new oppressions, might at this critical period have decided the fate of the colony. Some portion of his time was also wasted on disputes of etiquette between himself, and the archbishop, and the audience.

The remainder of his short and unfortunate government was almost wholly occupied with Su-an war, and the detail of these again recalls us to the story of the fugitive Alimudin. This prince was the son and successor of Malacca, an able man, and for a Sultan, a scion too, whose death has been ascribed to his indignation at the seizure and execution of some friends, he had sent as envoys to the governor of Zamboanga. Alimudin seems not to have espoused his father's cause, and yet this can hardly be attributed to fear of the Spanish power, for it is said he held on upon a Catholic father, who fell into his hands, at this time, as a slave, until his Order paid a liberal ransom. In June, 1740, a new armada reached Manila, in which his majesty was pleased to approve the peace initiated with Salasera years before, and to offer an alliance offensive and defensive to the sultan. These papers reached Manila in 1746, and when duly forwarded to Su-an, Alimudin, in reply, conceded the requests of his majesty, and assigned a residence to the Catholic priests, who were permitted to preach he said in his dominions. Two missionaries were accordingly sent, with the further title of envoys. They were especially instructed to teach the Spanish language to the sultan's sons, to ransom captives, &c. A little experience, however, convinced these fathers that Alimudin's heart was still Mohammedan, and his friendly conversation a ruse of policy. In fact, the sultan's brother Bantilan, was at the head of a strong party,

\* A company of foot cost \$219 per month. Pay of a captain \$16. Cornet \$4. Sergeant \$3. privates \$2. with a ration of rice, &c.



and these concessions to Spanish interest, were so represented by him to his countrymen as to revive their jealous attachment to Islamism, and finally to drive the missionaries and their protector from the islands. The retirement of the fathers, and the flight of Alimudin in 1748, were followed by renewed hostilities between Sulu and Zamboangan. The fact no doubt was, that every Sulu, Tiron, Bugis, &c., deemed it his natural right to play the pirate, whether his salt's plea-ed or not; and that the Spanish governor of Zamboangan found their account in prolonging and perpetuating hostilities. War gave them ships at the public expense, to use for commercial purposes, and a reason was so found wanted for treating any native vessels, carrying valuable lading, as enemies.

When Alimudin reached Manila, an ordered assistance to regain his dominions, the archbishop saw the opportunity it offered to make the Sulu an grown a Spanish and Catholic colony. He induced the hard-headed fugitive to exchange his name for the baptismal appellation of Fernando, and was only waiting for the next subsidy, to enable him to prepare a sufficient force in order to restore the prince to his paternal authority. But when the remittances came after a year's suspension, a new governor came also. The archbishop was set aside, and the care of the southern provinces devolved on Orando.

At this time letters came to the governor from Bantilan, detailing the outrages perpetrated by the governor of Zamboangan, and declaring that it was impossible to restrain the Sulus from ravaging, in revenge, the whole coast of the Spanish colony. "Although," he added in a warning tone—"it be true, that we are under the dog, and the Spaniards the elephant, yet it may be the dog may one day mount upon the back of the elephant." He concluded his spirited remonstrance by stating that he had sent letters with his compliments to the Spanish monarch, via Jacatra and Constantinople, for he was persuaded the Philippine authorities had violated the wishes and commands of their sovereign. The governor of Zamboangan met these accusations, by detailing the piracies of the Sulus, and by describing Bantilan as a corrupt. Orando decided to expose the cause of the fugitive Fernando, but he had neither arms, nor ships, nor money to attempt conquest. He could only prepare a small armament to aid the sultan in his expedition to recover his throne, and which, in March, 1761, sailed from Manila for Zamboangan. The bulk of the sultan still followed him. His vessel came near Mindoro, and it was late in July before he reached the presidio. The Spanish commander of the squadron had meantime lost patience, and passed on to Sulu, where he soon found occasion to bring matters to a hostilities. After a cannonade of several days, a landing was made and some dances were given on Bantilan's coast. A negotiation was then opened, and the sultan permitted to receive the sultan on his arrival, to restore captives, &c., the Spaniards retired, taking care, however, to carry off two Chinese junk, they had seized, and which were declared good prizes.

The return of the squadron to the presidio, instead of leading to the relief and restoration of the sultan, was the signal for further outrage. He was charged by the governor with a treacherous correspondence in Arabic while his letters in Spanish were friendly, arrested, and thrown, with his followers amounting to nearly 100 men and women—into prison. Unhappily the representations of the local governor were listened to and the arrest approved by Orando.

An investigation into the prisoner's conduct was ordered, and on its conclusion, he was pronounced a breaker of the peace, a traitor, a hypocrite, &c., &c. It was decided that the condemned sultan and his suite should be remanded to Manila, and the war with Sulu continued. It was further stated that \$50,000 had been expended between 1736 and 1758, in expeditions against Sulu, and now it was resolved to destroy all the remnants of that people, to depopulate the island between Sulu and Basilan, to put to death all natives found in arms, to dispatch the infirm and aged also to sell as slaves all captives from twelve to sixty years of age, and to baptize all abandoned infants, and leave them to the care of divine Providence.

To justify these cruel and inhuman measures, Orando published a manifesto in 1754, giving a historical account of past connections with Sulu, disclaiming everything aggressive in the Spanish policy, but as for mercy or pity, reserving it not for the Sulu, but for their miserable captives.

A junta was held, which accepted this declaration, and ordered the exiled Fernando to be imprisoned during the pleasure of his majesty. His followers were also condemned to be branded and sold as slaves, but it does not appear that this sentence was executed. The citizens were called upon for a loan to carry on the war, but they appear not to have approved the governmental course, for they made only a trifling donation. To incite them to more active co-operation, the declaration of war gave them full license to kill, plunder, and take captive; and remitted the royal fifth on all spoils, except slaves of certain ages. These licenses, which turned open the whole native trade from Mindanao southward

in indiscriminate pillage, were carefully worded to prevent any insult to the ships of the Dutch Company. Thanks to the remembrance of 1735, and the three men of war that brought it!

The evil, Orando endeavored to throw over his iniquitous measures, seems not to have covered them as well as to save him from the general charge of avarice and ambition. The first of these charges seems perfectly well established, by the indiscriminate pillage of their effects which flowed their imprisonment. Some check might perhaps have been imposed on these harsh measures had Arrchedera lived, but they lost their friend in November, 1751.

## American.

### THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

(From a Review of *A Voice from America to England*.)

"The Anti-slavery Society," says the American gentleman, "is an *imperium in imperio*, self created self-governed and irresponsible with a head, a cabinet, a legislative power, secretaries, and under several subsidiary agents, under a complicated and well devised system of operations collecting and disbursing monies in the service, claiming to occupy the entire field belonging to the jurisdiction of the United States so far as this question is concerned, and extending it as far over it as fast as possible."

And again, in a note:—

"In the American Anti-slavery Society, is set up a political machinery, independent of the State and having no connexion with it, acting upon the public mind, and taking under its charge the appropriate business of the Government. \* \* In 1838 this Society professes to have under its control 40,000, early one fourth of the votes of the State of New York; and we may suppose a like proportion, in the Northern and Eastern States. Here, then, is not only a considerable, but a stupendous, political organization, independent of and hostile to the State, and which has assumed the customary forms of political action in the State, and for State purposes.—*Athenaeum*."

THE RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY SYSTEM IN AMERICA.—The separation of Church and State, and other causes, have given rise to a new species of social organization, before unknown in history; and one of a very important and formidable character, and prolific of great results, though public attention has not yet been much directed to it, as involving such a tendency. Within the space of about thirty years it has entirely changed the character and aspects of the American religious world. \* \* Then opened on that world the new era of the Religious and Benevolent Society system, and summoned into the field an immense body of superior and highly cultivated talent, which had long lain inactive, and in obedience to such a call. It was the very scheme, of all others, which the age, the state of society, and the unorganized mass of the religious world demanded. It was the offspring of circumstances. \* \* The Religious and Benevolent Society system is a system so entirely independent of the State, that the State cannot reach it; it is so powerful that the State cannot contend with it; it is so all pervading, that it comprehends the State itself, in its individual parts, and in its mass, and in its influential portions. It has taken a march on the public, on the powers that be, on the world. It has called out and disciplined its various offices some of the best and most cultivated portions of the mind of the country—some of the most talented, active, ambitious, and aspiring spirits. \* \* The system is a new one, and has given birth to a new era, an era of self-organized, self-organized, self-governed, independent, irresponsible permanent popular associations, of unlimited powers, which have asked no leave to be, and submit to no control; which are forming the public mind according to their own will, and directing it to their own purposes. \* \* Whereunto there must needs be associations, national and subsidiary, and agencies innumerable—consolidated and centralized governments in this department of a clergy, supervised by presidents, secretaries, and boards of managers, putting in requisition—on account of the variety, extent, and vastness of these concerns—as much talent, sole devotion and practical tact, as are ordinarily required to conduct the affairs of nations. It has given birth to a new system of politics, the machinery of which is remote from the public view, silent in its operation, but no less efficient on the public mind. \* \* As to the right or wrong of these institutions, or as to whether they

are good or bad, is not, in this place, a subject of inquiry; but simply the fact of their social importance and their power. And we say, that in America, it is great; nay, we think it has obtained to a supremacy of influence over the State.—These voluntary associations are so numerous, so great, so active and influential, that as a whole, they now constitute the great school of public education, in the formation of those practical opinions, religious, social, and political, which lead the public mind, and govern the country; at least, exercise an influence over the State, which cannot to resisted.—*Ibid.*

**HENRY MARY'S HOUSEHOLD.**—The following is the list of the ladies comprising her Majesty's present household, with the amount of their salaries annexed:—

Principal Lady of the Bedchamber, Marchioness of Normanby, £500.

Ladies of the Bedchamber.—Marchioness of Breadalbane £500—Marchioness of Tavistock £500—Countess of Charlemont £500—Countess of Burlington £500—Lady Portman £500—Lady Littleton £500—Lady Harham £500.

Maid of Honour.—Hon. H. Pitt £500—Hon. M. Dillon £500—Hon. Miss Coles £500—Hon. Miss Cavendish £500—Hon. M. Packer £500—Miss Murray £500—Miss Lister £500—Miss Spring Rice £500.

Bedchamber Women.—Lady C. Barrington £300—Lady H. Gave £200—Lady C. Copley £300—Viscountess Forbes £300—Hon. Mrs. Brand £300—Lady Gidner £300—Hon. Mrs. J. Campbell £100.

Total £8300 sterling.—(Dublin R. Mail)

## CANTON PRESS.

### Macao, 2nd Nov. 1839.

When last week we published the particulars of the arrangement entered into by the Committee of the Canton Press, to the British Ship to discharge at Canton, and which has since been so faithfully disclosed by the former, we were aware of the many inconveniences which necessarily would accompany its execution, and we regretted them, as they occurred to us, stating at the same time that, for a temporary arrangement, Capt. Elliot and the Committee had but the choice of evils, and that it was their part of these to choose the least, which we considered they had done by entering into the above named arrangement. Among the objections, however, which we discovered there certainly was not the one which our brother Editor of the *Canton Register* expresses, that with so much economy, namely, the loss of honor to the British Flag by submitting to a such on the high seas. If we have not before pointed out to our readers this very serious consequence, which the already mentioned arrangement would involve, it was merely because the thing never occurred to us; but now being led to it by the observations of our contemporary, we have given the subject due attention, but cannot find that the *Register* is justified, in its remonstrance, to come to his conclusion. We admit that to concede to the Chinese without a navy to a cak, the right of search on the high seas would be not only derogatory to the national dignity, but highly ridiculous; but we differ altogether from the *Register* to consider the anchorage between Canton and Amoy as the High Seas. Indisputably of this anchorage being but two or three miles from the shore, almost within the reach of the batteries of the Bogue forts, and its being situated within the boundary of the Canton river, and surrounded by Chinese land in all directions, this anchorage had by its arrangement *protector* become the legal port for the British trade, where British ships were ordered to discharge and take in cargo. Under these circumstances, and situated as the British trade at present is, with the Opium smuggling-trade going on as lively as ever, there surely could be no objection to the Chinese assuming themselves by search that the vessels were allowed to trade, had none of the drug on board; or is it expected that the Chinese should have allowed Chinese to become a new anchorage for the illicit trade to rather? As regards the confiscation of vessel and cargo, should Opium be found on board, this is a law which the Chinese have prescribed, and which, by this temporary arrangement was agreed to, rather than sign the objectionable bond, or not trade at all. The very same risk coupled with penalty of death attends the whole of the British trade now carried on under the American flag—the thing therefore is, as regards property only, the



same, and does our Brother Editor mean to say that in case of unjust confiscation, British property is more likely to be protected under American than under the British flag? As to our Contemporary's remarks concerning the illegality of the declaration of the ship's captain that they have not nor will have any Opium on board, he must recollect that in a Chinese port, the Chinese have the right to prohibit the importation of what articles they may object to be of legal trade by English law or not. We repeat again that the intended arrangement, had the Chinese not broken their pledged word, was, under the circumstances, the most favorable that could be made, nor can a temporary settlement of this kind interfere in any manner with the measures the British Government may eventually see fit to take.

We stated last week that the Hong-merchants had after a short absence returned to Macao, and that the agreement entered into between them and a Weiyuen from the Commissioner on one side and Capt. Elliot, and a Committee of British merchants on the other, had not been sanctioned by the Commissioner. It appears that at Heang-shan the Hong-merchants were met by a Messenger from the Commissioner, who upbraided them and the Weiyuen for having entered into the agreement of permitting the discharge of British ships at Cheung-shan. H. E. having since altered his mind, and insisting now on the British ships proceeding immediately to Whampoa and signing the new bond (of which a copy will be found in another part of this paper) threatening with destruction by fire and sword the shipping at Hongkong, if, in three days, these new orders were not complied with. The Hong-merchants were ordered to convey this to Capt. Elliot and the Committee of British merchants, and returned to Macao on Friday last week, with the exception of Howqua, who proceeded to Canton. They accordingly made their calls of duty, and entreated such of the Committee as had not left for Hongkong to consent to their ships proceeding to Whampoa, and received, of course, an answer in the negative. From the tenor of the official documents translated by Mr. Morrison, and of which only the two first have yet been received, Mr. Morrison having accompanied Capt. Elliot to the Bogue, it will be seen that the *Thomas Coutts* having submitted to the signing of the bond and proceeded to Whampoa, made the Commissioner believe that by annulling the temporary arrangement entered into with his consent, the British shipping at Hongkong would follow her example; and that he would soon have the whole of the ships in his power at Whampoa, but we hope that few will be found bold enough to do so, though we regret to say that another English vessel the *Royal Saxon*, Capt. Towns, with a cargo of Rice from Batavia has since applied for, and obtained a Pilot, and left the roads of Macao for the Bogue on Tuesday last. The Captain of this ship applied, we hear, for leave to take his wife to Whampoa, this was not granted, but he was directed to leave her at Macao, where she would be under the special protection of the Chinese authorities. Capt. Towns has we understand signed SIX copies of the bond which will no doubt be sent up to Peking as six several compliances with the Commissioner's orders. Meanwhile a Chop has been placarded ordering the English to proceed immediately either to Whampoa or to their own country; all servants that were with such of the English as had returned to Macao on the faith of the settlement agreed to last week were again ordered to leave, and the Chinese prohibited from supplying them with provisions. About two hundred men are encamped at the barrier in tents, four hundred more are said to be in *Casa-branca*, and more are expected. For what purpose this new demonstration of force has been made, we cannot guess at, unless it be to enforce the Chop from one of the Macao authorities, ordering three English ladies, that lately returned from Hongkong, to leave Macao again within three days, failing which to be driven hence by 800 men!

The Commissioner it will be seen from the various documents of which we publish translations still insists that the five men who were sentenced to imprisonment by Captain Elliot for participation in a riot at Kowloon be delivered over to him, that he, from them, may choose the murderer of Lin Wei-he. These men, we understand, have already been sent away by Capt. Elliot.

Write and Mandarin boats, in which it is said one of the latter was sunk, three or four men killed, and seven Chinese sent back with their tails cut. It has also come to the Commissioner's knowledge, and this, of course, as giving him proof of the continued existence of the Opium-trade, which he dare not overlook, must tend to embarrass matters still more. H. E. is understood to have given the most solemn pledges to the Imperial Government not to leave this part of the country, until the Opium-trade shall have been completely suppressed, and having so very successfully dealt it a heavy blow in March last, it is but natural to suppose that he will again, if he can, have recourse to the same means. Circumstances have since however changed very materially; if the trade at Whampoa were opened, only such houses as follow exclusively the legal trade of the country would go there, and they would therefore innocently be kept as hostages against the continuance of a trade with which they have no concern over which they have no control, and which certainly would not cease whether they were retained in Canton or not. It will be seen from the Commissioner's communications to Capt. Elliot, that he states to have been informed that vessels at Hongkong have sent their Opium in smaller vessels to the coast for sale, and that, though the ships should have been searched, this will by no means insure freedom from punishment to such as shall afterwards be found to have sent their Opium away in that manner. In the case of the American ship the *Thomas Perkins*, and the Hong-merchant Pan hoy qua that secured her in December last, and in that of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, burnt by the Chinese in the Tyne last month, we have sufficient proof that a blundering accusation, or a blunder in the execution of orders, is quite sufficient to cause immediate punishment to be inflicted without waiting for any other testimony and that no compensation whatever is to be expected. Besides this, we learn that several seizures of Opium from Chinese have lately been made in the river, and that the men caught have denounced the ships at Hongkong, whence they obtained it. Such denunciation is looked upon by the Chinese as an irrefragable proof of guilt, and knowing as we do, the little love Chinese in general have for truth, and more veraware of the imperfect manner with which they pronounce foreign names, no ship on entering the river from Hongkong can be deemed safe from accusation and its necessary consequence, condemnation of ship, cargo and the lives of many, if not all, of its inmates. The Commissioner declares that an example must be made of one or two flaggers, and as such violence, as he requires, of guilt is always at hand, he will, if the English now venture within the Bogue, certainly soon fix upon the necessary victim.

Matters, therefore, which last week appeared to acquire some share, are in as great if not greater confusion and difficulty than at any previous time and there is no saying when they will mend. In a few months more the answer from the British Government may be expected, and every one is looking anxiously to that completion of the period, which will probably put an end to this trying state of uncertainty.

A Chop has been issued by the Commissioner to the American merchants in Canton, in which H. E. expresses his dissatisfaction at their having purchased some of the former Opium received on ships, with a view to sending them to Whampoa with Cargo. Since, says H. E. it is but reasonable to suppose that there may still linger some Opium in the ship-board the Admiral of the Station has order to search those ships on entering the Bogue in the manner proposed should be done to English ships, whether they come with Country Produce or other goods. Moreover all Americans now entering the Bogue will be obliged to sign the new bond, such as, says the Commissioner, it has been signed by Capt. Warner of the *Thomas Coutts* and the English merchant Daniel. We do not imagine that H. E. will encounter much opposition to this new demand. The Bond of which the following is a verbatim copy, seems to have been translated into English by one of H. E. interpreters, and ordered to be printed.

We hitherto supposed the attack by the Chinese

For this bond see another column.

on the *Black Joke* passage boat to have been the work of pirates, but, if any faith can be given to the assertions of the *Ling-shi* at Aik-zai, the murders were committed by order of the Commissioner himself, who has made a present of 200 Taels in Silver to the mandarin in command of that expedition, as a mark of H. E.'s satisfaction thereat. That this present was given, Almsie deliberately asserted in the presence of two English gentlemen, and when his truth was doubted, he appealed to the general knowledge, among the Chinese, of this fact. The incendiaries of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino* have probably met with the same tokens of H. E.'s liberality.

Accounts from Manila of 13th October report favorably of the rice crop. The weather had been good and it was in most places expected to be an average one. Its price is quoted 1.7 @ 2 for common and good, and 2. @ 2 1 for fine white.

By the *Zenobia* advices from Batavia to 8th October have been received; the latest accounts from Europe there were to the 1st July, but we find no news of much interest in the European extracts. In the *Jerusalem Courant*, of that date, Austria was arming, and concentrating her forces, and in an attack made on the English Ministry in the House of Lords by Lord Wellington, Lord Wellington declared that he would support Ministers.

The welcome news was brought yesterday from Hongkong, of the arrival there of two English men of war, some say the *Albatross* and *Petera*, and others the latter and the *Cruiser*. We hope this report may prove true.

## Public Notice.

The high commissioner and the governor of these provinces having this day violated their engagements, made under their signets to conduct the trade on side of the port of Canton, having peremptorily demanded the murderer of Lin Wei-he, and the entrance of the ships within the port of Canton, with the signature of a bond of consent by the commanders to trial by Chinese officers declared to be capital, or the departure of the ships from these coasts in three days; the whole under menaces of destruction. The chief superintendent has now to require all commanders of British ships to read this paper to their crews, and forthwith to prepare for sea and proceed to Tonkin Bay; the anchorage at Hongkong being liable to surprise by fire ships and war boats.

Given under my hand at Macao, this 26th day of October, in the year 1839.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent.

Macao, 26th October, 1839.

Sir, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have this day received a communication from the Weiyuen and Keumshun, containing the violation of the agreement to conduct the trade outside of the port of Canton, lately submitted directly to me under the signets of the high commissioner and governor.

Their excellencies now peremptorily require the delivery of the murderer of Lin Wei-he, and the entrance of the ships into Whampoa, with the signature of the bond of consent; or their departure from these coasts in three days, under menaces of destruction.

This shameless proceeding of the government is obviously attributable to the entrance of the ship *Thomas Coutts* and the belief of the mandarins that their possession of hostages will enable them to constrain us into the acceptance of conditions incompatible with the honor of the British crown, and the safety of the Queen's subjects.

Under these circumstances, Sir, I anxiously conjure you to take such immediate steps as may seem to you to be best calculated to prevent the future entrance of British shipping within the grasp of the



government, to the incalculable serious aggravation of all these dangers & difficulties.

Having reference to our conversation of this morning, upon the necessity of the immediate removal of the ships to Tsongkoo. I take the liberty to inclose a memorandum which I request you will be pleased to circulate on your arrival at Hongkong.

I have &c.

Signed CHARLES ELLIOT.  
Chief Superintendent.

To CAPTAIN SMITH, H. M. S. Volage.

The undersigned coincides in opinion with the chief superintendent, and as Her Majesty's naval officer in command in China, he warns all captains, officers, and crews of British ships against the danger of entering the Bogue and putting themselves and property in the power of the Chinese authorities.

Dated on board H. M. S. Volage, Hongkong, 27th October, 1839.

Signed H. SMITH.  
Captain of H. M. S. Volage.

Four communications from the High Commissioner's deputies, giving order to various orders from the Commissioner.

No. 1.—Yu, prefect of Nanchang, &c. &c. and Tsang, Keunmin foo at Macao, &c.,—officers of the celestial empire.—address this communication, in consequence of an official reply received, commanding to return.

It is on record that we, in concert with the hongmerchants, enjoined on the superintendent and all the foreign merchants commanders, that bonds should be given in accordance with the prescribed form, and that they should proceed to Whampoa to trade. It appeared afterward, from the said hongmerchants' representation, that the superintendent and the foreign merchants were unwilling to give bonds in accordance with the form prescribed, but were willing to request permits to proceed to Amoy and submit to a removal and thorough search of their cargoes. In conformity with these statements we transmitted a report, and have this moment received the following reply thereto from the high commissioner.

"When I, the commissioner, upon the 20th of Sept., first issued my commands, I set down in order these three things in the proper place—the surrender of opium, the delivering up of the murderer, and the sending home of the empty store ships and the depraved foreigners. In all such parts of my commands as related to the entrance of the vessels, I stated, that if they should act obediently in each of the three preceding particulars. It would then not be difficult to determine the granting of favors. Let me ask now, if, at this moment, these three particulars have indeed been duly arranged. And though it may be said that there is no opium to be surrendered, and that the depraved foreigners and the empty store ships are being sent home,—how is it that the principal murderer in a most important case of homicide has been set aside as not to be enquired about? If indeed the said foreigners were to give the bonds in accordance with the prescribed form, it might yet be suffered that time should be allowed to arrange that matter. But now, while it is far otherwise, how shall the granting of permits be at once sanctioned?"

"Moreover, in my commands of the 9th of October, and proclamation of the same date, it was declared, that this was a modification, beyond the bounds of rule, granted upon the present occasion, in consideration for the protracted delay which all the vessels had suffered: that vessels hereafter arriving would all be required to execute an obligation in accordance with the form prescribed: that if not according to the form, they should upon no terms whatever be admitted to trade. But from what the foreign merchants now declare, it seems that hereafter also they will be equally unwilling to execute the obligation: that their idea is to continue selling opium. To what end then will the searching the cargoes upon the present occasion tend?"

"Regarding the crowding back to Macao of the foreign merchants and their families, how can any encroaching be allowed, or indulgence shown, while these matters are yet in confusion. I require you immediately, in concert with the commanders of Heangshan, and my deputy officer

Le auh, to act faithfully in driving them forth, and to urge the Portuguese foreigners to join also in pushing them out of Macao. Their stay must not be suffered.

"The cargo ships which do not give the bonds on this occasion must yet in accordance with my former commands, be interrogated, whether or not they will give the bond according to the prescribed form upon the next occasion, and they must be required severally to give certificates. Such as will express their willingness to give the bond may on the present occasion be allowed to await search. If they are unwilling on any after occasion to give the bond, it will be better that they should on this occasion return home, and they shall be required within three days to take their departure: they must not be allowed to stay hesitating, and indulging idle expectations. To such the Keunmin foo must not presume to give permits.

"Regarding the murderer in the case of homicide, Elliot must still, as in my former reply, be required to send up for trial the five men detained by him. If he continues to oppose and delay, I must call upon the naval commander-in-chief to proceed, at the head of his war vessels and frigates, as also of the land soldiery, encamped at all the various points of ingress that they may pour in, seizing the murderous foreigners, making it imperative on them to bring him up for trial and punishment: and at the same time to search for and apprehend all the traitorous Chinese in shelter and concealment on board the various ships. And when they are brought to submission, it will be then time to consider of regulations for their search and admission into the port.

"I, the commissioner, am sworn on behalf of the celestial empire to remove utterly this root of misery, nor will I let the foreign vessels have any offshoot left for the evil to bud forth again."

We have also received the following reply from the governor.

"I find that Elliot having with all the foreigners repaired to Macao to deliberate, the hongmerchants are incited and instructed them, relative to the difficulties attending the removal of the cargoes, and the jury that must result therefrom. The whole tribe of those foreigners cannot be entirely without men of intelligence. How, then, is it but in consequence of Elliot's keeping them out they willfully conform to his wishes: and when Daniel, as a bystander, gave them advice, they still held obstinately to their previous determination? This proceeding of Elliot, holding all in bondage to his single opinion, is most detestable!

"The object of requiring the cargo ships to execute the obligations and proceed to Whampoa, is, to cut off entirely the introduction of opium in them. If they cannot give the bond in accordance with the form, then it needs no words to show that they are craftily scheming to screen themselves for a season: and to show how can any approaches be suffered, by admitting them into Whampoa to trade. Besides, the words 'the parties immediately executed,' inserted in this form of bond, have reference to such foreigners as may bring opium. If they indeed bring none, and execute the obligation in the prescribed form, they are then good foreigners, keepers of the law, and will assuredly not be carelessly involved in trouble. What loss or hurt will they then suffer?"

"With reference to the removal and sending of the cargoes, not only are there the difficulties of transport, which may really give rise to loss and delay; but also, though on the present occasion a temporary discharge of cargoes be obtained, yet is not this by any means a good measure for a continued course of trade.

"Of late, from Kwang hai on the West coast, and from Pinghai and Keshi on the East coast, reports have been forwarded of foreign vessels sailing about or lying at anchor. It is manifest that the ships at Hongkong, in consequence of the of the permission to trade upon undergoing search, have sent away their opium and be secretly conveyed for sale to the Eastward and Westward, between which proceeding and the selling it at Hongkong there is no difference. But if, the obligation not being entered into according to the form prescribed, vessels simply submit to the search, not only in such case will the parties who

"bring the opium be taken, and executed whenever any is found on board of these searched ships but also, whenever it is by seizure ascertained that opium has been put on board any boats to be sent to the Eastern or Western coast of China, in quest of a market, it shall be enquired who brought it, and in that event also the very foreigners shall be taken and executed. It will be vain foolishly to expect indulgence or remission, on the pretext of the vessel having previously undergone search. I require that these considerations be severely and strictly impressed, in a clear proclamation."

Having received these commands, and finding that there have been repeated orders from their excellencies, placing in succession, in the prior place, these three things—the surrender of the opium, the delivering up of the murderer, and the sending back of the empty store-ships and the depraved foreigners:—If, indeed, in each of those three particulars obedience were paid, then in regard to the cargo vessels, and the proceeding to Whampoa, it would be possible to give consideration, and in a measure to grant favors. But at this time, the newly arrived opium has none of it been delivered, nor has the murderous foreigner been given up, and even as regards the depraved foreigners that are to be expelled, one of them, Stanford, yet remains,—of the store ships, two, the Ruparell and the Jane, still delay to take their departure,—while the three reported as rotten, the Austen, Thisle and Coral, have not yet left Hongkong to seek for opportunity of being sold and broke up. Thus instance upon instance is given of unwarrantable trifling and delay.

That the merchant vessels, after giving the bond, should get permission to proceed to Whampoa, was ruled, with the view of preventing the introduction in them of opium. It being apprehended that the foreigners entertained fears and anxieties, their excellencies were graciously pleased to issue clear and perspicuous orders, showing that, should opium be discovered, except the taking and executing of the depraved foreigners who imported it, none others should be involved, so that the good and the evil might be distinguished. The command afterwards issued, allowing search (as a substitute for the bond), was in consequence of the superintendent's representation, that if it were absolutely necessary to execute obligations according to the form prescribed, it would be requisite to wait till the arrival of letters from his sovereign before he could comply. The high officers, feeling indulgent consideration for the ships with cargoes that had so long remained at anchor on the deep sea, and having apprehension that the cargoes might become spoiled or injured by mould, made a modified arrangement, beyond the bounds of rule: from motives of compassion towards the foreign merchants! But it now appears that the said superintendent's statement—that it is requisite to wait for letters from his sovereign before complying—is not to be believed. For if it be necessary to wait for letters from his sovereign before giving such bonds, how is it that the ship "Thomas Coutts" has already given the bond, according to the prescribed form, and proceeded to Whampoa? Are not then the ship master and shippers on this vessel men of your English nation? It is plain that with regard to this ship, "Thomas Coutts," the self-confidence that there was no opium brought in her made the parties upright in their principle, strong in spirits, without fear or anxiety. And as soon as the departed officers had made search and found that there was no cause to detain or trouble her, the bond was executed; and no sooner did she arrive than she obtained her passport, and was at liberty to proceed to Whampoa. How direct and speedy! How respectable! We imagine, that all the foreign merchants, fully knowing that such would have been the treatment, would have found no difficulty in paying obedience. But Elliot obstinately adhering to his own views has deceived and stirred up into contumacy and disobedience all the foreign merchants. Yet can there not be wisely wanting among all of them as many as one or two men of intelligence: but only because the substitution of search has been allowed, they hope to scheme clandestinely to transport and so effect sales of their opium, little thinking that whenever it shall be seized, it will be ascertained what foreigner has brought it, and such foreigner shall be taken and executed! How can be, on the ground that his vessel has undergone search, be so lucky as to escape from the net of the law.—It is clear, that the cargo-



ships, if they really are not guilty of having brought opium, may at once execute the bond in the form required, without trouble or impediment to themselves. If guilty of bringing opium and sending it off for sale, though they should not execute the bond, yet when it is otherwise discovered, they will incur heavy punishment. Thus the two expressions, 'ship and cargo confiscated' and 'the parties immediately executed', have reference specially to depraved foreigners who introduce opium. Such as are really good foreigners, conducting an honorable trade, why should they be over anxious? As compared with the searching, which involves both much waste of time, and also the difficulties of transportation, leading readily to injury and loss,—is it not far more speedy and convenient to give the bond in the form required?

As regards the various matters the arrangement of which is at present commanded, none have yet been rightly arranged. How then can the various foreigners crowd back to Macao? And, that is still more improper, some have brought back their families. While we write to the commodore of Hiangshan, and the deputy officer, the sub prefect, Le, that they may expel them, we also copy the replies of their excellencies, requiring acquaintance with their contents.

As soon as this communication reaches the said superintendent, let him immediately pay obedience to the matter of their excellencies replies, and speedily deliver up at once the murderous foreigner,—let him also send home all of the depraved foreigners and opium store-ships. If the cargo ships will give the required form of bond in the same manner as Warner's ship has done they shall then be permitted to proceed to Whampoa. Such as are unwilling to give the bond and proceed to Whampoa, are required within three days to start off home. All the foreigners and foreign women are instantly to leave in none of these particulars let any idle expectations be indulged, causing procrastination, and so involving seizure and investigation. Let the said superintendent report to us the measures he will take in obedience hereto, that we may report the same for thorough arrangement. Be speedy! Be speedy. A special communication.

Tsoukwang 19th year, 9th month, 20th day.  
(26th October, 1839.)

**No. 2.**

Yu, &c. and Tsang, &c., officers of the celestial empire, send this communication to the English superintendent, Elliot, for his perusal and full information.

Upon the 25th instant, we received from the high imperial commissioner to our address forwarding copies of two memoranda from the said superintendent, and of two communications sent to him. The following is the reply.

"The memorandum which Elliot before sent to the said joint prefect, was to cause all the ships to give obligations, with his own bond added thereto, after which search should be submitted to, but it wanted the words 'the parties immediately executed.' I, the commissioner, with the governor, treated them with sincerity of purpose, and promised that if they would indeed subscribe the bond in the form prescribed they should not need to undergo search. This was a mean of leading them into a direct and speedy road, to bind them by the force of good faith and justice. But the foreigners no knowing good from bad, cast aside the easy to take up the difficult; and went so far as to make the pretext of sailors carrying it to preserve for themselves ground whereon to smuggle. For this reason, it became the more necessary to be in the very highest degree close and strict. It becomes requisite that one or two should be brought to execution before the rest could be cautioned. How could they be suffered, before the fixing of regulations, at once to hurry forward to request permits. I would ask you what cause there could be to put yourselves in a hurry for these foreigners, when, after having been held back by Elliot, and not permitted to enter the port for more than half a year, till the main part of their goods must have suffered from mould, and still they have not yet learned to dread the fire, but seek—so perverse and deceitful are they—to encroach upon our defensive guard. Besides, the requesting of permits has reference to the ships entering the port. On this occasion are the ships indeed,

after the removal and search, to enter the port; and do all the foreign merchants and Elliot consider of returning all of a sudden? From first to last you officers have made no enquiry on these points—how great your remissness.

I find that the goods at Hongkong have of late been secretly committed to the Americans, to be conveyed by them into port—to an amount, I know not how great. It being requisite to search, the Americans must first be hindered from carrying the goods in for them; as I have said in my reply to another address. Besides this, the items to be introduced into a series of regulations are not few. How then can hastiness and confusion be suffered?

I, the commissioner, reckoned that to search a vessel thoroughly would require five days; so that taking 40 as the number of vessels, two hundred days would necessarily elapse before the whole search could be completed. Before its completion the English foreigners, whether families or others, cannot be permitted to return to Macao, and their supplies must still be with strictness cut off. What further need then be said of compradors and servants. But if the bonds be given in accordance with the form prescribed, then every thing, without exception, may be as usual. Thus, Warner's vessel, having been the first to enter the port, and the cargo merchant Daniell, having been first in obtaining a permit to proceed to Canton, an established form is here, and what is the difficulty in acting in conformity, and obedience. Furthermore, I, the commissioner, having in two former replies to addresses gone over each particular with distinctness, how is it my words are set aside as if unheard? I require of you immediately to report in answer hereto, and in compliance with my former reply to drive forth with severity the English foreigners who have successively returned to Macao. If the bond be not settled, there can by no means be any indulgence allowed."

We further received an official reply from the high imperial commissioner to a joint representation made by us of the American ship-master, Fokwang having purchased an empty Indian store-ship, in order to convey cargo to Whampoa, to trade with. The following is the tenor of the reply:—

"The Indian store-ship 'Mermaid' having come to Kwangtung for the warehousing of opium has remained so long as six years. Having in this spring delivered up the opium on board, she should have been immediately driven back to her country. But she has been delayed here, at pleasure, until now. It were difficult to ensure that during this time there have been no clandestine sales of opium made by her; and had she been fallen in with by the naval war vessels, she must have been burnt as was the Virginia† for a warning of punishment. The ship having now been sold to others, it is still needful to ascertain if the goods on board are of a legitimate nature, before determining regarding her. From this representation it appears that the American foreign merchant who has purchased this vessel, Delano, has also purchased cotton and other cargo from the country ship [Charles Grant,] Pitcairn, and has requested a passport to proceed to Whampoa. I, the commissioner, having carefully investigated the circumstances, find them attended with much precipitancy and confusion; and it is difficult to sanction them.

"Now, after the delivery of the opium, this year, it was required of all the cargo-ships of every nation that they should execute bonds according to the new law, distinctly setting down that if any brought opium the men should immediately be executed, and the ship and cargo confiscated to government. Afterwards, the American ships having been the first to enter the port, on the 11th of June, at which time the particulars of the new law had not been promulgated, the terms used in their bond were somewhat confused and indistinct; and all the vessels successively arriving the same continued onward without alteration. But now the new law has already been received, wherein it is said that 'any foreigners bringing opium to the innerland shall be immediately executed, the principals by decapitation, the accomplices by stangulation; and the ship and cargo shall be wholly confiscated to government:' all must, therefore, insert in their obligation the form prescribed. At present there are the Indian

ship master, Warner, and cargo owner Daniell, who have distinctly written it in the form prescribed, and proceeded to Whampoa to trade. Herein may be perceived the unsuspicious and clear mind wherewith they conduct an honorable traffic, and therefore they have been treated with a redoubled degree of kindness. I would ask, seeing that the Indians (country vessels) have given the bond after the prescribed form, how a just equality can be maintained if the Americans should not give it in the same form? All American ships hereafter arriving shall be required to give the bond in this form: ere they shall be permitted to proceed to Whampoa. And still more will it be impossible to allow this ship to enter the port, if the bond be not written in the prescribed form, seeing that she has been a country store-ship now empty, and that her cargo is cotton taken from on board a country ship. Moreover, the superintendent Elliot having now requested that the country cargo-ships may be searched by officers, it becomes necessary that distinct limitations should be set thereto. If American ships import for the country ships their cargoes, it is the more necessary that the bond should be given in the form prescribed, ere they receive permission to go Whampoa. And if not so, they must remain among the number of the country ships, and undergo search: the Americans shall not be allowed to import for them. Thus perfect truth may be obtained herein, and the general accord be freely given.

Besides addressing the naval commander-in-chief, that he may send war-vessels from Shakok to intercept the ship 'Mermaid,' & to require of her to give the bond as prescribed, before she be allowed to proceed to Whampoa; besides also writing to the governor and to the superintendent of customs that they may examine into the matter:—I likewise require that commands be enjoined on the English and American superintendents, foreign merchants, and the hong-merchants, Howqua and the others, that one and all may pay obedience without opposition."

Having received this, we,—besides giving orders severally to all the American merchants and to the hong-merchants, that they may one and all pay obedience,—proceed at the same time to communicate the same for information. On this communication reaching the said superintendent, it will be his imperative duty to pay implicit obedience to the matter of his excellency's reply. For all the cargo ships there are it must be required to subscribe bonds in the same form as Warner has done for his ship. They will then be permitted to proceed to Whampoa; and all other matters, without exception, may also be arranged as usual. As compared with the removal and search, how much more speedy and straightforward! They must not be allowed secretly to commit their cargoes to Americans to import for them. If the giving of bonds be not settled, the English foreigners who have successively returned to Macao must with all speed be required, one and all, to leave it nor be allowed in the least degree to linger, so as to involve seizure and investigation. In all these things be there no opposition. Be speedy! Be speedy! A special communication.

Tsoukwang 19th year, 9th month 20th day.  
(26th October, 1839.)

**A DULY PREPARED BOND.**

The English merchantship, captain \_\_\_\_\_, and foreign merchant \_\_\_\_\_, with the partners and persons receiving hire, now appear before the high officers of the celestial empire, and pledge themselves that their vessel has on board cargo consisting of \_\_\_\_\_, which she has brought to Kwangtung for purposes of commerce; that in trembling obedience to the new laws established by the emperor, they have not dared to bring any opium: If it be discovered that their vessel has on board a single tael of opium they are ready to put forward the offender who has brought it and to leave him to the officers of the celestial empire instantly to punish capitally; as also to have the vessel and goods entirely confiscated to government. If it be found that they have not brought any opium, it behoves them to solicit a gracious permission to trade as usual. The good and evil being thus distinguished, they give in with willingness their adhesion and submission. This their duly prepared earnest bond is true.

Tsoukwang \_\_\_\_\_ year, \_\_\_\_\_ month, \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
The duly prepared earnest bond of the English ship captain \_\_\_\_\_ Foreign merchant \_\_\_\_\_ Partners (or mates) \_\_\_\_\_ Hired men.

† Here is meant the Spanish Br'g "Bilbaino" alluded to in another part of our paper.



A DULY PREPARE BOND.

The foreigner commander of ship belong to under consignment present to this H. E. the great government of heavenly dynasty and certificate that the said ship carry goods come and trade in Canton; I, with my officer, and the whole crew are all dreadfully obey the new laws of the Chinese majesty that they dare not bring any opium; if one little bit of opium was found out in any part of my ships by examination, I am willing to deliver up the transgressor, and he shall be punish to death according to the correctness law of the government of heavenly dynasty; both my ship and goods are to be confiscate to Chinese officer; but if there found no opium on my ship by examination, then I beg your excellency's favor permit my ship enter to Whampoa and trade as usual: so if there are distinguish between good and bad, then I am willingly submit to your excellency: and I now give this bond as a true certificate of the same.

Heavenly dynasty, Taoukwang year moon day.  
Names of Captain ship officers crew.

The foregoing is the translation of one the high commissioner's English interpreters.

The following communications from the Chinese authorities have been sent to the Senate of Macao. We retranslate them from the Portuguese version which has been kindly sent to us.

No. 1.—Yn, Prefect of Nanhing chow and Tsiang, Keun-min foo of Macao, address this communication to the Procurator, they having received the following despatch from the Imperial Commissioner:—Elliott having gone for the second time with other foreigners to Macao for consultation, the Hong-merchants explicitly explained to them the difficulties to be encountered in unloading at the outports, and the consequent loss and damage of their goods; they treated them with the utmost sincerity, desirous that no loss might befall them, but rather advantage. Besides, Daniell, who first of all signed the Bond, has also already given good council to all the foreigners. What then is the reason that no attention is given him? It is because Elliott objects to it—all the traffickers in Opium obey him, and some of the rule, blind and ignorant men dare not act in opposition to Elliott's malicious and threatening orders; without reflecting, that already in his first proclamation, the Imperial Commissioner had expressly declared that merchant ships had to sign the bond; failing which they were not to be allowed to trade; and that all vessels remaining contrary to these orders were to be burnt. What then, we ask, do these foreigners wish to see the trade established on a firm footing, or do they only wish to discharge this time, and not come to trade again? Do they not remember that Daniell was the fourth Supercargo of the Company, and that his fame weighs well that of Elliott? Why have they not, like him, signed the bond, but submitted to Elliott's orders? Now, the punishment of death is decreed to those foreigners who shall bring Opium. They say that they bring no Opium—the bond explains the law in this respect, and no individual, not involved in the crime designated, has reason to fear? In the search which was to have been made, by loading and unloading the Cargo, the goods will be injured and wetted, and the losses will be enormous. The good foreigners will therefore certainly much rather sign the bond than suffer the loading and unloading; but the bad, on the contrary, who wish to sell Opium, fearing to incur heavy punishment will not dare to sign the bond as required. Thus it is that the good and bad may be distinguished.

The Commissioner is aware that the vessels at Kien-za-soi (Hong-kong) are successively sending sampans (Schooners, lorches etc.) laden with Opium to the East and West coasts, there to sell it; from Kwan-hae (on the East coast) he has been informed of four foreign vessels being there; and that there were three near Pien-hae on the west coast, which were chased by the cruisers but escaped. Besides these there must be others; and for this the perverse foreigners, seeing that they would be searched, would have discharged all their Opium into sampans, and thus introduced it on the East and Westcoasts, which is just the same as if they sold it at Hongkong. Therefore if they object to duly signing the bond, and if they still prefer their vessels being searched, then not only will that person be punished with whom Opium shall be found at the time of search, but also those that sent the Sampans to sell Opium to the East and West, as soon as those Sampans shall have been taken, and it be known who sent them; no attention will then be given to vain excuses that the ship had already been searched.

The said Mandarines therefore make known to all the foreigners their clear and explicit determination in order to know their answer. If they will all comply, and if Elliott only persists in his opposition, then he is to be made prisoner, and to be taken before the High Commissioner, to be severely punished. Do not hesitate! Obey speedily!

The Officers have afterwards received another despatch from the Commissioner wherein he says as follows:

He has, three successive times, received answer from the said mandarines, from which he observes the anxiety with which the Weiyuen demands his dismissal from his commission, also that of the Keun-minfoo, and that of the English to be allowed to return to Macao; to which he, the Commissioner, answers—that the bond must be signed above all. If they cannot obtain that the foreigners sign the bond as required then also the three demands (the excuse of the Weiyuen, the requisition of the Keun-minfoo, and the return of foreigners to Macao) cannot be allowed. Regarding the ship *Coguan* (Royal Saxon?) which the Keun-minfoo informs me has arrived at *Lunie* the Commissioner has already sent a despatch to the Admiral of the Station, that he might send his people to give the necessary orders, which the ship immediately obeyed, and the bond was signed, thus shewing that it is not the foreigners who are incapable of being taught, but that all depends on the energy with which the orders are delivered to them.

"As regards the nonpermission to the English to return to Macao, strict orders have already been given that they be all driven out; what more do they want? They represent, that all foreigners declare that the negotiations have been accomplished. But I ask—Has the bond been signed? Has the murderer been given up? I require nothing else. You will therefore see to it that the English be driven out of Macao without more delay."

Having received these commands, the aforesaid Mandarines have written to Elliott ordering him to give prompt obedience to H. E.'s orders, but that, should he continue obstinate and disobedient, they will no longer have patience, and implicitly comply with the orders of H. E. For this purpose not only have they already collected soldiers to surround and take the English, one by one, but they also order the Procurator, that he, as soon as he receives this despatch, go and communicate it to the Governor, that he may assist us in taking them, and to send them up in custody. Let there be no delay, which would only cause our anger.

21st day of the 9th moon (27th October, 1839)

No. 2. Hoy, Vice Admiral of Heangshan, commander of the forces of the Province in Nang-gao Li, and Tsiang, Keun-min foo of Macao, have to inform from the Procurator, that they have received a despatch from the Imperial Commissioner of the following tenor.

"The English having, in disobedience to the laws, sketched the murderer from justice, and traded in Opium, a prohibited article, were all for this, with their families, driven out of Macao to their ships, where they should wait until the assassin had been given up, and until they had exactly obeyed orders, before they were permitted to return to Macao.

"But the murderer has not yet been delivered up, nor have the merchant ships signed the bond as required, nor have they entered Whampoa, allowing themselves to be searched by Government officers.

"The principal object being therefore not attained, how can it be permitted that all these English return one after the other with their families to Macao? He (the Commissioner) has already, in consequence of advices received by him, ordered the foreign merchants Maclean and Allport, who returned thither with their families, to be driven out. And he has now received information from the officer commanding the garrison of Singan to the effect that on the 17th of this moon the pilots informed him that the English cruiser, Capt. Smith, escorted Capt. Elliott and his family, and that at the same time two other Schooners anchored in the roads of Macao, they having come from Hongkong. If such unheard of proceedings are to be passed over in silence, how are affairs to be settled? Six hundred men have therefore been sent, to be stationed at the barrier, and ready for orders. And he, the Commissioner, orders the said officers, that as soon as they have received this communication, they will immediately proceed to the expulsion of Elliott's family and of the other English. As long as the merchant ships shall not have submitted to the signing of the bond, and as long as the murderer shall not have been given up, the English are by no means to be allowed to return to Macao."

Having received these commands, and having also seen the different communications from the Keun-min-foo to the Procurator on the same subject, and aware at the same time that Elliott hastens not to deliver the murderer, nor to order the merchant-ships to sign the bond to enable them to proceed to Whampoa, all of which is a proof of his obstinacy; nor has he with the other English yet left Macao. Therefore, they, the above said Officers,

will bring troops to expel them and at same time order the Procurator immediately to inform the Governor thereof, that he may assist them in driving out the English. Do not delay, or you will be severely reprimanded. A special command!

22d day of the 9th moon. (28th October, 1839).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Span. *Buen Suceso*, from Manila, 13th October; Amer. *Zenobia*, Kuismen, from Batavia, 5th October; Brit. *Royal Saxon*, Towns, from Java, Port. *Activo*, from Lisbon 23th June;

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Lord Amherst*, (onitted before) for Sydney; *Copeland*, for London;

Under Despatch for England *Pekoe*; and *John Horton* for New South Wales. *Faerie Queen*, *Savendra Provny*, Planter; for Bombay, *Edmonstone*, *Cornwallis*;

*Thé Margaretha*, Dutch, sailed from Batavia for this on the 27th Sept. *Emily Jane*, Kennedy, from Batavia, passed Anjer on the 2nd October.

A severe Typhoon was experienced in Manila on the 12th October—at about the same time one was felt on the coasts of China in which some of the Opium smugglers it is feared, have been lost.

We have been unable this week to correct the list of shipping at Whampoa where more vessels than those put down, probably are by this time.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc. Brit. *Jane*, *Harrier*, *Psyche*, *Hercules*, *Austen*, *Juridine*, *Mermala*, *Isabella*, *Anna*, *Rosa*, *Governor Findlay*, *Mavis*, *Pearl*, *Thistle*, *Lady Hayes*, *Syed Khan*, *Hannah*, *Cornalie*, *Mangalore*, *Tory*, *Edmonstone*, *John Marsh*, *John Horton*, *Luna*, *Fort William*, *Cornwallis*, *Cambridge*, *General Wood*, *Charles Forbes*, *Belhaven*, *Hannah*, *Sains Castle*, *Sir. C. Malcolm*, *Vansittort*, *Pekoe*, *Scledby Castle*, *Heroina*, *Harlequin*, *Myram Dyrum*, *Calcedonia*, *Singapore Packet*, *Painter*, *Lambton*, *Shah Allum*, *Alberie*, *Manly*, *Cordelia*, *H. M. S. Volage*, *Castle Huntly*, *Earl Balcarras*, *Charles Grant*, *Lady Nugent*, *Frederick Huth*, *Black Joke*, *Ternate*, *Myram Dyrum*, *Asia Feitz*, *Allet Rahaman*, *Earl of Clare*, *Col. Burney*, *General Kyd*, *Aber. Robinson*, *Ann John O'Gaunt*, *Savendra Provny*, *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, *H. M. S. Hyacinth*, *Poppo*, *Faerie Queen*, *Queen Mab*, *Triumph*, *Jean*, *Alex. Baring*, *Sir Edward Ryan*, *Ellen Stewart*, *Manila*, *Giraffe*.

Amer. *Albion*, *Lion*, *Levant*, *Valparaiso*, *Lucania*, *Navigator*, *Lahigh*, *Talbot*, *Oscar*, *Linlin*, *Zenobia*, *Rose*.

French. *Adhemar*.

Dutch. *Eagle*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 19th June, & John O'Gaunt. UNITED STATES, 7th July, & Valparaiso. CALCUTTA, 25th August, & Rustomjee Cowasjee. BOMBAY, 7th August, & Ann. SINGAPORE, 28th September, & Sir E. Ryan. JAVA, 5th October, & Zenobia. MANILA, 18th October, & Buen Suceso.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Gordon & Talbot.	Russell & Co.
Am. Cynthia, Johnson.	Am. Anthorpe, Gay,
Dan. L'Esperance.	Dan. Mittras,
J. D. Sward.	Brem Wm. Ludwig, Kohn,
Am. Osace, Prit,	G. Washington
J. M. Bull	
" Providence, P. R. & Co.	Brit. Tho. Coutts,
Wetmore & Co	
" Morea, Watson,	

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## CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 6.] Macao, Saturday, 9th November, 1839.

[No. 214.]

**NOTICE.**—The Copartnership between **FREDERICK STANFORD** and **JOHN MARKS**, of Canton in China ceased on the 5th of May 1838. Any Person having claims on the late Firm are desired to send in their accounts without delay: And any goods or letters arriving to the address of the undersigned: it is requested they may be delivered to Messrs **GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co** **FREDERICK STANFORD**.

Hongkong, October 24th, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.  
Hongkong Bay, 5th Nov. 1839.  
On board the Anne.

Dear Sir,—In your last Press we observe a notice of the dissolution of Messrs Stanford and Marks, firm, with a reference to us, for settlement &c., of any outstanding accounts: we never gave any authority for such reference, and have therefore to request the same may not be again inserted with our names attached thereto; believe us.

Dear Sir,

Very sincerely yours,  
**GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The firm of **EGLETON MACLEAN & Co** formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (or in his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connexion with **ROBERT EGLINTON & Co**, London, and **EGLETON, MACLEAN & Co**, Calcutta.

**ROBERT EGLINTON.**

Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. **REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON**, and Mr. **JAMES REMINGTON HADDO** to be partners in our establishment.

**REMINGTON & Co.**

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late **WILLIAM AMERAGE**, and maker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

**JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 30th July 1839.

**NOTICE.**—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

**ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**THE** undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

**DANIELL & Co.**

Agents in China, **Asiatic Marine Ins. Office**. Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. **Ferguson Brothers & Co**. Agents in London Messrs. **Forbes Forbes & Co**. in Batavia Messrs. **Wilson Smiths & Co**. Canton, 9th November, 1838.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. **WETMORE & Co.**

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" and also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London pu-

blishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838.

**J. H. MOOR.****FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.**

**THE** Barque **COLONEL BURNES**, Capt. CRISP, will sail about 1st Proximo. For Freight apply to

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Macao, 4th October, 1839.

**FOR SALE.**

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**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**—Hongkong.  
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10th September, 1839.

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**JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

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**NOTICE.**—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume. on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

**NOTICE.**—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, **THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS** and **THEIR DEBTS**, price one dollar.

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**ART. II. Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia; government of marques de Ovando, and Arandia; précis of the history from 1759 to the present time. Continued from page 179. From the Chinese Repository for September. (Continued from last week's paper.)**

In March, the following year, Ovando's armament collected at Zamboangan. It consisted of nearly 2000 men, and reaching Sulu in May, began its work with a three days' cannonade. Detachments were then landed; but far from effecting a conquest, the squadron soon withdrew to Zamboangan, its only results being to increase the distress of those islanders, and of the Manila treasury. The budget of the following year showed the colonial chest to have only \$27,000, whereas to meet demands \$184,000.

The Spanish policy towards the people of Sulu now began to produce its legitimate consequences. War on the one side was retaliated on the other, with fresh and still more extensive and cruel depredations. The whole Mohammedan portion of the Archipelago caught the hostile infection, and by turns, Leyte, Panay, Negros, Ylo Ylo, Siganon, &c. &c., felt its fury.

To restrain these new incursions, it was again proposed to form a strong presidio on Balabac, on the south point of Paragua. The old clerical resident on the latter island gave his testimony, that the natives were docile, averse to islamism, and that the removal of the force formerly stationed at Labo, was the main cause of the decline of the Catholic missions. The alcaldes of Calamianes confirmed this account, which was still further supported by the petitions of the settlers of Spanish descent, still remaining in the villages of Paragua. The junta consented to renew the military station, and Ovando, to pave the way, determined to send an envoy to the sultan of Borneo, to obtain a cession of his territorial claims, to form an alliance against Sulu, &c. &c. The envoy repaired to Borneo (Borneo city?), and in due time brought back accounts of a welcome reception, with treaty, cessions, &c.

To carry out his plan of an establishment on Paragua, Ovando now proposed to lend the expedition to that island, in person. But the city interposed with its prayer that he would not leave the capital, where his presence was so necessary; the junta repeated the request, and the governor first suspended and afterwards relinquished his proposition.

To attract settlers to the new station, fugitives from justice, &c., were invited to repair to the expedition, on promise of pardon. The instructions prepared for the armament required it to proceed to Balabac, and next to the opposite shores of Paragua, taking formal possession, and selecting the site for the presidio. It was also ordered, that the natives should be treated mildly, collected into pueblos, encouraged to industry by grants of land, and brought cheerfully to render homage, and receive baptism. The fleet of eleven vessels which sailed under these instructions, reached Balabac safely, and after taking possession, went on to Paragua. Sickness there overtook the crews, more than 100 died, and the survivors returned disheartened to Manila. It would appear from the details given, that the ignorance of the leaders, the want of interpreters, &c., were the first causes that this expedition, which had cost \$37,000, resulted in no permanent occupation.

While the disposable force of the colony was thus employed, the southern islands were suffering constant irruptions. The Calamianes group, the island of Tablas, Mindoro, Ticao, the province of Caraga, &c., were by turns assailed, their pueblos ravaged, and the priest and his flock carried into captivity. The vindictive feeling of the Spanish authorities, at the report of these reitera-

\* It is scarcely worth while to examine the right by which the sultan of Borneo gave Balabac, &c., to Spain, or to compare it with the cession of Balambangan by Sulu to the English. It is rather matter of gratification to find an occasional homage thus paid to peace and ownership, and a form of cession preferred to conquest.



ted outrages, turned upon the captive sultan, though innocent as themselves of any participation in them. To divert this indignation from the head of her father, his daughter Fatima sought permission to go to Sulu as the bearer of letters to her uncle. On her arrival there, she collected 50 captives, sent them back to their homes in the Philippines, and before the close of 1753, returned herself to Manila, bringing an envoy from Bantian with her. The envoy renewed proposals for peace on his master's part, and after conference with the sultan, made formal offers to restore captives, to renew an offensive and defensive alliance, &c., &c. Ovando received the articles favorably, but chose to withhold a final ratification, and keep his grasp on the imprisoned sultan and his suite, until actually in possession of the returned captives. Alarmed again by pressing calls for aid from the southern provinces, he hastened the preparation of a naval force of ten vessels, which sailed in February, 1754, but the movements of which were paralyzed by the dissensions or cowardice of its officers.

We refrain from transcribing the long detail of robbery, captivity, and butchery which now followed, making the year 1754 memorable in the colonial annals, as that of its greatest suffering by Moorish irruptions. The piratical fleets, sometimes of 50 or 100 sail, traversed the Archipelago, attacking the strongest posts, until but a few of the 21 provinces of the colony could boast immunity. Occasionally a successful defence was made within the walls of the stronger churches or fortifications, but much more often, the cruel visitors sacked, and made captive at pleasure. At times, the same ill-fated spot was visited again and again, till the miserable remnant of its population, having lost their all, were scattered over the neighbouring country. One unhappy pueblo is named which was ravaged ten times in succession. This long train of successful irruption so emboldened the Moors, that they did not hesitate to besiege pueblos, defended by one or two companies of infantry, and were more than once successful. When the galleon of 1754 arrived, and the dispatches and unmanifested silver were landed at Ticao, the pirates pursued the boats, cut to pieces the Spanish guard, and carried off the treasure.

The appearance of this annual ship put an end to the government of Ovando. His unfortunate administration had opened to a process of inquiry, and the following year, declining the permission given him to return to Spain, via the Cape of Good Hope, he embarked for Acapulco. Under the anxieties of his situation, his health sunk apace, and he died before the passage was over. One of the causes of his sovereign's dissatisfaction with the marques was, that he had advised the abandonment of the Marianas, in order to centre the force of the colony on the southern frontiers. But the king declared in reply his pleasure that all the existing establishments should be maintained, in a tone not to be disputed or trifled with.

Don Pedro de Arandia, the new governor, a native of Ceuta, who had acquired some distinction in the military service, began his administration with inquiries more than usually searching, into the state of the colonial defences. In the course of these, the amusing disclosures, already referred to, of the shirtless and barefoot condition of his majesty's forces, were made, and Arandia found in them sufficient reason for the failure of so many expeditions. In fact, he found the soldiery scattered over the suburbs, and entirely without discipline or military practice. It was now admitted on all hands, that the ardour which distinguished the early days of the colony, had died out, and that the annual supply of 100 or 200 recruits from Mexico, scarcely sufficed to keep up a nominal force, in character equally feeble and vicious. While this was the state of the soldiery, the officers, only half-supported by their low rates of pay, were looking after their private interests: the governor proceeded to reorganise a local force of 2000 men, divided into two battalions of twenty companies. The new rates of pay were fixed at \$25 for a captain; \$18 for a lieutenant; \$14 for an ensign; \$3 to \$14 for non-commissioned officers, and \$2½ for the privates. For this last named consideration, the soldiery submitted reluctantly to the new discipline, 'abhorring—as they did—the broth of the mess-kettle, and deserting continually, until restrained by dread of punishment.' A brigade of artillery was also formed, with a school for gunnery and field-practice. New regulations were introduced for the care of the public stores, for the adjustment of the hours of labor in the arsenal, the public officers, &c.

At an early period of his government, the 'Provincia de Rosario' brought before Arandia its claim for arrears of sacramental wine, computed at \$40 arroyos due the Order, on the old annual allowance from the crown of one arroyo per padre. Far from admitting this novel claim, the governor pronounced it wholly unjust, and fined the civil officers who had lent their sanction to it.

Another, and less auspicious claim was put in at this time, by the Franciscan order, for an allowance for the support of fifteen shipwrecked Japanese, who had been thrown on the coast in 1753, and had been ever since maintained in one of their convents. The fathers referred

red to cases in 1693 and 1706, when royal grants of maintenance had been made to wrecked Japanese, and which charity had happily inclined their hearts to Christianity. Their petition had been already laid before Ovando, who, in reply, had given the unfortunate men permission to go where they pleased, but had promised them aid, on their conversion to Catholicism. This condition they had complied with, and Arandia, admitting their claim, as strangers and converts, assigned them a support out of a small fund left for charitable uses, by the last martyr to Japanese exclusion, the abbe Sidotti.

A much more pressing appeal was again made upon Arandia's humanity, by the distresses of the people dwelling on the bank of the small lake of Taal, a few leagues southeast of Manila. This laguna had in its centre a small island, whose volcanic character was well known, but which had been long inactive, and had been made even a source of profit by the extraction of quantities of sulphur. In August, 1754, while the Moors were devastating the southern provinces, the volcano of Taal was first observed to have a light cloud resting on its summit. In September, some flame was seen, some light ashes fell, and slight shocks of earthquake disturbed the neighborhood. In November, the mingled smoke and ashes had increased to a darkening volume, and the roar of the subterranean combustion became like the report of the loudest artillery. The inhabitants of the shores fled through the overwhelming showers, by torch-light to more distant villages. From the 25th to the 27th, the volcano continued in fearful activity. On the 2nd and 3rd of December, a violent gale and storm concurred with the irruption, and their joint effect was, to bring down the volcanic showers, in the form of fetid mud, until the villages of Taal and Tanaran, with their churches and convents, sunk under the enormous load deposited upon them. With great difficulty, the same fate was averted from other neighboring villages. By the 12th of the month, the activity of the crater declined, and the inhabitants slowly returned to the sites of their former habitations. It was long, however, before their deeply covered fields could again be made to put on their former livery of rich and verdant cultivation.

Local distresses and reforms did not long divert the governor's attention from the state of the southern frontier of the colony. To test the plan of collecting the natives into large pueblos, orders were issued for the inhabitants of Simala, Banton, and Tablas to concentrate upon Komblon; those of Masbate and Buris upon Moba; and the Ticonans upon St. Jacinto; the Macalayans upon Sorsogan, &c., &c. These commands seem, however, to have failed of any effect, from their very nature, and from the imperfect control held over the native population.

Arandia was more fortunate in his choice of a new commander for the southern squadron. He gave the flag to the padre Ducos, a friar who had distinguished himself on shore, in some gallant defences of besieged forts and convents. The result showed that he could fight well on either element, on the attack as well as on the defensive. Under the command of the energetic padre, some sharp battles were had with the piratical fleets, and when a wound shattered his arm and put out his eyes, his successor followed his example and carried on the contest. In a few months, if our account be true, a severe chastisement was inflicted upon the Moors, for their previous irruptions. One hundred and fifty-nine of their prahus were taken; 2000 killed; and 500 of their kidnapped victims rescued from captivity. When, however, we find from the sequel of the report, that all this castigation was inflicted with the loss of 5 killed and 50 wounded on the Spanish side, we are led to doubt, whether the sufferers were the guilty parties, or whether so much weakness and cowardice on their part, are reconcilable with their previous history.

When the accounts of these successes reached the capital, early in 1755, a day of thanksgiving was kept, royal salutes were fired, and *te deum* sung in the church of Santa Potenciana, in the presence of all that Manila contained of rank and splendor. The padre Ducos was especially complimented, and it being determined to erect a new fortress on Misamis, he was named governor.\*

**ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPHS.**—We copy from the last report of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, the following notice of an electrical telegraph for establishing a regular communication between this country and every part of the world, and by means of which a message could be sent from Calcutta to London in three quarters of an hour!

"The Secretary next brought to the notice of the Meeting a project of a distinguished Foreigner, Baron Bazin, present at the Meeting, for establishing a regular communication between this country

\* The plan now adopted of placing the southern forts under a separate command, instead of the orders of the provincial alcaldes, and of manning them with Spanish mestizos in place of native soldiers of Bohol, who had hitherto figured as the chief fighters, is said to have worked favorably.

and every part of the world by means of an electrical telegraph, the intelligence to be conveyed in some situations through hydraulic tubes. Should the telegraph be established, it was the inventor's expectation that a message could be sent from Calcutta to London in three quarters of an hour—(a matter of the highest importance to the merchants of the city.) It was estimated that the expense attending the erection of such a telegraph as was proposed, throughout Hindoostan, dividing the country into four routes, namely, Loodiana, Singhboom, Purneah and Dacca, would be a sum of one crore and thirty-six lakhs of rupees. The Hon'ble President (Sir Edward Ryan) thought the subject of too important a nature to be disposed of hastily by the present company, he would therefore propose, as it was customary to do in all such cases, both by this Society and all others of a similar nature, that a Committee be appointed to take the subject into their mature consideration, and report on it at their next Meeting. A Committee of four persons, besides the Secretary, who offered every assistance on the occasion, were appointed; but Baron Bazin was desirous, as he was shortly about to take his departure from Calcutta, the subject should be discussed and a decision come to summarily at the present Meeting. This not meeting with the approbation of the Hon'ble President or the Members, it was proposed and carried that the papers descriptive of the new telegraph be returned with the usual acknowledgements."

It is to be regretted that this matter should have been thus so unsatisfactorily disposed of. The details of the plan, whether its feasibility were established or not, could not fail to have been highly interesting; particularly the method by which the intelligence was proposed to be transmitted over an extensive intervening expanse of water. The influence that a daily communication with England or China would exercise over commercial transactions might also furnish matter for much curious speculation.

It is an ill wind, however, that blows no body good. However deeply the *Sarans* of the city of Palaces may regret the premature departure of the scientific Baron, the untoward circumstance which prevented his plans being taken into consideration must, doubtless, have been to one individual at least the source of unalloyed satisfaction, inasmuch as so rapid an interchange of communications, with England and other parts of the world, "would have interfered very materially with the ultimate adoption of the comprehensive scheme."—*Bombay Times*.

**GEOLOGY IN RUSSIA.**—Some idea of the activity of the Russians in pursuit of science, but especially that of geology, may be gathered from the following statements. The Inspector in chief of the mines, the Count Cancrina, has for several years obtained His Imperial Majesty's permission to make geological and mineralogical researches in various parts of this vast empire, and a scientific committee has been established to superintend the publication of a work entitled 'Annals of the Russian Mines.' M. Parrot, Professor at the University of Dorpat, was ordered by the Russian Government to explore Armenia and Transcaucasia, and he placed his barometer at the top of Mount Ararat, which he found to be of volcanic formation. M. Kupffer has determined the height of Elbrus, the culminating point of the Caucasian chain, and is at this moment making meteorological and magnetic observations throughout the empire. Baron de Humboldt and M. Rose have traversed the northern mountains. M. de Pusch has described the chalk formation in the south of Poland, M. Pander those of the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg; M. Dubois de Montpereux has for years been devoted to the same researches in Caucasia, the Crimea, and Podolia, and M. de Verneil has also visited the Crimea. M. de Semenov, principal engineer of mines, has described the geological formation of the northern part of the Altai Mountains, the central crest of which is composed principally of granite, and granitoid syenite, which are often at the base adjoined to mica slate. The lower regions are marly and covered with forests, which disappear in the regions of eternal snow, and from the alluvial soils which load the shallows and beds of the rivers, gold is now plentifully extracted by washing. M. Amixine has thrown light on the western ramifications of the chain of Jablonowoe, in eastern Siberia, in which granite and mica slate predominate, and a formation of porphyry of fifteen square leagues is on all sides surrounded by granite mountains of great



elevation. In this same chain M. Fileff also found red-sandstone, diorite, and a trachitic formation. The Altai and Aral seem, however, to have been most explored, from the rubies which they present. Not only have they rich veins of gold, but lead, and garnets, tourmalines, topazes, amethysts, aquamarines, and the finest emeralds. On the coast of the Caspian sea are hills, which contain an abundance of fossil shells, and strata of gypsum and rock salt. A great extent of coal is found in the chain of Donetz, and in the government of Karkoff.—*Athenæum*.

**SCHOOLS IN TURKEY.**—Seven academies are to be established in Turkey, at the cities of Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonica, Broussa, Smyrna, Bagdad, and Trebizonde, where, among other sciences, Mathematics, Physic, and Chemistry, are to be especially taught. The government of that country now think, that the only way to cure a number of prejudices is to make real knowledge more general. The lectures are to be delivered in French and in Turkish, and the Sultan has requested the Academy of Sciences in Paris to send him some young professors. In the academies of Constantinople, Smyrna, and Salonica, Grammar, Geography, and History are to be taught in French, after the European manner. The professors are to have a fixed salary, and a pension on retirement.—*Athenæum*.

#### IMPERIAL DINNER.—PLATES AND DISHES IN UNIFORM.

The grandest of all the grand dinners takes place: the marquis is introduced, by the *feld jäger de la cour*, to the empress's cabinet.

"Here a large blaze of light, reflected from Malachite tripods, jasper columns, and gilded doors, gave the impression that you had arrived in some temple of the sun; but before I could examine the *locale*, the imperial family made their appearance from an adjoining room. The empress, dressed in light blue velvet covered with pearls, made her obeisance to the circle, and said something obliging to the most prominent individuals. The emperor followed in like manner, wearing the uniform of the regiment, then the *Heritier*, the grand duchess Olga, and Marie; last and not least remarkable, in the train, were the little grand dukes, of five or six years old, in Cossack attire.

"The circle having been gone round, we proceeded to *la salle blanche*, where the banquet was served. I have seen many imperial and royal dinners and fetes of sovereigns in Europe, at Vienna, Paris, and London; but this entertainment surpassed them all. We sat down above four hundred. The *salle* was lighted by four thousand bougies; the dinner was served *à la Russe*, but was hot and excellent. The wines were of every description; the or-molu ornaments and confectionary which decorated the table, were not only splendidly handsome, but the latter in great perfection, and the dessert was laid painted the *devices and uniforms of every regiment in the Russian army*. The empress sat in the middle of the centre table, having the *Heritier* on her right, the Prince of Oldenburgh on her left, and the other branches of the imperial family next her. The emperor, as is usual on these occasions, was opposite to her imperial majesty, with the two oldest officers of the regiment on his right and left. At a particular moment of the repast, the emperor rose and said, 'Je porte à la santé des officiers du régiment.' Every body stands; they then resent themselves in silence, and there are no further speeches or demonstrations of any kind.

"After coffee is handed round, the imperial circle rise and proceed to the rooms of the empress. On this occasion there was a peculiarly interesting spectacle. As the regiment was one in which the imperial family had all served, and as the young grand dukes will be first placed in it, the emperor, to show his respect and attachment to this corps, had arranged the following exhibition.

In the interior of the *salle blanche*, on each side of the door, were placed two of the finest grenadiers of the regiment, measuring at least six feet two or three inches. When we had passed these in the outer hall, to our amazement we beheld the two little grand dukes, standing as sentinels, and dressed with minute exactness as privates of the regiment, with their knapsacks, great-coats, haversacks, all in marching order. To the inexpressible amusement of every body, the emperor himself then put the little princes through the manual and platoon exercise, which they both did incomparably. The uni-

versal delight, from the oldest general to the lowest subaltern of the guards, was something I cannot describe. It may be said that this is theatrical; but I reply that it is not in human nature to believe that such meetings, and such perfect harmony and general good-will towards all, should not cement feelings of loyalty and devotion far more than in those services where neither sovereign, nor generals, nor superior staff officers, ever mix with the regimental officers or other subaltern officers of the army."—*Vol. i, pp. 246—248.—Marquis of Londonderry's Russia.*

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 9th Nov. 1839.

We stated last week that the ships of war, the *Volage* and *Hyacinth* had left the Macao roads on the 28th October, and proceeded to the Bogue. Strong northerly winds delayed their arrival there until Saturday morning the 2d November, when Capt. Smith sent a despatch to the Commissioner at Chuenpee the purport of which was a demand that the Commissioner should withdraw his often repeated threats of burning and destroying the English merchant fleet now at Hongkong, and allow them to remain there unmolested until the orders of the home-government had been received, or until other arrangements for the discharge of their cargoes had been made; that, if these threats were not withdrawn, he, Capt. Smith, would be obliged, in defence of the lives and property of his countrymen, which it was his duty to protect, to take effectual measures for their safety. This chop, having been delivered, the Chinese requested the ships of war to remove some way farther away from the Bogue, and Capt. Smith complied with their wish and dropped down about three miles, waiting for the reply. On the following morning the despatch was returned, unopened, we believe, and without an answer, and twenty nine war-junks were seen coming down upon the two ships, when Capt. Smith sent again a letter to the Chinese Admiral warning him not to come too near as he would be obliged to fire on him in self-defence. To this the Admiral returned an answer that he should proceed, as he thought proper, and again demanded the immediate surrender of the murderer of Lin Weijie. Upon this, the junks coming very near with a fair wind and tide, the *Volage* we believe fired a shot across the bows of the Admiral's ship, which was immediately answered with four from the Chinese. An action was now inevitable, and in less than an hour's time, between twelve and one o'clock, the whole of the 29 Junks were disabled—three had been sunk, one was blown up, several others drifted on shore in a sinking state, and of many the whole crews had jumped overboard to save themselves by swimming, leaving their vessels at the mercy of wind and tide. The junk in which the Admiral was, had been so roughly handled, that that officer, who is represented to have displayed considerable personal courage, left her when sinking, for another Junk, some say badly wounded. The Chinese, though they displayed courage, seem to be very bad gunners, few of their shot having told, and only done some slight damage to the rigging of the *Hyacinth*. The English had only one man very slightly wounded, and though the loss of the Chinese is not known to a certainty, it cannot have fallen short of between four or five hundred men. Six hours after this engagement the *Frigates* anchored in the roads here, and Captains Elliot and Smith and Mr. Morrison came on shore; immediately after which the event was made known to the English residents here, about forty or fifty in number, with a recommendation to embark immediately, there being some probability that the Chinese in revenge for the defeat might secure their persons. All the English, with a few exceptions, accordingly left Macao early the following morning, for Hongkong, whither the *Volage* also proceeded, leaving the *Hyacinth* in the roads, whence she said for Hongkong on Thursday last. The Chinese have hitherto observed an impenetrable silence on this affair; the troops, about 500 men, at the barrier, whose presence we noticed last week, still remain quietly in their tents; there are still some rumours of more soldiers moving from Heangshan towards Macao, but we know not whether they deserve any credit.

It is difficult to understand what can have led the Chinese to the attack on these two English ships

of war, except it be a total misconception or ignorance of their strength, and that they relied for success on their great superiority of numbers. It is possible that in the report sent to the Commissioner of the little affair at Kowloon in which the Queen's cutter and the small schooner *Pearl* were engaged against three Junks and the fort, and which was undecisive either way, the small English vessels having only a few rounds of powder and shot, that their strength has been much overrated by the mandarins whose interest it was to report the affair as much more formidable than it was; it is even said that the report to the Yunchai said that the three junks and fort had been engaged the whole afternoon with the two English frigates which they succeeded at length in driving away as night came on. The officer in command of Kowloon has in consequence, it is said, been rewarded with a higher rank (a red button and peacock's feather). It is also rumoured that the Admiral gave to the commissioner a very false estimate of the strength of British ships of war; he is said to have reported that, though it was true that the English had large and very good guns, and that though in point of sailing the English had the advantage over the Chinese, yet, that their crews were lazy and good for nothing, lying on deck the whole day either sleeping or smoking, and that it would be an easy thing for two Chinese junks to take one English ship; the Junks had only to go alongside, one on each side, then board the ship, immediately cut down her masts, make the crew prisoners, who would only be too glad to beg for their lives, and then destroy the ship. The compliance of Capt. Smith on the previous day with the desire of the Chinese that he should move farther down the river, may probably also have been by them construed into fear, and was possibly one of the causes of the total destruction of the fleet, which came down on the English ships with a fair wind and tide, and could therefore, when in danger, not retreat under the batteries of the forts, which have lately been much strengthened, and a new one built with a formidable row of cannon. Upon such accounts and surmises the Commissioner is said to have proceeded in ordering the attack on the *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, and to be quite certain of success, sent the great number of Junks we have mentioned, some of which mounted as many as sixteen guns, and none, we believe, less than eight; their crews may have numbered between 100 and 200 men each. It was evidently their intention to have surrounded the two ships, and to have driven fire ships against them whilst they were at anchor, some of the Junks it is said being filled with combustibles for that purpose.

An American ship the *Moran*, passed through the Bogue during the engagement, and was spectator of the fight; her passenger represents the destruction of the Chinese flotilla as complete. The firing had brought forth immense numbers of the inhabitants to the sea shore, and the battlements of the Bogue forts were filled with spectators. The engagement took place just opposite the small fort at the southernmost point of Anson's bay.

It is difficult to foresee how this action may affect the disposition of the Chinese towards an arrangement with the English; we almost believe that they will become more tractable.

The portuguese sailing master of a Junk, by name Antonio Franco, has on Thursday last reported to Capt. Overstone of the *Syed Khan*, the following circumstances which lead us to suppose that the vessel can be no other than the *Sunda*, Captain Greig, now so long expected, and which on the 5th of last month was in company with the *Syed Khan*, near St. John's, only a few hours sail from Macao roads with a fair wind.

The man reports as follows: "That a three masted vessel is a total wreck on the island of Hainan, the crew saved, but in confinement, all but two. On passing near to where they were wrecked he saw one female and a boy on the beach, and offered the Chinamen in the boat \$50 for their rescue, but the Chinese were afraid to land. He has now (at the time of giving this report) been seven or eight days from where he saw them; the place, he points out as that where the vessel was wrecked is *Tin hou-fah*, but the crew are a little to the northward of that place."

This is all Antonio Franco knows from personal observation, but from others he has heard that a



great quantity of woollens, longcloths, and likewise gold and silver watches have fallen into the hands of the inhabitants; that the whole of the crew, 15 in number, were confined at a place about 20 miles up the river, the Captain having a cangue round the neck, and some of the others chained. That they have been plundered even of the clothes on their backs and are partly naked. We hope that this may turn out a misrepresentation, as the people of that part of the Island are represented to be of mild manners, and as on previous occasions, when vessels were wrecked at that Island, the crews were not ill-treated, but sent to Canton, we hope that the present unfortunate people may meet with no worse fate. The reason for supposing this vessel to be the *Sunda* is that, as already said, she was in company with the *Syed Ahn* on the 5th of last month near St. Johns, whence she sailed on the day following. On the 8th it blew a very strong gale from the N. E., by which she was probably driven still more to leeward; on the 12th, 13th and 14th a Typhoon is said to have blown on the coast of Hainan, and in this the vessel was wrecked. The passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and her infant, born on the passage, Mr. Ilbery, a French gentleman, whose name we did not learn, and a servant girl. We hope that as soon as this account reaches Hongkong a vessel will be despatched to the place where the wreck is said to have occurred, which on our map is called Tsinlau in the district of Shilean, for the delivery of the sufferers, and for the recovery of part at least of the very valuable cargo, estimated at £150,000.

Several batteries have lately been erected on shore at Hongkong by the Chinese, near enough for the guns to reach the shipping, and whence several shot have already been fired on the ships, and returned by them, without however doing any damage. A party of five gentlemen went on shore, we believe on Sunday last, to walk, but were attacked by a number of armed Chinese, who attempted to make them prisoners. The gentlemen fortunately succeeded in reaching their boat, not however without a hard struggle, and one of them received a severe cut with a spear on the head. It was in contemplation on the day following to send a large party on shore to drive away the Chinese and destroy their breastworks, but we do not hear that any thing was effected.

It was expected that the English ships of war would have destroyed the Junks collected at Kowloon and the fort there, but as yet nothing has been done, and we hear on the contrary, that Capt. Smith has sent notice to the Commanders of merchant ships that the *Volage* and *Hyacinth* were about to proceed to Tungkoo bay, whither they are invited to follow if they wish to avail themselves of the protection of the men of war.

The new bond, a translation of which we published last week has been signed, as demanded, by the Americans, in imitation of the Capt. of the *Thomas Coultis*. The *Royal Saxon*, whose Captain, after having signed this bond six times, was about to proceed to Whampoa, was prevented or prevailed on by the ships of war in whose company he proceeded to the Bogue, to remain outside, and returned to Macao roads on Sunday, where she still lays.

Some inference of the distress of the working and trading population at Canton, caused by the interruption of the trade, may be drawn from the fact that the annual illuminations, which generally take place in September and October, and which are always got up with great expense and splendour, were this year very poor indeed, only a few lamps appearing, and in many streets no illuminations whatever took place.

A Proclamation from the Commissioner and Viceroy was published on Thursday last, by the Keun min foo informing the people that seven Chinese had suffered the last sentence of the law for having dealt in Opium. The high officers sent at same time the heads of the sufferers to be stuck up at convenient spots at Macao, the Great Ladron, Kowloon and Whampoa with a writing explaining the cause of their ignominious deaths, as a warning to the people. We have not been able to obtain a translation of this document, wherein it is also said, we are told, that one of the culprits was servant on board an Opium ship, whose Captain cut off the tail of a Mandarin. We likewise hear that the Chinese have again complained of the continued

residence at Macao of some of the English, who, they say, can be there for no other purpose but mischief.

An account was received from Canton yesterday that the general trade had been stopped. No particulars of the cause of this new step of the Chinese have yet reached us, but we think it probable that the Chinese have had recourse to it to prevent the English trade being carried on under American and other flags. The report of the stoppage however requires further confirmation.

## MASUDI AND THE TWO MAHOMEDAN TRAVELLERS.

Mr. Quatremere, in a Memoir of the Life and Works of Masudi, published in the *Journal Asiatique* for January, has furnished strong reasons for thinking that the work translated from the Arabic by the Abbe Renaudot, and published by him under the title of "*Anciennes Relations des Indes et de la Chine, de deux Voyageurs Mahométans*," is the production of Masudi. He was at first struck with the characteristic traits of this author visible in the work itself, and particularly the confusion in the narrative; he remarked that the two merchants, whose names are referred to, are never mentioned as the authors; and that Masudi himself, when he speaks of India and China, frequently invokes the testimony of these very merchants. Comparing the *Anciennes Relations* with the *Morogj-ahdehab wa Maadin-aljewahir*, 'Meadows of Gold and Mines of Jewels' he found many pages perfectly identical in the two works. He concludes, therefore, that the narrative of these pretended travellers formed a part, or a later edition, of the *Morogj-ahdehab*, or of the *Akhbar-ulazemon*, or some other work of Masudi.

M. Quatremere ascribes to Dr. Robertson the merit of suggesting (though not an Orientalist), in his Disquisition on Ancient India, that the narrative of the Mahomedan travellers might have formed part of a work like that of Masudi. But he appears to have misunderstood Dr. Robertson, who merely says (Note xxxvii): "The relation of the two Arabian travellers is confirmed in many points by their countryman, Masudi, who published his treatise no universal history, to which he gives the fanciful title of 'Meadows of Gold and Mines of Jewels'."

"I have just returned from a visit to my old friend, the Baron Benon, who was, as all my French acquaintances profess themselves to be, charmed to see me.

The good Denon is a most amusing man, a compound of *avant* and *petit maitre*; one moment descending on Egyptian antiquities, and the next passing eulogiums on the *joli chapeau* or robe of his female visitors. He seems equally at home in detailing the perfections of a mummy, or in describing *le mignon pied d'une charmante femme*; and not unfrequently turns from exhibiting some *morceau d'antiquité bien remarquable*, to display the cast of the exquisite hand of Pauline Borghese. . . . Denon would be nothing without his collection. His house is a perfect museum, and furnishes him with an inexhaustible topic on which to expound his superfluous animation, and scientific discoveries. . . . He is the most obliging of all egotists, and, what is rare, the least tiresome. *L'Empereur et moi* forms the refrain of most of his monologues, and it is evident that he thinks one in no degree inferior to the other. His vanity, always harmless, is frequently very amusing."—*Lady Blessington's Italy*.

**SUSPENSION BRIDGES.**—The largest suspension bridge in this country is that across the Menai Strait, with a span of 560 feet; the next in point of size is that at Montrose, which is 432 feet in span; we have been much gratified by the inspection of a report and plan of a third which will rival these stupendous works of art, both in magnitude and importance; for while they have but one span each, of the above dimensions, that to which we are alluding projected by that able engineer Mr. J. M. Rendel, will have two of 450 feet each, and a whole length (with the side openings) between the abutments, of 1125 feet. The site of the proposed bridge, is at Newnham, on the Severn in Gloucestershire, where there is at present a ferry, which has the great inconvenience of being entirely navigable only half an hour before and after high water. The

great advantages of such a work will be materially felt in the adjacent country, by the coal and other mines of Dean Forest, becoming easier of access, thereby producing a considerable reduction of price, besides the convenience it will secure of a direct route across the Severn to the southward of Gloucester. The various drawings by which the proposed bridge is illustrated, are admirably executed and convey both in point of topographical, geological, and perspective detail, as complete an idea of this magnificent proposed work and its locality as can be expressed by the artist on paper.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Port. *Nossa Senhora da Luz*, from Java;

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Planter* and *Saavendra Provvy*, for New South Wales; *Edmonstone*, *Cornwallis* and *Pearl*, Ready, for Bombay; *Amer. Rose*, for Manila; *Morea*, *Watson*, and *Talbot*, ———, for New York; Sailed some weeks since and not reported: *Amer. Cynthia*, *Johnson*, and *Aphorpe*, *Gay*, for United States.

We are sorry to learn the report brought by three Passengers (Chinese) who were happily saved, of the total loss of the Port. Brig *Casador*, bound from this for Manila. She was lost in the same Typhoon which wrecked the vessel on Hainan, supposed to be the *Sunda*; we have, since writing the particulars concerning that vessel in another part of the paper, heard that she is reported to be an American from England.

There is a report of an Opium vessel having fallen into the hands of the Mandarins, and burnt by them, and the crew made prisoners.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

**VESSELS AT HONGKONG** etc., Brit. *Jane*, *Harrier*, *Psyche*, *Austen*, *Jardine*, *Isabella*, *Anna*, *Rosa*, *Governor Findlay*, *Thistle*, *Lady Hayes*, *Syed Khan*, *Hannah*, *Carnatic*, *Mangalore*, *Tory*, *John Marsh*, *John Horton*, *Lama*, *Fort William*, *Cambridge*, *General Wood*, *Charles Forbes*, *Belhaven*, *Hannah*, *Stains Castle*, *Str. C. Malcolm*, *Vansittart*, *Pekoe*, *Scaloby Castle*, *Heroine*, *Harlequin*, *Caledonia*, *Singapore Packet*, *Lambton*, *Shih Alum*, *Attalevia*, *Manly*, *Cordelia*, *H. M. S. Volage*, *Castle Huntly*, *Earl Balcarras*, *Charles Grant*, *Lady Nugent*, *Black Joke*, *Ternate*, *Myram Dyrum*, *Asia Felix*, *Allet Rahaman*, *Earl of Clare*, *Col. Burney*, *General Kyd*, *Aber. Ro. binson*, *Ann*, *John O'Gawnt*, *Ruslanjee Cowasjee*, *H. M. S. Hyacinth*, *Poppy*, *Fabric Queen*, *Queen Mab*, *Triumph*, *Jean*, *Alex. Baring*, *Sir Edward Ryan*, *Ellen Stewart*, *Manila*, *Giraffe*.

Dutch. *Eagle*.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 19th June, ✓ *John O'Gawnt*. UNITED STATES, 7th July, ✓ *Valparaiso*. CALCUTTA, 25th August, ✓ *Ruslanjee Cowasjee*. BOMBAY, 7th August, ✓ *Ann*. SINGAPORE, 26th September, ✓ *Sir E. Ryan*. JAVA, 5th October, ✓ *Zenobia*. MANILA, 13th October, ✓ *Buen Suceso*.

A few ships of the following will be in Whampoa in a day or two; the list will otherwise be found correct.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

J. D. Sward.		Wetmore & Co.	
<i>Am. Osage</i> ,	<i>Perit</i> ,	<i>Am. Oscar</i> ,	
<i>Olyphant &amp; Co.</i>		<i>Russell &amp; Co.</i>	
" <i>Albion</i> ,		" <i>Navigator</i> ,	
" <i>H. W. Hubbell</i> ,		" <i>Trenton</i> ,	
" <i>Lucania</i> ,		" <i>Lintin</i> ,	
" <i>J. M. Bull</i> ,		" <i>Lantau</i> ,	
" <i>Lion</i> ,		" <i>Lema</i> ,	
" <i>G. M. Lewis</i> ,		<i>Brem. Wm. Ludwig</i> , <i>Kohne</i> ,	
<i>Levadi</i> ,		<i>Ryan</i>	
" <i>A. A. Ritchie</i> ,		" <i>Geo. Washington</i> ,	
" <i>Valparaiso</i> ,		<i>Dan. Mithras</i> ,	
" <i>Thompson</i> ,		" <i>L'Esperance</i> ,	
" <i>Lehigh</i> ,		<i>Swedish Hilda</i> ,	
" <i>Capt. Kinsman</i> ,			
" <i>Zenobia</i> ,	<i>Kinsman</i> ,	<i>Brit. Tho. Coutts</i> , <i>Warner</i> ,	

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**NOTICE.**—The firm of EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co. formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (or in his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connexion with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London, and EGLINTON, McCLEURE & Co. Calcutta.

ROBERT EGLINTON.

Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADDO to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

#### ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

**THE** undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office, Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.

Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.

in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smith & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

#### UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

WETMORE & Co.

#### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



**THE** Barque LADY NUGENT, 535 Tons per Register, A. HOLTON, master, apply to

Messrs. BELL & Co., or to CHARLES FEARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

#### FOR SALE.

**B**ILLS on FRANCE with Shipping Documents; Apply to

S. van BASEL TOE LAER & Co. Canton or Macao.

#### FOR SALE.

**A** fine COW of ENGLISH BREED, in full milk; New CARPETS; Superior RHEINISH WINE; SALAD OIL; VINEGAR; GIN, and sundry small STORES. Apply to

P. MARCAL.

Macao, 4th October, 1839.

#### FOR SALE.

**A** burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong, or B. BARRETTO, Esq.—Macao.

10th September, 1839.

#### FOR SALE.

**A** Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKY in casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keon Luan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SUTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

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**ART. II. Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia; government of marques de Ovando, and Arandia; prelude of the history from 1759 to the present time. Continued from page 179. From the Chinese Repository for September. (Continued from last week's paper.)**

This brightening of the colonial affairs in the south worked some slight change in favor of the captive sultan. Purgar, who had seized him at Zamboangan, was dead; Ovando was also gone; and the archbishop, who had been for some time alienated from his convent, which had deprived him of the consolations of the church, now by Arandia's influence, was brought to a full reconciliation. The wife of the sultan now dying, he was permitted to renew his addresses to his favorite concubine, who had separated from him on his conversion, and had since figured as donna Rita Calderon, among the collegiales of Santa Potenciana. When the day for the espousals came, the palace was thrown open to the bridal party, and the governor and his suite condescended to grace the ceremony. The renewed friendship of the archbishop did not long avail the sultan. The prelate was now old and infirm, and a distressing difference arose between him and the governor, on a point of punctilio. This important point, whether the bells should chime or not on certain occasions, was duly referred to his Catholic majesty. Before the decision came, the bells had tolled their last chime over the archbishop's funeral obsequies. The real improvement in the sultan's case, does not seem to have been great, however, since we find him petitioning Arandia in vain for an increase of the allowance of \$50, and six caravans of rice, made monthly to himself and family.

Among the orders, with which Arandia came charged, was a fresh one for the checking of Chinese immigration. When he proceeded to publish these commands, giving the Chinese residents the option of exile or baptism, 515, out of 3696 submitted, and 2070 preferred to leave the colony. These orders do not appear to have been applied to the Chinese in the provinces, nor to those on board the junks in the harbor. Indeed it was not the royal wish, that any check should be laid on the foreign commerce of Manila. To preserve to the natives the more lucrative occupations of the interior, and to keep the Chinese party under control, were the chief objects of the Spanish policy. One expedient now adopted to these ends, was to build for them the Alcayceria de San Fernando. This structure (which cost \$48,000) was henceforth required to be the residence of the unconverted Chinese, connected with trade, and from which they were not to wander into the interior.

It may be well to mention here, in connection with the trade with China, an order Arandia received, to send samples of Chinese quicksilver to Mexico, in order to ascertain if the supply for the silver mines could be drawn from this quarter. The governor transmitted the orders to Amoy and Canton, but the agents brought back word, that the Chinese quicksilver was adulterated and inferior, and moreover that its export was prohibited under heavy penalties.

The attention of the governor was again called to affairs on the southern frontier, by the receipt of reports from the naval officers commanding in that quarter. The first of these related to the eastern and southern coasts of Mindanao, and after describing its piratical communities as few and poor, it argued that to war on a people so contemptible, so defended by their local advantages, and able to flee at a moment's warning to the manglar, or the mountain, was to sacrifice life and labor on an object quite undeserving. The second report informed the governor, that its writer, Faveau had visited Sulu, where the acting sultan Bantilan, had received him with a kind and showy hospitality. Faveau fully confirmed the sultan's statement, that the late hostilities

were the work of the governor of Zamboangan, whose avarice and cruelty incited the Sulus to resistance and retaliation. Bantilan further declared that neither the east nor the west, nor the seven heavens should drive him from the fulfilment of the late treaties, and with this assurance, he intreated again for the release of the captives. Faveau further described Bantilan as mild and affable, and fully acquitted the captive sultan from the charges on which he had been imprisoned. He believed Fernando a sincere friend of Spain, and that the designs of his brother extended only to the exclusion of Catholicism. He reported the surrender of sixty-eight captives, by the Suluian raja, and pressed the request that the sultan, or at least his suite, be suffered to return to their country.

Unhappily the favorable feelings of Faveau toward Sulu, became known at Zamboangan, on his return there, and no effort was spared to ruin his credit with Arandia. These efforts were so far successful as to procure his recall to Manila, whence he was remanded under arrest to Mexico.

The reports were considered at a junta held at Manila, April 9th, 1758, whereas it was determined, that the princes should be freely restored, don Fernando and his son only remaining, until the exchange of further ratifications. In accordance with this decision, four vessels were prepared, in which the released Sulus, 134 in number, sailed on the 23rd of April. They, and the envoy who accompanied them, were kindly welcomed, and on the return of the latter, he was again made the bearer of a pressing appeal for the sultan's release, which can hardly have come from a usurper pleading in favor of his supplanted rival.

Our authority does not supply the remainder of the unfortunate Alimudin's history. It seems, however, that the crisis of piratical irruption passed with the year 1754, and though some districts continued to be the mark of these attacks, and one plundering crew ventured as far north as Lubat, yet on the whole, the colony never again suffered so cruel a series of depredations. In the report on southern affairs made to his majesty in 1765, Arandia still distrusted the sincerity of Bantilan. Without justifying the seizure of Alimudin, he fails to pronounce upon the authors of that outrage, the condemnation they merited. He described Sulu as owing its chief importance to the valor of its people and their wealth, acquired in piracy. He believed them able, along with their allies, to ravage the southern islands, while expeditions of mere retaliatory incursion against them, or anything short of the overthrow of the whole Mohammedan power in the Archipelago, seemed ineffectual to overcome them. He concluded, (if we understand his obscure inferences,) that retaliation should be forborne, all possible defensive preparations made, and no efforts spared to draw out the rulers of Sulu, and detach them from the Mohammedan interest. Perhaps the negotiation now opened with Jampas, raja of Mindanao, was a part of this policy, though it seems to have resulted chiefly in mutual recriminations. A truce was, however, agreed to, although it was the opinion of a strong party at Manila that these intervals were used in preparations for new hostilities; and that it was impolitic to grant them. Good use of the return of peace was made on the Spanish side, in recalling the disheartened and scattered natives to their homes, giving them the means of defense, relieving them for a time from tribute, and teaching them that a great part of their suffering arose from their voluntary exposure, apart from the larger pueblos, for the sake of escaping the restraints of law morality.

**THE INIQUITIES OF THE OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA.**—By the Rev. A. S. Thelwall. London 1839. It is but too common a practice to suspect a person convicted of one crime or addicted to one vice, of being guilty of others also, and thus it happens that judge and jury may be biased in their verdict and sentence by the known character of the prisoner, and possibly render themselves guilty of gross injustice, awarding undeserved punishment where the accused is innocent of the crime laid to his charge. This reflection occurred to us on the perusal of the volume the title of which heads these

† We find in Mr. Hunt's "Particulars relating to Sulu" that the Sultan who by him is called Amir, was liberated in 1763 by the English on their taking possession of Manila, and by then reconducted to his country, where he was reinstated on the muzzled seven days after his arrival.—Ed. C. P.

\* Spain has since furnished large quantities of quicksilver to China, and some small parcels have been received from Austria. The rise in the European value has again checked this branch of trade, and within the last few years, the article might, at one time, have been exported profitably, to Mexico and S. America.



remarks, and which the Rev. author states to have compiled at the request of several gentlemen connected with the India trade, though he, the author, was utterly ignorant of the subject, and even of the very existence of a trade against which he now wishes to arouse the sympathies of the government and nation. We concur in much the author says against the opium traffic, and heartily wish for its abolition, nor can it be doubted, seeing before us all that has been written by Chinese statesmen on the subject and the picture they give of the evils attendant on the use of opium, that they have good reason to complain, and that it is their duty to exert themselves to do away with a source of so much vice and misery in their people. The evidence which Mr. Thelwall brings forward is chiefly taken from the Chinese Repository, and confined to the reports from Chinese men in office to the Imperial Government, all of which are familiar to our readers, as having already appeared in this paper, and likewise evidence of the evil moral and physical consequences to the habitual opium-smoker. Upon these the author founds his exordium against the traffic, and his chief argument for a discontinuance of it is, besides the demoralization of the Chinese nation, that the Opium traffic has been the chief cause of the jealousy with which the English have hitherto been looked upon by the Chinese, and the limited intercourse now existing between the two nations, which he says would by this time be on a much better footing, and even Christianity have been introduced, had not the Opium trade made the characters of the English suspected, and deterred the Chinese from receiving a boon that was offered them from so polluted a source. Mr. Thelwall also infers, that because the British merchants in China have been engaged in the iniquities of the opium traffic they must have been guilty of other iniquities also, and that the opium traffic is only part of their misconduct which makes them appear to the Chinese in so odious a light. We quote the following passage from this book.

"There appears to have been such a measure of indecision and delay in carrying into effect the edicts of the Imperial government against the use and importation of opium, that some perhaps would be disposed to suspect that Government of insincerity in the whole matter. It is not for an inhabitant of this distant country, who never visited any part of Asia, to undertake to explain the difficulties, which the intrigues of 'extortionate underlings,' accessible to bribery on the one hand,—and (perhaps) the nice balancing of opposing parties and contending interests on the other,—have for so many years thrown in the way of the efficient execution of the Imperial Decrees on this subject. But this is clear from the preceding letter,—and indeed from the whole tenor of the communications on this subject which I find in the Chinese Repository (edited and printed in Canton)—that residents in that city have no doubt as to the sincere desire of the Chinese government to prevent, if possible, the importation of the drug. They feel the inconveniences to which they are continually subject already, in consequence of the constant endeavours of the Chinese government to enforce its laws and regulations against opium, and the constant endeavours (hitherto but too successful) of the dealers in that drug to evade them. And they look forward with increasing apprehensions to the future: for the Chinese government, so long as our countrymen persist in this traffic, will feel justified in looking upon us as a nation of dealers in poison—who, for the sake of sordid gain, would readily poison, demoralize, and ruin their whole population. And must they not feel fully justified in treating us accordingly?"

"On this point also it should be observed, that it is not merely a matter of serious consideration, how the Chinese government regard us? but also, how the Chinese people regard us? It is no light matter to be looked upon by the government with mingled hatred, suspicion, and contempt: but—when to this is added the hatred, suspicion, and contempt of the whole people, and more especially of the intelligent and observing classes of the people—how insecure and precarious—how undesirable and humiliating—must be the position which we hold!—how unfavorable to any prospect of free and comfortable intercourse, either commercial or political, with that government and people in future.

"As I still prefer, in this part of my work, to make use, as far as possible, of what has been written in China, and by those who have had opportunities of personal observation, I shall add some extracts from

different books, some of which have been already quoted, which serve to illustrate the views and feelings which the Chinese do, and needs must, entertain towards us, as the people who are specially engaged in the opium trade. And, be it remembered, we have already seen it stated in a public and authentic document, that the places from which opium is brought to China 'all belong to England.'—*'THE DEALERS IN OPIUM ARE ENGLISH ALONE.'*

Having thus given an short account of the labors of Mr. Thelwall we may be permitted to make thereon a few remarks. It is not true that residents in Canton had no doubt as to the sincere desire of the Chinese government to prevent, if possible, the importation of the drug. It is only very lately, we may say since December last, that the Provincial government has taken active steps for the suppression of the trade, and it is only since the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner in March last that the Imperial Government has been actively employed in its suppression. Before that time it is well known that the whole of the immense trade was carried on, not only with the connivance of the local Government, but under its own immediate protection, and Government boats were employed in taking it from foreign and delivering it to native vessels. The fees or duty were fixed, and the trade carried on with as much safety and regularity as any other duly recognized. The income derived from it must have been very considerable, and the situations of the highest offices in the Province were considered extremely valuable, so much so, that though the salaries attached to the offices are altogether insufficient to support those that hold them, it is said that very large sums were paid into the Imperial treasury at Peking for a Governorship to Canton; thus shewing that not only the Provincial but even the Imperial government were direct partakers in the gains of the Opium-traffic. That under such circumstances the edicts issued against it from time to time were little heeded, need not be wondered at, when it was perfectly well known that the very men who sent them forth would be the first to act in opposition to them. It is more than fifty years that this trade has thus enjoyed the protection of the Government, though it, officially, affected to prohibit it, and what then, may we ask Mr. Thelwall could have led residents in China to think the Government sincere? It is altogether owing to the culpable connivance of the Chinese government that the Opium-trade has reached its present enormous amount—had that government ever been really desirous of opposing it, it would possibly have been more successful than its efforts promise to be now at the eleventh hour when the evil has over-spread the whole nation. The chief cause of the rigorous exertions lately put forth by the Chinese government to suppress the use of Opium has no doubt been the great exportation of silver which had become so scarce as seriously to affect the value of the circulating medium, the cash, the nominal value of which is 1000 for one Tael of silver, being depreciated to 1500. To stop this growing evil, and to obtain the sympathy and cooperation of the nation, the dangers of the use of Opium have been expatiated on, and it is in the common nature of things that in the heat of argument and exhortation, these have been painted in livelier colors than perhaps truth required. According to these accounts and to others lately published abroad one would suppose that nothing was more common than in China to meet at every step some emaciated wretch whose appearance proclaimed him to be a victim to the use of Opium; this is however not the case and many, long resident in China, have from personal knowledge probably never known one instance of such misery. It may be objected to us that we live in a small corner of the Empire, precluded from mixing with the people, and that we cannot therefore be supposed to have had good opportunities for observation; this is true in a measure, but at same time we may daily see hundreds and thousands of Chinese, and that in the very spot where, as having been the head quarters of the trade, it may be supposed the practice of smoking is as common if not more so than in any other part of the Kingdom. We do not mean to say that the immoderate use of Opium is not frequently indulged in, and that the instances where it has produced the baneful consequences which it is now the fashion to paint with such lively colors, may not be very rare, but all that we would warn against is to give credit to the exaggerations which in many instances only have been indulged in for the sake of seasoning the interest of the narrative.

It is not true, as Mr. Thelwall affirms that the English have been the only dealers in opium—every foreign merchant in China, with very few exceptions, has been implicated in the trade more or less according to his means and connexions, nor is opium exclusively produced in the British dominions as Mr. Thelwall affirms. One half of the drug is produced in independent states in India, and a considerable part used to come from Turkey, nor is it at all probable that if the Company were to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in their dominions other states would follow their example; on the contrary, we should then see it cultivated wherever the soil and climate are favorable, and if the British flag did no longer carry it to China, a number of others would throng to this profitable market. So long as Chinese can be found to buy it, so long will it be brought; the only means of suppressing the trade is the disuse of the drug in China, nor do we know by what means so desirable a result can be brought about, except it be by some powerful moral impression which as yet all the writings against the use of the drug are very far from having produced. In spite of the severe measures taken now during almost a year against dealers and smokers, in spite of degrading punishment, and in spite of the often repeated threats of death, the Chinese procure the drug at all hazards, and now that the first terror has worn off, we hear that the traffic is resuming its wonted activity, and that it has even become more lucrative than it has been at any previous period. Nay, even whilst the commissioner is at the Bogue, and exerting all his power and influence to exterminate the trade, to which he is said to have pledged himself to the Emperor by a solemn oath, mandarin boats, we are told, have again begun to become the carriers between the foreign and native vessels.

The inference of our author that the iniquities of the Opium-traffic are not the only ones of which the English have rendered themselves guilty, and that the cause of the Chinese treating them with so much suspicion must be their own misconduct, is certainly the most illiberal we have ever met with. The reverend gentleman most uncharitably and vaguely, rather than seek the cause of seclusion of the Chinese in their own jealousy or institutions, prefers to accuse a whole community of his countrymen of whom he knows nothing, of malpractices for which he cannot even find a name! We believe that if ever the British community in China were to be judged by their actions, independent of the Opium-trade, that very little to their detriment would be discovered, but that on the contrary they would be found to have enjoyed, and to have deserved, in the highest degree, the confidence of all the Chinese they came in contact with. A proof of this is found in the facility with which a foreigner obtains credit in China merely on the faith of his western origin, and that the Chinese ever prefer trusting foreign merchants to confiding in their own countrymen.

We shall now consider the fallacy of our author's argument that to the Opium-trade is to be ascribed the seclusion in which the British are kept in China, and that the Christian religion has hitherto made no progress in this country. Long before the Opium traffic existed did the same regulations of which we now have to complain restrain the intercourse between foreigners and Chinese, nor can the continuance of the restrictive system be any way attributed to the Opium traffic, but it is the natural result of the jealousy of a government, which ever awake to the danger of innovation will avail itself of all means in its power to preserve in the nation its ancient usages, by means of which the government exercises an unlimited controul, which long habit and education have taught the people to suffer without question. It cannot be doubted that as soon as foreigners shall be allowed to mix freely with Chinese, the natural sagacity of the latter will very soon discover the former in possession of advantages, which the nature of their institutions denies them, and they would become desirous of a liberty the existence of which they probably now do not even suspect, and with this desire, the bonds which now attach them to their Government, and by means of it to their ancient institution and usages, would be loosened and a dangerous spirit of enquiry be roused; this the Chinese government must be well aware of, and hence its endeavors to avoid all novelty. As an instance of this jealousy of foreign influence, we may mention that but very few of the thousands of Chinese who annually emigrate ever return to their country, and these do so by stealth, for were it to become known



that they had sojourned in foreign countries they would be exposed to the resentment of their own laws. This same jealousy, but only in a greater degree, opposes almost unsurmountable obstacles to the christianising of the Chinese; and to this may be added the natural character of the Chinese which together with his education and all the habits of his life render him a very unpromising subject for violent moral or spiritual impressions. Another circumstance which cannot fail to render the spreading of Christianity even more difficult than it is at present for the just named reasons is, that it has already been tried, and that for a time the Catholic missionaries were very successful in their endeavours; indeed the number of their converts became so great, that, though the Chinese government is represented to have looked upon the Christian religion, if not with favor, at least with indifference, and though the Emperors even retained several missionaries near their persons, yet at length they became alarmed at the innovations which naturally followed the new creed in the habits of the people, and trembled for their much cherished ancient usages; the Christian religion was consequently suppressed, nor have all the efforts made since and which are still being made had more effect than to preserve the knowledge and influence of the Roman Catholic religion in small communities, scattered over several provinces of the Empire, ignored or despised by the authorities. If such has been the result of the often repeated and indefatigable labours of the Catholic missionaries, who at the eminent risk of their lives penetrate into the country, it cannot surely be a matter of surprise that the protestants have hitherto had no success, where the obstacles are so great and where their attempts have been so very slight. These therefore have, in our humble judgment, been the causes of the Chinese remaining deaf to the gospel, and not the opium traffic.

In the remarks we have ventured, we wish by no means to be considered as favorable to the continuance of the Opium-trade; on the contrary, we wish with all our heart to see it soon suppressed; particularly since in the manner in which it threatens to be carried on in future, many crimes in the pursuit of this illegal traffic must be committed, which though probably restricted to a few desperate men, cannot fail to stigmatize the characters of all foreigners in the eyes of the Chinese. But the question is, how is so desirable a result as the discontinuance of this traffic to be brought about? What can be done to wean the Chinese of a taste which the events of this year have shown us, they will gratify at all hazards? How can foreigners be prevented from supplying the Chinese, whilst these pay so largely? These questions are easily put, but a satisfactory answer is very difficult. That a moral agency can with much success be employed among a people so essentially sensual as the Chinese, we much doubt, and the favorable results of temperance societies in the United States and England cannot be looked for in China, even should their establishment be attempted. The fear of punishment with which they are now threatened, does not appear to affect them in a sufficient degree, for though threatened with ignominy and death, they still adhere to their pipe. We have, it is true, under the first terror of the measures taken by the Governor of Canton and which to our knowledge began to be acted on in September last, seen that for a while fear prevailed over luxury, and very little Opium was sold during the following six months, when the Imperial Commissioner took this affair in hand; his measures it is now evident have been altogether unsuccessful, and instead of annihilating the Opium trade, we have not only to lament its continuance, but the destruction of the greatest part of the legal trade. It would be absurd to suppose that foreign nations, whilst treated with the greatest insolence by the Chinese Government, would, merely to please the latter, order their subjects or citizens to refrain from the Opium-traffic, and whilst the Chinese shall continue to affect that great superiority of station of which all their documents boast, and whilst they withhold from us the necessary security for our trade, which to them is of so much consequence, no steps will be taken by foreigners to co-operate with the Chinese in the suppression of the Opium trade. Let the Chinese come forward, as other civilized nations do, let them allow foreign merchants to be secure in an honorable trade, let them guarantee by a treaty of Commerce the security of life and property of foreigners, let them discontinue making laws for our oppression, and then it is probable that in consideration of obtaining

these advantages the western Governments may assist the Chinese in preventing the importation of Opium; on no other terms we believe will such assistance be ever given, and in no other way, we fear, can the evil, if not altogether suppressed, at least be considerably lessened.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 16th Nov. 1839.

On the night from Tuesday and Wednesday the Chinese opened their batteries on the shipping at Hongkong. The firing began at about half an hour after midnight and was kept up without intermission until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when it ceased but recommenced at about four and was kept up until daylight, without however doing the slightest damage, not a single ball having hit any of the ships, though some of the shot were heard to pass over the vessels nearest the land. Had their fire been well directed they might have done much mischief, it being perfectly calm at the time, and the ships consequently unable to move out of the range of the guns. At daylight soldiers were seen on the shore removing in great haste, and the guns seemed also to have been removed, nothing but the hastily thrown up breastworks remaining. No attempt was made from the shipping, though the *Hyacinth* was at Hongkong, to land and destroy the forts and batteries, and the fleet remained at anchor all that day and the next night, the weather continuing calm, but on Thursday the greatest part set sail for Tungkoo bay, and were on the next day followed by the remainder, where they are all now anchored. This removal from Hongkong, though it will no doubt be represented by the Chinese as a flight from their cannon, had been previously determined on, in consequence of circulars sent by Capt. Smith of H. M. S. *Volage*, that only at Tungkoo would the merchantships henceforward enjoy the protection of the ships of war. Hongkong is described by the Captains of the merchant fleet as a much better anchorage, and a representation to allow the fleet to remain there signed by 35 masters of ships was addressed to Capt. Smith and also, we believe, to Capt. Elliot, but without effect; several merchants did the same with a like result. The objection to the anchorage at Tungkoo bay arises, we hear, from the strong tides which prevail there, which render all communication between the shipping extremely difficult, and from its open situation, which may render an attempt on the part of the Chinese of firing the fleet more successful than at Hongkong, where there is but a slight current. We know not for what reason Capt. Smith would not listen to the representations made to him, except it be, that he has, as we are told, orders from Admiral Maitland to protect the fleet at Tungkoo.

Immediately on the news reaching Hongkong of a British vessel supposed to be the *Sunda* having been wrecked on the shores of Hainan, Capt. Elliot ordered the Schooner *Psyche*, Capt. Macdonnell, to be got ready to proceed thither for the relief of the crew and passengers. After some necessary delay here, she set sail on Thursday last, in company with a Chinese boat despatched by the Macao authorities for the relief of the crew and passengers of the Portuguese brig *Casador* also wrecked near the same spot. Mr. Thom accompanies Capt. Macdonnell, having volunteered to serve as interpreter, and is also, we believe, furnished with powers from Lloyds agents for saving what property there may still be left. We heartily wish that success may attend this expedition so as soon to relieve the parties now in the hands of the Chinese. The *Psyche* has been carefully furnished with every thing requisite for the object proposed.

On Tuesday last H. M. S. *Volage* anchored in the roads, and in the evening Captains Elliot and Smith called on the Governor of Macao, and soon after returned to the ship. It is said that the Commissioner has addressed a most furious chop to Capt. Elliot, holding him, Capt. Smith, and Mr. Morrison, personally responsible for what happened at Chuenpee. A chop has been published in Canton which also contains this, but says that the Commissioner knows how to distinguish between the guilt

ty and innocent, and that peaceful merchants have to fear nothing from his resentment. Here the Chinese authorities have hitherto preserved the greatest silence, but a rumour is afloat that they underhand have offered a reward for the apprehension of Captains Elliot and Smith, as likewise for the destruction of any English vessel, and it is besides said that new preparations are making to attempt the firing of the fleet at Tungkoo. Care ought to be had not to allow of any Chinese boats coming too near the ships, as their owners may, to obtain the reward under pretence of selling provisions &c., secretly contrive means to set a ship on fire.

Letters from Manila of 31st October brought per *Hellas* inform us that two Typhoons were experienced there on the 12th and 18th last month in the last of which the British brig *Tyckler*, Capt. Ellis, was driven on shore and totally lost near Point Palibuyo—crew saved; the Spanish brig *Narciso* was driven on shore near Cavite, but got off again without damage. We also learn that the *Lascar* took to Manila the July overland letters, brought to Singapore by the *Lady Grant*. No letters or papers have yet reached us, and the only news we have yet heard, is that a riot occurred at Birmingham; that the Sultan is said to be very dangerously ill; that another battle has been fought between the Turks and Egyptians, of which both parties claim the victory; that money was scarce in England; no news of the occurrences here in March had reached Europe on the 16th July.

From the Peking Gazette.

PRINCE. His Majesty is extremely indignant, that the officers entrusted with the management of the annual examinations are not more clear sighted in distinguishing real merit. Since lazy men of no capacity have been by mere patronage promoted to offices, and the natural consequence has been, that several branches of the legislature are neglected, banditti have been allowed to carry on their unlawful work in the very precincts of the sacred city, whilst the police entrusted with putting down these disturbers of the public peace remain supine and are even callous after so many admonitions and severe reprimands.

An officer who was recommended to promotion and to be ushered into the Imperial presence, proved himself unable to write a beautiful hand. For this defect he is dismissed and his friends are severely blamed for putting such an upstart forward. How many of our statesmen would lose their places if the same ordeal was passed, and poor Talleyrand would never have figured in the political world, if enlightened France had made calligraphy the true test for capacity to enter upon public functions.

SHAN-TUNG PROVINCE. Some hundred Mahomedan families living in a very sandy district, that yields scarcely any subsistence, have of late exercised the profession of marauders, and not only troubled their peaceful neighbours, but in the true Arab style, lived upon the proceeds of their avarice. Such has been the case for many years, whilst the valiant military have been idly looking on. It being however dangerous to give to such unruly fellows too much sway, the district soldiers were finally ordered out to meet them on the point of the sword. Great things were expected from their heroic actions; but after many a hard won victory it turns out, that these professional robbers are still alive, and so obstinate, that they have until now defied the terrible fire of the Celestials. Orders are therefore issued to put them down at once and extirpate them entirely.

Somewhere in the neighbourhood of the metropolis an atrocious murder has been committed. The matter was brought before the magistrate of Taenan foo, but he was unable to discover the perpetrator. Still the culprits were to be found and in this extremity a candidate for office happened to be near who immediately pledged himself to fulfil the behest. He therefore went to the place where the misdeed had been committed, and discovered instantly by his extreme sagacity the criminal. For this good deed, which has been reported to the Emperor the latter has been raised in rank, while the former has lost his situation for remissness. Supposing there be an officer who conscientiously examines into a case of murder and cannot find sufficient legal evidence to fix the guilt upon any individual, ought he to communicate this fact? If he be an honest man he will do so, though we'll



aware, that he will be cashiered. If on the contrary more weighty reasons influence his conduct he will seize upon any innocent man nearest at hand, and just deliver him over to the executioner, sentence having been pronounced, that he may suffer death, in order that the judge himself may retain his appointment. Such is the way in which the demands of the law are satisfied.

**SHANTUNG**, though the land that gave birth to Confucius, is the hotbed of insurrections and constant disturbances. There Budhu priests and votaries of the white water lily, with many other agitators are blowing the flame of discord. The inhabitants themselves are famous for their pugnacious propensities. Able bodied and easily excited to wrath they revenge injury by blows. In national quarrels they will always take a very prominent part, and in fact like true bred Irishmen engage in every quarrel. Since late there have been partial skirmishes with lawless vagabonds, to whom His Imperial Majesty bears a great grudge. But he is especially indignant, that the military officers have not exterminated them before they have assumed such a threatening posture, and has therefore degraded the heroes from their ranks.

**KIRIN**.—According to law every Chinese subject may have free access to the throne to state their complaints. An office is purposely instituted for receiving all the petitions, that one may have occasion to present, and to forward them to the right quarter. But then there is a proviso—if the supplicant is found out to have made glossing pretences, which may be proved at libitum, he is most severely punished for his boldness. There was in August last a poor Mantchoo widow, who being very ill treated by the local authorities, began to accuse them, whether justly or unjustly we can not say. For her trouble however she is adjudged to suffer the penalty of the law, it being considered an infraction upon the fair fame of the mandarins to have made so much fuss about some trifling grievances. More fortunate was lately a native from Honan. One of his relations had been slain by some malicious person. The district Magistrate examined the body and immediately assented, that the man died by mere accident, and thus the prosecution was stopped. Highly indignant at this indifference and demanding blood in order to appease the manes of his kinsman, he went to Peking. There he reported himself to the tribunal of punishments demanding life for life, according to the unalterable law of the Celestial Empire. His story was heard with interest, the verdict given in his favour, and the negligent Mandarin dismissed.

**KOKONOR**. That port of Mongolia bordering upon Tibet, well known under the name of Kokonorat Tsing has been inhabited by various tribes, some of whom have never owned the Chinese sway. Lately they have grown so daring as even to attack the Mongol nobility, who are sent thither in order to keep the peace. Several of them have been robbed of all their substance and owned with shame, that they were unable to cope with these freebooters. It is therefore proposed to remunerate henceforth military science and merit, in order to stimulate the latent energy of the sons of Mars. Great will in future be their reward, if they shew themselves the brave defenders of this mountainous district, and repel the unruly enemy to his mountainous fastnesses there to starve or die of mere spite.

**FOKKEN**. A report has been forwarded to the Emperor describing the progress which has been made to inure the soldiery of this as well as Che-keang province to the use of fire arms. They are constantly drilled and trained to fire large guns as well as matchlocks, and perform evolutions that would shame the boasted skill of Frederic William king of Prussia.

We have in these evil times heard much about the probable issue of an attack upon the Celestial Empire. There are some things which might render it almost impossible, that China would ever be bold enough to throw down the gauntlet to any civilized nation. A great trade of vital importance to their nation, as late occurrences have fully proved and an habitual desire on the part of this Government to avoid any collision at every risk and cost, that has hitherto marked the measures of this country are diametrically opposite to any warlike enterprise on the part of the Chinese. Yet if two more men such as Lin are put in power, and if the minister Keshen is as brave as he speaks of himself in his

memorial, the safeguard from foreign feuds no longer exists, and the sword once drawn, China will henceforth be embroiled in endless strife with the western world. Old Tsou kwang should pause at this memorable moment before he granted plenipotentiary powers to men of violent temper, devoid of principles and statesmanlike experience. Still events upon events are hurrying on and the days of quiet and peace seem to have past.

The opinion most generally entertained about the Celestial Empire, is, that it is impregnable. There are no less than 360 millions of inhabitants, strong and patriotic, frontiers guarded by deserts and mountains, and a coast in a great part unknown. Whosoever engages in a struggle with this nation of which the end cannot be foreseen, should well count the cost. These are axioms uttered over and over again, they are plausible, but want the confirmation of historical facts. Whenever a set of Tatar bands have invaded this country, and been determined upon the acquisition of territory, they have invariably realized their object. The weapons with which the Chinese fight are bribes to create treason in the camp of an enemy, lofty promises, buying over of chiefs and bolstering up a bad cause by bombastic edicts. The reason why not large standing armies are kept up and sent into the field, is, that this would derange the fundamental system of the country. The soldiers must either be maintained by the state or live by rapine. For the first, we really believe that the finances of the state are not adequate to maintain even an army of 30,000 men on one spot for any length of time, and to permit the second would be worse than call the Huns into the country and let them live in free quarters. The civil powers must be superior to the military, or China cannot be what it is, and the who's constitution of the country must go to ruin. But to have 30,000 bayonets or pikes, whatever you like at your elbow, with an enterprising general commanding these braves, could you then expect, that they would humbly obey edicts, issued from the harem of Peking and brought by some lawyer with the venerable name of Kin chae? We rather think, that they would carry a message to the palace, that would make the great Emperor tremble. Here we see in all the late martial expeditions that only a very small army takes the field, and that civilians are commanders in chief. Just witness our friend Lin, who though a man born on the sea coast, never understood to manage a junk, yet he is made commander in chief of the naval forces of this province. What a glorious sight it would be to see him leading forth the navy, and to burn granite and diamonds with one broadside. Such are the enemies with which a foreign enemy will have to contend.

When the Japanese in the 15th and 16th century disturbed the coasts, where were the terrible men of war? Was not the whole country open to their inroads, and was not the dread so great, that the inhabitants of the coast either retired into walled inclosures built on purpose, or removed into the interior? Where were the brave admirals, when the outlawed Apow chae daringly insulted them in the very rivers.

To protect a coast of 1800 miles against an inroad would perhaps require a land army of 200,000 men, and fortresses to withstand a regular siege. But supposing the Government were based upon the love of the people, and that they would wield the sword to assist their paternal magistrates, the case would be altered. Yet the nation will never fight for tyrants that oppress and squeeze the most industrious and meritorious and laugh at their misfortunes. The Chinese Government stands alone; even the common friendly intercourse of a Mandarin with the people is forbidden, there exist no ties of affection and mutual interest, and the rulers must fight out their own cause. But the enemy who attacks the people, burns down their villages and robs them of their substance, puts his hand into a beehive, where he will be stung, and how great soever his prowess, he will be obliged to retire, for here are myriads who will be goaded into despair. But once for all declare the government alone your enemy, tell the people, that you will not injure a hair of their heads, and keep religiously your word, and you will soon find that your antagonist is weak and contemptible.

In the mean while we should beseech Lin and all his associates to repent of their former misdeeds and retrace their steps to the ancient policy of the country, that has kept it safe since times immemorial. The man plays a desperate game, instead

of accomplishing his design, he more and more involves the country, effects nothing and precipitates his master into a quagmire, that may wring out of him his very hearts blood. It is time to listen to reason, to lower the language of imperious command to entreaty and a desire to come to some understanding. Soon even this opportunity will no longer exist, and Lin will have the merit of having for ever disturbed the equilibrium that has kept China from falling. When so many interests are at stake, when the lives of myriads are endangered, the officer that is guided by mere whim and acts with utter contempt of all national law, must bear the consequences of crimes to which he himself gave rise. Already now the soldiers grumble at the hardships to which they are exposed, what then will be their complaints, if they have to go through a regular campaign. And for this all they have to thank Lin, a plenipotentiary sent hither to arrange grievous evils, of which he never understood the true nature, too proud to take advice, and too ignorant to carry through his measures with firmness. The sincerity of his intention is worthy of the highest praise, but the means by which he intends to gain his end are execrable.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED**.—British *Red Rover*, Wright, from Calcutta; *Hellas*, Jauncey, from Manila; Prussian *Princess Louise*, from Peru and Sandwich Islands.

**SAILED**.—British *Shah Allum*, for Straits and Bombay; *John Horton* and *Pekoe*, Gillies, for London; *Dutch Eagle*, Pace, for Manila and Java this day; British *Col. Burney*, Crisp, for Singapore and Penang.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

**VESSELS AT TUNGKOO etc.**, Brit. *Jane*, *Harrier*, *Psyche*, *Austen*, *Jardine*, *Isabella*, *Anna*, *Rosa*, *Governor Findlay*, *Thistle*, *Lady Hayes*, *Syed Khan*, *Hannah*, *Carnatic*, *Mangalore*, *Tory*, *John Marsh*, *Lama*, *Fort William*, *Cambridge*, *General Wood*, *Charles Forbes*, *Belhaven*, *Hannah*, *Stains Castle*, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Fanliffart*, *Seaboy Castle*, *Heroine*, *Harlequin*, *Caledonia*, *Singapore Packet*, *Atalavie*, *Manly*, *Cordelia*, *H. M. S. Volage*, *Castle Huntly*, *Earl Balcarras*, *Charles Grant*, *Lady Nugent*, *Black Joke*, *Ternate*, *Myram Dyram*, *Asia Felix*, *Allet Rahaman*, *Earl of Clare*, *General Kyd*, *Aber Robinson*, *Ann*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Rustumjee Cowasjee*, *H. M. S. Hyacinth*, *Poppy*, *Faerie Queen*, *Queen Mab*, *Triumph*, *Jean*, *Alex. Baring*, *Sir Edward Ryan*, *Eden Stewart*, *Manila*, *Graffe Red Rover*, *Hellas*.

Prussian. *Princess Louise*.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 19th June, ♀ *John O'Gaunt*. UNITED STATES, 7th July, ♀ *Valparaiso*. CALCUTTA, 28th August, ♀ *Rustumjee Cowasjee*. BOMBAY, 7th August, ♀ *Ann*. SINGAPORE, 26th September, ♀ *Sir E. Ryan*. JAVA, 5th October, ♀ *Zenobia*. MANILA, 1st November, ♀ *Buen Suceso*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

<i>J. D. Sword</i>	<i>Wetmore &amp; Co.</i>
<i>Am. Onage</i> , <i>Perit</i>	<i>Am. Oscar</i> , <i>Russell &amp; Co.</i>
<i>Olyphant &amp; Co.</i>	<i>Navigator</i> , <i>Trenton</i>
<i>Albion</i> , <i>H. W. Hubbell</i>	<i>Lintin</i> , <i>Lantau</i>
<i>Luconia</i> , <i>J. M. Bull</i>	<i>Lema</i> , <i>Evem. Wm. Ludwig</i> , <i>Kohne</i>
<i>Lion</i> , <i>G. M. Lewis</i>	<i>J. Ryan</i> , <i>Geo. Washington</i>
<i>Levant</i> , <i>A. A. Ritchie</i>	<i>Dan. Mithras</i> , <i>L'Esperance</i>
<i>Valparaiso</i> , <i>Thompson</i>	<i>Swedish Hilda</i> , <i>Brit. Tho. Coutts</i> , <i>Warner</i>
<i>Lehigh</i> , <i>Capt. Kinsman</i>	
<i>Zenobia</i> , <i>Kinsman</i>	

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**NOTICE.**—The firm of EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co. formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (or in his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connexion with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London, and EGLINTON, McCLOURE & Co. Calcutta.

ROBERT EGLINTON.

Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADDO to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

#### ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

**T**HE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office. Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co. Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co. in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co. Canton, 9th November, 1838.

#### UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**T**HE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

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**T**HE FORT WILLIAM, Capt. Hogg, to sail on the 1st proximo. For freight apply to

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Macao, 14th November, 1839.

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**B**ILLS on FRANCE with Shipping Documents; Apply to

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#### FOR SALE.

**A** fine COW of ENGLISH BREED, in full milk; New CARPETS; Superior RHENISH WINE; SALAD OIL; VINEGAR; GIN; and sundry small STORES. Apply to

P. MARCAL.

Macao, 4th October, 1839.

#### FOR SALE.

**A** burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong. or P. BARRETT, Esq.—Macao.

10th September, 1839.

#### FOR SALE.

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JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

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**ART. II. Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia; government of marques de Ovando, and Arandia; précis of the history from 1759 to the present time. Continued from page 179. From the Chinese Repository for September. (Continued from last week's paper.)**

Two leading objects now remained, to engage Arandia's attention; the restoration of the fallen commerce, and the regulation of the disordered revenues of the colony. Before he left Spain, and even after his arrival in Mexico, he had heard extravagant accounts of the wealth of the merchants of Manila. He saw, however, before he left Acapulco, that the buyers of New Spain no longer paid excessive prices. On reaching his government, he found the colonial traders 'in tears,' disheartened by a long succession of losses. Their arrears to the 'obras pias' dated as far back as 1724, when the respondentia premiums were at 40 per cent, and had now accumulated to \$300,000. The capture of the Cobadonga, the long suspension which followed, the fate of the Pilar, &c., &c., had contributed to bring on a state of general insolvency. Even the last galleon, without the help of any disaster, had lost 20 per cent, on her investment, and the shippers were now reluctant to adventure more at 20 per cent, premium. It was true the galleons continued to bring back their million, but it was because they had carried out nearly as much in their outward investment. In proof of these facts, and to silence the arguments of the Spanish party, the Manila merchants engaged to ship \$1,000,000 to Acapulco, consigned to the agents of Cadiz, on condition that 35 per cent, profits, (\$350,000,) were returned to them. Arandia saw that there was much truth in these statements; that the Spaniard unfit for labor in the climate of the Philippines, looked to trade as his only resource, and that, in short, a flourishing commerce was essential to the welfare of the colony. The result of these considerations, was a memorial to his majesty, recommending that the annual shipments be raised to \$1,500,000 (without increase of the duties), and be made free to every body. The services of the colony, its critical state, &c., were pleaded anew in this memorial. Some of its many suggestions seem to have been adopted afterwards, but no material change came in to relieve and build up the colony.

While waiting permission to effect more important changes, the governor applied himself to such mercantile reforms as came within his own authority. Among the abuses he sought to check, were such as filling the water-casks, &c., of the galleon with goods, which of course, paid neither freight nor duties. The ship itself was every year so stripped of every thing portable, that each new departure made a complete outfit necessary. These reforms were approved at home, but we are left free to presume, that the system which created such abuses, did not fail to reproduce them.

In some other of his plans for the regulation of trade, Arandia was not at all successful. The abuse or frauds which prevailed in the sorting and packing of goods for the Acapulco market, attracted his notice, and he sought to repress them, by fines and forfeitures. The new law became so onerous, however, in the hands of its ministers, that the governor was obliged to reprimand them and repeal it. The same fate attended an order for the more complete manifesting of the cargoes of the Chinese junks on their arrival at Manila. The opposition of the Chinese owners and supercargoes soon reduced the command to a nullity.

But the favorite plan of Arandia at this time, was the formation of a company which should benefit the capital by transferring the profits of the retail trade of the colony from the Chinese to the Spaniards and mestizos. To gain this end, he instituted an association, whose funds, were to be employed in furnishing goods at wholesale prices, and whose sales, being made at a uniform advance of 30 per cent., would give eight per cent. to the crown, 10 per cent. to the shareholders, and 12 per cent. for the payment of salaries, &c. The private capital of Manila being unequal to this new call, Arandia repaired to the "obras pias," and with a loan from

them of \$130,000 at 5 per cent, the shops of the company were soon tolerably furnished. The citizens were called on to patronize the shops, where warranted goods were to be had at uniform prices; and whereby twenty-one indigent, but deserving, families were to be supported. The company soon found itself embarrassed by the quantity of clipped coin then in circulation, and its difficulties increasing, as it went on, from other quarters, the governor was glad to wind up its affairs at the close of the first year, just saving the original capital.

While we are upon these commercial details, it may be worth while to notice the still more unfortunate result of a project for ship-building on the banks of the Meinau. The agent of the association formed for this purpose had sailed for Siam as early as 1725, carrying with him \$30,000, a sum said to be sufficient to equip a galleon. He was kindly received by the Siamese king, and the vicar apostolic, having blessed the newly-laid keel, the work went on prosperously, under the shadow of the cross and the national colors. Before the ship was built, the agent's money ran short, and the king generously helped him out with a loan of \$12,000, without interest. Once completed, at the cost of \$44,000, the unfortunate vessel began to be the sport of disasters. Twice driven to Macao, and once to Batavia, and everywhere requiring expensive repairs, she at last came into the hands of her owners, at a total cost of \$91,000; even then she was pronounced unseaworthy, and condemned and sold for \$10,000. The unfortunate shareholders were of course called on to repay the loan taken from the king of Siam, and the Spanish government was so annoyed by the result of the experiment, that it decreed, that no galleons should be built, except within the dock-yards of the colony.

The second branch of Arandia's cares respected the disordered finances of the colony. From his reports on this subject, it appeared that the royal subsidy of \$250,000 per annum had been assigned to the Philippines out of the Mexican revenues in 1665, and had been paid down to the time of governor Crousot of economic memory. By his recommendation, \$170,000 had then been discounted, and these clippings had been repeated from time to time, until in Arandia's day, the amount actually received was only \$74,000. He stated the ordinary revenues to be \$606,000, and the expenses \$696,000, leaving an annual deficit of \$90,000. The heavy drafts on the treasury for southern operations, the losses entailed by the expulsion of the Chinese, by volcanic eruptions, &c., were represented, and the restoration of the annual subsidy to its original sum, intimated.

It only remains for us to add a few scattered anecdotes of Arandia's administration. One of these, respecting the mortality on board the Trinidad galleon, on her voyage to Acapulco in 1755, is honorable to the governor's humanity. It appeared from the inquiry instituted at Manila, that the crowded state of the ships, and the insufficient food and clothing of the Indian crews, usually resulted in many deaths, whenever, as in this case, the passage lasted six or seven months, and was made beyond 40° north latitude. Measures were immediately taken to run the courses on a more southern line, and prevent the recurrence of the same calamity.

In the course of these annals, repeated reference is made to efforts on the part of one order of Catholic missionaries, to effect exchanges or transfers of the districts assigned them with another order. Thus the Jesuits endeavored again and again to dispossess the Recollect fathers of the province of Caraga. When Arandia assumed the administration, he espoused the Jesuit side, and after a long negotiation, compelled the Recollects to cede the province in question to their covetous rivals. These forced transfers afterward came before the home government, and the king reverting to the old rule, that where one order had entered, another should not follow to molest or expel, annulled the transfer, and restored to the Recollects to their vacated parishes.

In these contests between rival orders, the natives are represented as adhering generally to their spiritual teachers. An opposite instance of aversion occurs, however, in the case of the people of Bohol, who revolted to the number of several thousands on the refusal of a Catholic priest to inter their dead, except on payment of certain burial charges. For many years, the rebel Dagoboy remained unsifted, at the head of his eighteen villages, and though some outward submission afterward took place, it scarcely affected their real independence.

A reference made at this time to the results of certain



H. M. S. Volage, Hongkong, 11th Nov. 1839.

Gentlemen,—The grounds upon which I first recommended and then required the removal of the British merchant shipping to Tongkoo Bay have been maturely considered, and in the present situation of circumstances I perceive still stronger reasons for that step without delay.

Adverting to your impression which the removal of the shipping may make upon the Chinese, I will only remark, that, whilst it is to be regretted that any room should have been left for misconception of this description, still I do not feel warranted in sanctioning the continuance of the shipping at what I hold to be an unsuitable station, by reason of the possibility that the Chinese should ascribe their departure to wrong motives. The measure recommends itself to me because I think it right and highly convenient for the general public interests confided to me.

A proper situation for the shipping in the S. W. monsoon will not be difficult of selection (be it here or elsewhere) when the period for meeting that exigency arrives.

It is always my disposition, gentlemen, to fulfil the wishes of the merchants, But I cannot abandon my strong public opinions and impulses to my personal inclinations; I hope to be excused for once more recommending and requiring the immediate removal of the British merchants shipping to Tongkoo Bay.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent.

To Messrs. Eglinton, Maclean & Co.  
R. Wise, Holliday & Co.  
and others, British Subjects.

## CANTON PRESS.

**Macao, 23rd Nov. 1839.**

From the Proclamation which we recopy from the Register of the 12th, it will be seen that three persons have suffered death, for having been concealed on board of foreign ships and for having confessed to dealing in Opium. Their heads were sent down here from Canton, and exposed on spears in the Praya Pequena. To any one, a little acquainted with the manner in which prisoners are examined in the Chinese courts of justice it will be plain that these poor people have been condemned upon the very slightest evidence. We will assume that evidence of their having been servants on board of the ships, or of having lived there, had really been proved, the fact of their having dealt in Opium has been obtained, so the proclamation says, by their confession! The dreadful tortures the Chinese judges resort to, to extort whatever they wish their prisoners to say, are well known, and woe to any one that should fall into the hands of Chinese judges, if it suits the latter to make the prisoner to appear criminal! If foreigners be brought before their tribunals, the interpreters have of course every latitude given them, and we have ourselves been witness in several instances, how these interpreters invent stories, altogether at variance with the truth, to suit either themselves or friends. One of the most usual modes of torture is, we believe, the making the prisoner kneel on iron chains, and two men stand by, who, by means of a bamboo inserted between his legs, lift him up every now and then, and then thump him again with his knees upon the chain, with the whole weight of his own body and those of his tormentors united. This exquisite torture, which frequently after a few applications cripples the sufferer for life, should this be spared, is of course sufficient to extort what self-accusation is desired. That all foreign governments should protest against their subjects being tried in courts so constituted, however grave be their offence, is one of their first duties, and on no pretence whatever should a foreigner ever be delivered over to the merciless proceedings of Chinese Courts of Criminal Law.

The vessels expected to bring the July mail still keep out, although the *Lady Grant* is known to have left Singapore upwards of a month since. We have therefore as yet but little to add to the news we had gathered from the few letters that have

ties for sending fire rafts down than at this place, where, if the shipping are moored on the North side of the Bay it would be almost impossible to annoy them with fire rafts: and as most of the cargoes will most probably have to be transhipped to other ships, this Bay is more advantageous than Toonkoo Bay for that purpose. Supplies of water and provisions are at present easily procurable at this place and it is doubtful whether they would be at Toonkoo.

We therefore request that the ships may remain here (of course under the protection of the men of war) unless there are other and more urgent reasons for the removal of the shipping, of which we are ignorant. We trust we shall not be considered presuming too far if we request that before a fleet of ships such as are now here are to be removed from one anchorage to another that some explanation should be afforded and the opinions of some of the more experienced amongst us taken on a subject of such great importance to the ships and cargoes under our charge.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

Signed by 35 Commanders of ships.

Hongkong Bay, 28th October, 1839.

No. 4.

H. M. S. Volage, Hongkong, 8th Nov. 1839.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th Ultio. I find upon enquiry that the original must be lying at Macao.

Public considerations which appear to me to be of sufficient force led me some time since to recommend removal to the anchorage at Toonkoo, and events of subsequent occurrence carried me to the conclusion that it was incumbent on me to require that step in still more urgent terms. Convenience of commerce is a consideration which must always have its due weight, but, situated as we are, others of primary importance present themselves to which that one must be postponed. I am well acquainted with the anchorage at Tongkoo, and find myself equal to form a sound opinion upon its suitability in all the respects of safety, convenience for the supplies and neighbourhood to other points requiring attention; and needing no information I have not felt it necessary to seek advice upon a subject which it forms part of my duty to dispose of upon my own responsibility and according to the best of my own judgment. I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen, Your most obdt. humble Servt.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent.

No. 5.

To Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of  
British Subjects in China.

Sir,—A letter having been addressed to you on the 26th Ultimo, by 35 commanders of British ships setting forth the superior advantages of this anchorage, and the risks and inconveniences attendant on the contemplated removal to Tongkoo of the British shipping now here, we beg leave, on behalf of the extensive interests collectively represented by us as merchants, agents, and underwriters, to express our entire concurrence in the sentiments of that letter, and our hope that they may also be approved of by you.

We would further remark that while the removal of the shipping from this anchorage would be viewed by the Chinese as a retreat from their force and as an encouragement to further acts of aggression, it cannot be doubted that they will bring an equal force to act against us at whatever other anchorage may be resorted to, outside the Bogue. It is likewise to be apprehended that were the British shipping to quit this anchorage it would immediately be so occupied and fortified by the Chinese as to preclude our return to it in the southwest monsoon, when no other affording equal shelter, and suitable for purposes of business at that boisterous season of the year is within our reach.

We therefore hope it will suit you and the commanders of H. M. Ships to afford the same protection as heretofore, to the British shipping without the necessity of their removing from an anchorage so universally preferred as that now occupied.

We are, Sir, Your most obdt. Servts.

Signed by twenty firms, the Agents for  
Lloyds, and for eleven Insurance offices.

attempts to draw out the mineral wealth of Luzon, supplies an illustration of the difficulties under which the colonial enterprise still labored. Some veins of gold being found in the town of Paracale in the province of Camarines, permission to work them was asked and granted, under the usual formalities. The adventurers proceeded to work five veins, which were said to be tolerably productive, but the aversion of the natives to a new mode of labor, and other local difficulties intervening, the whole enterprise was abandoned.

A second adventurer, who had opened an iron mine in the town of Boso, obtained permission to import a number of workmen from China, and so placed himself above native prejudices. The Chinese were brought to the spot, and the ore found to yield 75 per cent. of pure metal. But the governor now discovered that the use of infidel Chinese in mining was contrary to law, and the adventurer was required to reconvey them to China. His mines too were then abandoned.

One other measure of Aradhia's perhaps merits notice, as illustrating the low state of security in the colony, viz., the order forbidding the use of firearms to the Indians under severe penalties. It is further said that a commission for the apprehension of robbers was instituted under his authority, and that by these means, several bands of miscreants, fugitives from justice, &c., were broken up.

From the Canton Register of 19th November.

## Correspondence.

No. 1.

To Captain Charles Elliot,  
Chief Superintendent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—We the undersigned commanders of merchant ships at present lying at Hongkong, beg most respectfully to submit the following reasons which in our opinions ought to prevent the ships being moved from their present anchorage.

1st.—The great danger from Tyfoons that may be expected at this season of the year, (particularly at the Equinox) until the beginning of October at which time the strongest Tyfoons take place.

2nd.—The very unsafe anchorage to the Southward of Lintin where the large ships are recommended to go.

3rd.—The ships that may anchor at Lankeet are in the opinion of the undersigned in more danger, as it is in the power of the Chinese, to poison the wells, (& they are in running streams), annoy them with fire-rafts, and can cut off their retreat altogether by sinking junks in the channel off Lankeet.

Having stated our reasons for preferring this anchorage to any other at the present time, we beg you will allow the ships to remain here and take the necessary measures for our protection. We have the honor &c.

Signed by 11 Commanders of Ships.

No. 2.

Ship Ft. William, Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1839.

Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter concerning the movement of the ships from this anchorage, I beg to acquaint you that I have conferred with captain Smith of H. M. S. Volage on the subject and he concurs with me that there is no immediate necessity for a measure of that kind.

The anchorage on the South side of Lintin was mentioned because it was a usual one, and therefore proper for recommendation with regard to Insurance, but in my own judgment the anchorage at Toonkoo Bay was in all respects the most convenient.

I have the honor to be &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent.

To,  
Captain Morgan and other Commanders of British ships.

No. 3.

To Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of  
British Subject in China.

Sir,—With reference to your public notice dated 26th October requiring all British ships to proceed to Toonkoo Bay, the anchorage at Hongkong being liable to surprise by fire ships and war junks; We the undersigned commanders of British ships at Hongkong, beg that you will take into consideration the very great advantages that the present anchorage of the shipping has over that of Toonkoo Bay. The tides at Toonkoo Bay, being much stronger and more regular than here, would afford greater facilities



come by way of Manila. But this little is of the greatest importance. Accounts from the army of the Indus have been received, according to which the English have obtained a most complete victory over Dost Mohammed Khan, at Ghiznee, only about eleven days march from the City of Caubul. Dost Mohammed owed his personal safety to the swiftness of his horse only; his whole army has been destroyed, and two of his sons have fallen into the hands of the English. This decisive victory cannot fail to place Shah Soojah on the throne of Caubul also without any further opposition, and the future quiet of that country will be thus secured. Another piece of news of very great importance to Europe politics is the death of the Sultan of Turkey; his son and successor is, we believe, only 10 or 12 years old, and one of his sons in law, whose name we did not learn, has been appointed Regent. The battle fought between the Turks and Egyptians, which we mentioned last week, is said to have been unfavorable to the former.

The Chinese still preserve silence on the affair at Chuenpee, and it is said that the Commissioner, in his report to Peking, represented it as having cost the Chinese only 13 lives, and only one vessel destroyed, whilst the English ships suffered severely, one of them having had two masts shot away, and great numbers of their men having been killed. Such accounts are very similar to European bulletins published on like occasions. The truth however is that after the affair of Chuenpee no less than 52 bodies were taken to the town of Heangshan alone, there to be buried. From this some guess may be ventured of the loss suffered by the Chinese. Rumours of preparations for destroying the fleet at Tungkoo are still afloat, but we cannot learn anything to rely on with certainty. The Commissioner by some is represented as very ill, but it is more likely that before proceeding further, he has written for instructions from Peking.

The dread or dislike with which the Chinese, not accustomed to contact with foreigners, look upon these is very singular, and seems so deeply rooted, that they must be taught it by their parents in their earliest years. Nothing is more common than, when walking through the streets, to see urchins of three or four years old, on seeing you, cry out "Fankwei" with all their might, and then run away in great fright at the dreadful apparition. That this dread is not lessened after they are grown up, some Chinese gave a striking proof of the other day. H. M. S. Volage, seeing a Chinese boat upset in a squall, sent out her boats, and the crew was saved and taken on board the ship of war, whilst at the same time a Junk, on board of which the disaster had also been observed, stood towards them. No sooner became the Chinese, just saved from drowning by the humane English, observe this, than three of them jumped over board, and swam to the Junk. Another instance of this feeling of hostility or dread was displayed, we hear, the other day, at the affair at Chuenpee, where, after one Junk had blown up, the men of war boats were hoisted out to save the lives of the Chinese. As soon however as the boats reached the men swimming about, these eluded the saving grasp by diving, no doubt fearing that prisoners of war would meet with the same cruel treatment from the English, as their countrymen are wont to deal out to such as are unfortunate enough to fall into their hands. That cruelty is a characteristic of the Chinese, we have not only their written history to prove, wherein even Kien-lung is represented to enjoy the sight of having the poor Meao-tze princes cut to pieces in his hall of audience, but recent events, f. i. the attack on the *Black Joke* and treatment of its crew and passengers, corroborate this.

We last week remarked on the exposed situation of the anchorage at Tungkoo, and now present the correspondence that has taken place on the subject with Capt. Elliot to our readers. We, of course, are unable to see, with unofficial eyes, what considerations "of primary importance present themselves" to the Chief Superintendent, in giving the anchorage at Tungkoo the preference over that at Hongkong, unless these be, as we hinted last week, instructions from the Admiral, and the greater proximity of the present anchorage to Macao and the Bogue. Capt. Elliot is determined in his several answers to the representations, to keep his reasons a

secret, and we must await from the all disclosing time what were the "strong public opinions and impulses," which could not be abandoned to "personal inclinations."

The position at present assumed by the Chinese is that of open defiance towards all that will not bend to their laws. Lin may be considered as the interpreter of the Imperial wishes and of the principles that actuate the administration. He has received verbal instructions and given a solemn pledge, that he will carry out his master's behest. The consequences that will arise from this extraordinary relation will be soon felt from one end of the Empire to the other.

We should now simply ask, what has China to gain from this hostile attitude? What can be the advantages that it will reap by constantly bringing on collisions? Our distant readers are likely to exclaim, that it may thus be enabled to put down the opium with a very strong hand, and prove a terror to the foreigner that does so transgress the laws. To this we merely reply, that the headstrong course of the Commissioner has most extensively contributed to increase the evil; the laws of the land have been trampled upon with impunity, notwithstanding his threats, and the question has only become more complicated. Considering however the capital punishment decreed to the smuggler as a matter of expediency, we humbly ask what good can the law do? The first person that may be caught and executed will be an innocent man, as the first ship burnt was not engaged in any illicit traffic. Can any western nation then see its subjects delivered over for execution, whether free from crime or really guilty, and can China ever execute the law without giving cause to terrible conflicts with civilized powers?—Some may perhaps say, the law is merely intended as a bugbear, like most regulations in this country; but has it ever been a scarecrow to any body yet? We answer, no; up to this moment none have cared for it: And what good is it then to do? The harm that has accrued from it is incalculable. The commercial relations, native as well as foreign, have been dissolved, whilst the country is on the eve of a war. So long as this law exists, no honorable trade can be carried on, for it must even remain dormant; as it is now at Whampoa, in which case it will be worse than useless, or it must be put into requisition, and there all intercourse will cease.

Still we believe, that the Government with the approaching ruin of the country before it, would rather choose to hold fast theoretically by its opinions, than yield the least to common sense. In this obstinacy are the germs of great events. The situation in which Lin has placed his native land is awful in the extreme, and the Celestial Empire must either bend or break.

For the sake of argument let us suppose, that all the past events were buried in oblivion, that the commerce was again carried on as briskly as if there had never been a Lin or a deathwarrant to be subscribed by the trade. Suppose we allowed the Mandarins to legislate to any extent and to act just as they pleased, would then our condition be improved, or would China in as less degree be exposed to fearful collisions with foreign potentates? If this might happen, the arrogance of these haughty rulers would be without bounds, and having the life and property of our merchants at their disposal, they would scruple at nothing. Only witness the far-going presumption, that has been shewn since the imprisonment at Canton, how every international law is put at defiance, and even the representative of a great nation ordered to be seized. What would then be the language held, when all were in their grasp is the Canton factories? The local Mandarins have once tasted the sweets of power, and they would not be very slow to make another movement, whenever it suited their interests. It will likely be said, that these fears are groundless, because all those that have proceeded to Canton, have been well treated and, with the exception of being shut up in the factories with sundry other petty annoyances, they have suffered nothing, but they have been enabled to carry on their trade peacefully. But, mark; Lin holds now out a bait to get the people whom he wants most into his power, and as soon as the habeas corpus act can be put into effect, some new regulations will be brought forward, that will astonish the weak minds of all the foreigners. Only yield generally and subscribe the bond, and you will have given your vote to the erection of a prison by no means different from the famous Decima.—What in addition, might we ask, is to

become of the immense debts of the Hong merchants, their trade and credit? A year like this must finish the most industrious merchant, when not only the means for realizing profits are wanting, but the demands upon the purse of this body are incessant. These are dark prospects for the native as well as stranger, and whether we wish it or not, the old order of things has come to an end, and a new system become indispensably necessary.

**News.** Two thousand Fokeen soldiers have arrived at Chao choo in order to relieve the garrison there. These warriours have received orders to march to Canton, very likely to defend the provincial city. It is also rumoured that nearly the whole fleet of that province is to be concentrated in these waters to awe the Barbarian ships from attempting any thing out of the way. A studious silence has been maintained up to this date respecting the affair of the Bogue, but there was a report immediately forwarded to the Emperor, no doubt in order to give an account of the glorious battle won by the invincibles of the Bocca Tigris.

The visits of military officers to Macao have lately become very frequent. We do not know the reason, why they so very much court to walk along the rough streets of this good town. Their retinue is however very small, and their stay does not extend above a day.

The repeated edicts that from time to time have lately been issued against pirates and robbers, give by no means a favorable picture of the present state of the country. Even at a very short distance from the dreaded Lin himself, vagabonds extort money from the merchant junks and carry on depredations on shore. We do not think that matters have been so bad for these last twenty and even thirty years, since the putting down of the buccaners. This is then one of the results of Lin's measures.

We freely confess, that it requires great art to rule over such a numerous people who are full of cunning and various devices. We also admit that the object which to accomplish the commissioner was sent down from Peking is scarcely attainable by the means placed at his command. His own insufficiency must again and again have been brought home to him during a hardbought experience of six months. Yet notwithstanding the grievous disappointments, the plenipotentiary still perseveres in his course. Was it necessary to oppress the industrious natives who in no way were implicated in the opium question? Was it prudent to burden the inland trade, to erect barrier after barrier so as nearly to stop commercial intercourse entirely? Was it needful to reduce the people to wretchedness and despair and to goad them into crime? For a grand national cause, in order to effect a lasting advantage and remove a dreadful evil, even these temporary sacrifices might have been born without repining. But what has he accomplished? If he refers to the records of November last year he ought to blush. There was then less display of power, less hectoring, less oppression, and still the whole traffic was nearly at an end. Why did he not adopt the same measures, that had so well served their purpose, and why must he, ignorant of the character of foreigners and even little conversant with the affairs of this Province, produce such terrible crisis? If now in addition to all these misfortunes, the Chinese fleet is sent forth to burn the barbarian vessels, and instead of obtaining a victory is crippled and perhaps annihilated, what then is to become of the seas and rivers of the Celestial Empire? They will swarm with pirates as they did during the reign of Keaking; and for all these good offices, we shall have to thank the magnanimous Lin.

## A Chinese case of law.

There lived at Canton a physician, who by his industry and skill had accumulated a few hundred dollars and carried on a very thriving business. A lad, with whom the writer is personally acquainted, served in the shop and got on very well in business. Unfortunately, however, he became acquainted with a sharper, who requested him to lend him some money. The youth considering him a very dishonest person, flatly refused the loan. The request was again repeated, and meeting with a sturdy denial, the knight of fortune vowed vengeance. A considerable time however had elapsed, and he was no more heard of, until all on a sudden very early in the morning before it was daylight, a person knocked



at the door of the shop and asked in a whining tone for admittance, as he wanted very much some medicine. The nimble apprentice immediately hastened to open the door, when a corpse was suddenly thrown into the shop and the bearer of the same run away as hard as he could. Whilst still pondering what to do in this emergency, several police runners entered, took all the inmates of the house prisoners, and subsequently confiscated the whole property. The body was instantly examined and proved to be the mortal remains of a beggar on which several wounds were inflicted. Of course the poor soon of Aesculapius with all his family and relations were declared guilty, brought to prison, hands and feet in chains, and were there for no less than six months fed on congee and never brought to trial. As such a scanty fare with all the inconveniences of a dungeon very much disheartened these good people, they began to compound with the prison keeper and head of the police, who had taken them into custody. Six hundred hard dollars were paid down and the whole family set at liberty. But by this gentle process, all the worldly gear and substance of these worthy practitioners were gone, and they were thrown without a cash upon the wide world. A few months afterwards however the real perpetrator of the crime, who was the identical sharper, was found out and brought before a court of Justice. Being hardly pressed, he confessed the crime, and also told the Chefoo how he had involved, with the previous understanding with the head man of the police, these innocent citizens. They were then all summoned to bear witness, it was in vain to prevaricate, the policeman, though a master in cunning, could not deny the fact of having lent his services to the miscreant, and received instantly 100 blows, whilst the criminal was sentenced to death. The money however paid for their liberation was never paid back.

Hades is to a true son of Han an abode of wretchedness. There the hungry manes are assembled to pass their time in discontent and wailing, without even having so much as a good meal of dry rice. It is therefore not uncommon, that dutiful sons or relations get a whole house made of paper, not only containing all utensils and luxuries that render life agreeable, but also including pigs, geese, fowls as large as life, etc. Occasionally you may see a horse harnessed before a cart, carpenters tools, smiths bellows etc., with whole sacks of money to boot; all this is pasted together in a most striking manner and really ingeniously fitted. On a certain day, fire is put to the whole, and as soon as it is consumed to ashes, the dutiful survivor firmly believes, that the departed soul for whom it is destined in Hades, will duly receive all in reality. This is one way of providing for the ghosts of the dead. There is still however another more expeditious and clever mode. Our readers no doubt have frequently seen coarse paper with a very thin tin foil, either in its natural state or laid over with a yellow varnish: this is to pass for gold and silver, notwithstanding its being base metal. To make a remittance to Hades, the pieces of paper are folded up, so as to resemble sycee, and then burnt in heaps. Now each of them becomes instantly, as soon as the flames have devoured it, a solid piece of silver or gold, which is carried to the credit of the hungry shades for their immediate use. Judging from the quantity of paper that is constantly burnt, money must by no means be scarce in yonder regions. But the beauty of the thing is, that this is the best course of exchange we had yet heard of. Perhaps 6000 of these papers may be bought for one dollar; these on being drawn give 6000 taels hard cash. Economical people moreover put the paper into iron pans, so that when the whole is burnt, the tin may be collected and sold again; thus the profit on the change is still greater. After reading this, who can still longer doubt that the Chinese are a provident and ingenious race!

#### EDICT AGAINST DOMESTIC PIRACY.

Tseang, Keun-min-foo, and Marine Prefect of Kwang-chow-foo; Hway, Commodore of Kwang-chow, and San, chief magistrate of Heang-shan-heen, hereby set forth their rigorous prohibitions in order to preserve tranquillity on the seas:

Whereas in all the villages along the coast there are many who prepare rowboats and proceed out to sea to fish and catch shell-fish in order to gain a living: Upon examination these boats are found to have long hulls and many oars, are fast sailers and

can carry guns. If it be made to appear that these boats are only for the purpose of fishing and taking shell-fish, of course these guns would not be needed. Therefore these banditti avail themselves of the guns for firing, and consequently extortion, and all along the coast it is their business to rob and to plunder. Recently from every quarter complaints have been repeatedly brought forward that there are numbers of outlaws sailing about in the above kind of boats and extensively giving rise to troubles—all of which is most abominable. Were we not to issue a law enjoining rigorous prohibitions and seize these outlaws, how could the spreading spirit of plunder be subdued and the seas be rendered tranquil?

Besides having deputed the soldiery and the police runners, with fearful haste to seize these prowling vagabonds and deliver them over for punishment, we moreover without delay proceed to issue our commands that severe measures may be instituted for the purpose of putting a stop to these evils. Hereby this proclamation is addressed to all the villagers for their full information. See that ye engage in honest pursuits for a livelihood; and should you happen to employ yourselves in fishing, you have smacks, and fishing-boats which you must use; but on no account whatever sail about as formerly in the above kind of rowboats, going in and out for the purpose of firing, so as to extort and plunder. Should you dare to be disobedient hereto, no matter whether previously guilty or not, both men and boats shall be seized together, and condign indeed will be your punishment. Should any of these boats be prepared privately or at any of the dockyards, it will involve you in trouble. We having spoken, the execution of the laws will necessarily follow. There will positively be no fortetance. Trembling obedience is expected from every individual. And let there be no opposition. A special Proclamation.

Taoukwang 19th year, 10th moon, 13th day.  
(November 18th, 1839) [Vert. J. L. S.]

From the Canton Register of 12th November.

#### AN EDICT BY LIN AND TANG.

Lin, high imperial commissioner, director of the Board of War, governor of the two kwang provinces, and commander in chief of the military and naval affairs of Kwang tung province. Tang, director of the Board of War and member of the censorate, governor of Kwang tung and Kwang se provinces, supervisor of their military affairs, and regulator of the duties:

Issue our commands for full information: Now whereas the naval officers have seized the outlaw Hwang Theenhwa alias Hwang Meenshing: also seized the bauditti Thang Sante, Thang Yashing and Thang Yate and again have seized the rebels Phang Yakhae, and Gow Yachoo, who have been successively delivered over by the admiral to us: We, the commissioner and governor, bringing them to a fair trial, the said criminal Hwang Theenhwa alias Hwang Meenshing confessed having had illegal connexion with foreigners. Formerly, when the soldiers seized him, through the interference of foreigners he was permitted to escape; hence when arrested again he was clearly recognized. The said criminal Thang Sante confessed that he had been concealed at Hongkong in the foreign vessels Pale, Hekle, buying opium to carry into port. The said criminal Thang Yakhae also confessed that he had been secretly at Hongkong on the foreign vessel Khishun buying opium to carry into port. And according to the new law being leagued with foreigners, clandestinely buying opium to carry into port, and selling it for gain: are offences of the first order, for which they should suffer decapitation, and the heads of the offenders be exposed to public view. Now Hwang Theenhwa alias Hwang Meenshing, Thang Sante, and Phang Yakhae: that for being leagued with foreigners and when taken retaining the soldiers until liberated; these, for being concealed on foreign vessels, buying opium to carry into port, and selling it for gain: most assuredly have committed offences which cannot be forgiven: therefore they ought severally to be beheaded and their heads exposed for an admonition to the crowd. Besides having requested the royal death warrant: take the said criminals Hwang Theenhwa Alias Hwang Meenshing, Thang Sante, and Thang Yakhae, conduct them bound to the market place and there execute them; deliver the heads to a deputed officer to be taken to Macao, Whampoa, Hongkong,

and the Great Ladrone; and suspend them on poles to admonish the multitude. Moreover as in duty bound we issue this clear edict, hereby commanding both Chinese and Foreigners to conform to the tenor thereof.

All and each of you possessing a life and family ought henceforth to reform, and engage in legitimate pursuits for a livelihood. On no account trifle with the laws! By clandestine intercourse with foreigners, and making profit by the trade in opium you involve yourselves in death. If you still adhere to this deception, and will not be aroused to repentance, but as formerly wickedly trample under foot the laws, when once discovered and seized; no matter whether natives or foreigners, you will equally and severally be dealt with according to the new law—your heads cut off and suspended on poles for an admonition or warning to others; Now, at the execution of Hwang Theenhwa and the others, the carriage is gone before, do ye take warning. The new laws are so stern and severe that it is utterly impossible to forgive perverseness. At them let each tremble and attend to these admonitions. Do not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 9th month, 30th day,  
November 5th, 1839.  
Translated by I.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—None have been reported.

SAILED.—Brit. *Triumph*, Green, for Singapore and Bombay; *Poppy*, and *Rustumjee Cowasjee*, for Singapore and Calcutta *Belhaven*, Crawford, for Mazatlan; *Port. Genoveva*, Baptista, for Singapore and Timor.

The *Fort William*, for Bombay, to be despatched on the 1st December.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

VESSELS AT TUNGKOO etc., Brit. *Jane*, *Harrier*, *Psyche*, *Austen*, *Jardine*, *Isabella*, *Anna*, *Roza*, Governor *Findlay*, *Thistle*, *Lady Hayes*, *Syed Khan*, *Hannah*, *Carnatic*, *Mangalore*, *Tory*, *John Marsh*, *Lama*, *Fort William*, *Cambridge*, *General Wood*, *Charles Forbes*, *Hannah*, *Slains Castle*, *Sir. C. Malcolm*, *Vansittart*, *Scaleby Castle*, *Heroine*, *Harlequin*, *Caledonia*, *Singapore Packet*, *Allavie*, *Manly*, *Cordelia*, *H. M. S. Volage*, *Castle Huntly*, *Earl Balcarras*, *Charles Grant*, *Lady Nugent*, *Black Joke*, *Ternate*, *Myram Dyrum*, *Asia Felix*, *Ariet*, *Rahaman*, *Earl of Clare*, *General Kyd*, *Aber. Robinson*, *Ann*, *John O'Gaunt*, *H. M. S. Hyacinth*, *Facrie Queen*, *Queen Mab*, *Jean*, *Alex. Baring*, *Sir Edward Ryan*, *Ellen Stewart*, *Manila*, *Giraffe*, *Red Rover*, *Hellas*.

Prussian. *Princess Louise*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 19th June, & John O'Gaunt. UNITED STATES, 7th July, & Valparaiso. CALCUTTA, 25th August, & Rustumjee Cowasjee. BOMBAY, 7th August, & Ann. SINGAPORE, 26th September, & Sir E. Ryan. JAVA, 5th October, & Zenobia. MANILA, 1st November, & Hellas.

#### SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

J. D. Sword.		Wetmore & Co.	
Am. Osage,	Perit,	Am. Oscar,	
Olyphant & Co.		Russell & Co.	
Albion,		Navigator,	
H. W. Hubbell,		Trenton,	
Luconia,		Linton,	
J. M. Bull,		Lantao,	
Lion,		Lema,	
G. M. Lewis,		Brem. Wm. Ludwig, Kohne,	
Levant,		J. Ryan,	
A. A. Ritchie,		Geo. Washington,	
Valparaiso,		Dan. Mithras,	
Thompson,		L'Esperance,	
Lehigh,		Swedish Hilda,	
Capt. Kinsman,			
Zenobia,	Kinsman,	Brit. Tho. Coutts, Warner,	

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# CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 9.] Macao, Saturday, 30th November, 1839.**

**[No. 217.]**

**NOTICE.**—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Firm of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of Messrs. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to Messrs. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the residuary Executor.

**JAMES MATHESON.**

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—I hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

**ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.**

Too-n'koo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADDO to be partners in our establishment.

**REMINGTON & Co.**

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMBRAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

**JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 30th July 1839.

## ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

**THE** undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

**DANIELL & Co.**

Agents in China, *Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.* Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co. Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co. in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co. Canton, 9th November, 1838.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839. **WETMORE & Co.**

## FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.



**THE** British Ship *Thomas Courts*, now at Whampoa; a great part of her Tonnage being engaged, expects an early despatch; for particulars, apply to

**CAFT. WARNER.**  
on Board at Whampoa.

## FOR BOMBAY.



**THE** Fort William, Capt. Hogg, to sail on the 1st proximo. For freight apply to

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



**THE** Barque *LADY NOGENT*, 535 Tons per Register, A. HOLTON, master, apply to

Messrs. BELL & Co., or to CHARLES FEARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

## TO LET.

**A** FINE HOUSE in the Praya Manduco. For particulars apply to

**A. A. DE MELLO.**

## FOR SALE.

**B**ILLS on FRANCE with Shipping Documents; Apply to

**S. van BASEL TOE LAER & Co.**  
Canton or Macao.

## FOR SALE.

**A** bardensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**—Hongkong, or B. BARRETTO, Esq.—Macao.

10th September, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

**A** Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKEY in casks, by

**JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

## The Sandwich Islands.

By the *Princess Louise* we have received files of the *S. I. Gazette* to the 25th July, and of the *S. I. Mirror*, a new monthly paper, or rather monthly continuation of the former weekly paper, to the 15th Sept. We have also received the July number of the *Hawaiian Spectator*. These publications contain the particulars of the visit of the French ship of war, *l'Artemise*, Capt. Laplace, who it appears was sent thither by his Government to demand redress for the insults offered by the S. I. Government to some Frenchmen, teachers of the Catholic religion, who near four years ago were forcibly and with insult and even danger to their lives expelled from those Islands, on the plea that the Catholic religion was not to be tolerated there. Since then the native Catholics have had to suffer severe persecutions; men and women were, for the sake of religion, imprisoned, and only offered to be released if they would join the worship established by the American missionaries. This the prisoners steadily refused, and, to punish such obstinacy, not only were they subjected to actual torture, but were also forced to do the most degrading and disgusting offices. The *S. I. Gazette* ascribes this persecution of Catholics to the influence of the Protestant missionaries; and many of the travellers that have lately visited those Islands, concur in this; nor do we think that King Tamehameha III would care much about differences on doctrinal points, or even know aught about them, particularly since *His Majesty*, as this chief is absurdly styled both in the newspapers and the *Hawaiian Spectator*, is represented to us to spend almost the whole of his time in low debauch, at the billiard table, and with the bottle. It will be seen, however, from the following manifesto of Capt. Laplace, and the subsequent treaty, that the king has been obliged to give bail of \$20,000 embarked on board the *Artemise* for future good behaviour, and that by the treaty liberty of conscience has been secured to the so long persecuted Catholics. On the ratification of the treaty, a military mass was celebrated at the King's house, at which about 150 of the ship of war's people attended. After this the King went on board the ship where he was received with all honors, and the Frigate soon after sailed away. At Otaheite, where likewise, on a former occasion, redress was demanded and obtained for ill treatment of a Frenchman, Capt. Laplace made a treaty similar to that at the Sandwich Islands. At Otaheite the Frigate was detained repairing serious damage sustained by running on a reef; and this disaster was probably the cause of the rumour lately afloat of her total loss in Torres straits

## From the Hawaiian Spectator.

The French Frigate *l'Artemise*, C. Laplace Commander, arrived at Oahu July 9th, commissioned to settle the difficulties existing between the government of France and the king of the Sandwich Islands. The purport of the visit is best set forth in the subjoined Manifesto, as published in the *Sandwich Island Gazette*, July 13th, 1839, addressed by Capt. Laplace in the name of his government to the king of the Sandwich Islands.

"His Majesty, the king of the French, having commanded me to come to Honolulu in order to put an

end, either by force or persuasion, to the ill treatment to which the French have been victims at the Sandwich Islands, I hasten, first, to employ this last means as the most conformable to the political, noble and liberal system pursued by France against the powerless, hoping thereby that I shall make the principal chiefs of these islands understand how fatal the conduct which they pursue towards her, will be to their interests, and perhaps cause disasters to them and to their country, should they be obstinate in their perseverance. Misled by perfidious counsellors; deceived by the excessive indulgence which the French government has extended towards them for several years, they are undoubtedly ignorant how potent it is, and that in the world there is not a power which is capable of preventing it from punishing its enemies; otherwise they would have endeavored to merit its favor, or, not to incur its displeasure, as they have done in ill treaties, in place of violating them as soon as the fear disappeared, as well as the ships of war which had caused it, whereby bad intentions had been constrained. In fine they will comprehend that to persecute the Catholic religion, to tarnish it with the name of idolatry, and to expel, under this absurd pretext, the French from this archipelago, was to offer an insult to France and to his sovereign.

It is, without doubt, the formal intention of France that the king of the Sandwich Islands be powerful, independent of every foreign power which he considers his ally; but she also demands that he conform to the usages of civilized nations. Now, amongst the latter there is not even one which does not permit in its territory the free toleration of all religions; and yet, at the Sandwich Islands, the French are not allowed publicly the exercise of theirs, while Protestants enjoy therein the most extensive privileges; for these all favors, for those the most cruel persecutions. Such a state of affairs being contrary to the laws of nations, involving to those of Catholics, can no longer continue, and I am sent to put an end to it. Consequently I demand in the name of my Government:

1st. That the Catholic worship be declared free throughout all the dominions subject to the king of the Sandwich Islands; that the members of this religious faith shall enjoy in them all the privileges granted to Protestants.

2nd. That a site for a Catholic church be given by the Government at Honolulu, a port frequented by the French, and that this church be ministered by priests of their nation.

3rd. That all Catholics imprisoned on account of religion since the last persecution extended to the French missionaries be immediately set at liberty.

4th. That the king of the Sandwich Islands deposit in the hands of the Captain of *l'Artemise* the sum of twenty thousand dollars as a guarantee of his future conduct towards France, which sum the government will restore to him when it shall consider that the accompanying treaty will be faithfully complied with.

5th. That the treaty signed by the king of the Sandwich Islands as well as the sum above mentioned be conveyed on board the Frigate *l'Artemise* by one of the principal chiefs of the country; and also, that the batteries of Honolulu do salute the French flag with twenty-one guns which will be returned by the Frigate.

These are the equitable conditions of the price of which, the king of the Sandwich Islands shall conserve friendship with France. I am induced to hope, that, understanding better how necessary it is for the prosperity of his people and the preservation of his power, he will remain in peace with the whole world, and hasten to subscribe to them, and thus imitate the laudable example which the Queen of Tahiti has given in permitting the free toleration of the Catholic religion in her dominions. But, if contrary to my expectation, it should be otherwise, and the king and principal chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, led on by bad counsellors, refuse to sign the treaty which I present, war will immediately commence, and all the devastations, all the calamities, which may be the unhappy but necessary result, will be imputed to themselves alone, and they must also pay the losses which the aggrieved foreigners, in these circumstances, shall have a right to reclaim.

The 10th July, (9th according to date here) 1839. Captain of the French Frigate *l'Artemise*.

Signed, C. LAPLACE.

At the same time the following official letter from Capt. Laplace, also published in the *Gazette*, was sent to the British Consul:—

MONSIEUR LE CONSUL:—

Having been sent by my government to put an end to the ill treatment, to which, under the false pretext of

Catholicity, the French have been subjected for several years in this Archipelago, my intention is to commence hostilities the 13th July, (which is the twelfth of your date) at 12 A. M. against the king of the Sandwich Islands, should he refuse to accede immediately to the just conditions of the treaty presented by me, the clauses of which I explain in the Manifesto of which I have the honour of sending you a copy. Should this chief, contrary to my expectation, persist in his blindness, or to express myself, more plainly, to follow the advice of interested counsellors to deceive himself, I will be constrained in this case, to employ the strong means of force, which I have at my disposition. I consider it my duty to inform you, Monsieur le Consul, that I offer asylum and protection on board the Frigate l'Artemise to those of your compatriots, who may apprehend danger, under these circumstances, on the part of the natives, either for their persons or property.

Receive, Monsieur le Consul, the assurance of the very distinguished considerations of your devoted servant.

Post Capt. Commanding the ship l'Artemise.

C. LAPLACE.

A similar communication was sent to the American Consul, with this addition;

"I do not, however, include in this class, the individuals who, although born, it is said, in the United States, make a part of the Protestant clergy of the chief of this Archipelago, direct his councils, influence his conduct, and are the true authors of the insults given by him to France. For me, they compose a part of the native population, and must undergo the unhappy consequences of a war which they shall have brought on this country."

#### TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ART. 1st. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the king of the French and the king of the Sandwich Islands.

ART. 2nd. The French shall be protected in an effectual manner in their persons and property by the king of the Sandwich Islands, who shall also grant them an authorization sufficient so as to enable them juridically to prosecute his subjects against whom they will have just reclamations to make.

ART. 3rd. This protection shall be extended to French ships and to their crews and officers. In case of shipwreck the chiefs and inhabitants of the various parts of the Archipelago shall assist them and protect them from pillage. The indemnities for salvage shall be regulated, in case of difficulty, by arbiters selected by both parties.

ART. 4th. No Frenchman accused of any crime whatever shall be tried except by a jury composed of Foreign residents, proposed by the French Consul and approved of by the Government of the Sandwich Islands.

ART. 5th. The desertion of sailors belonging to French ships shall be strictly prevented by the local authorities, who shall employ every disposable means to arrest deserters, and the expenses of the capture shall be paid by the captain or owners of the aforesaid ships according to the tariff adopted by the other nations.

ART. 6th. French merchandises or those known to be French produce, and particularly wines and *cognac* (brandy) cannot be prohibited, and shall not pay an import duty higher than 6 per cent, *ad valorem*.

ART. 7th. No tonnage or importation duties shall be exacted from French merchants, unless they are paid by the subjects of the nation the most favoured in its commerce with the Sandwich Islands.

ART. 8th. The subjects of king Tamehameha III, shall have a right in the French possessions to all the advantages, which the French enjoy at the Sandwich Islands, and they shall moreover be considered as belonging to the most favoured nation in their commercial relations with France.

Made and signed by the contracting parties the 17th July, 1839.

Signed, TAMEHAMEHA III.

C. LAPLACE.

Post Capt. Commanding the French Frigate l'Artemise.

## CANTON PRESS.

**Macao, 30th Nov. 1839.**

The *Lady Grant*, from Singapore Manila and Bombay has at length arrived, with dates from the latter of 17th September and from Singapore of 17th October. She put into Manila having lost her mainmast. By this vessel we have received our files of the *Bombay Times* to 15th September, and of the *Singapore Free Press* to the 17th October. We have not room to give any extracts of the many interesting political news, which from England are

to the 12th July, but which are chiefly interesting from the important news from India and the Levant. The Company's troops under Sir Henry Fane have taken Ghuznee, supposed to be one of the strongest fortresses of Asia, after an assault which lasted only two hours, with little loss to them, but great numbers of Dost Mahomed's party were killed; his son the commander of the fortress, was taken prisoner. Soon after the army marched toward Caubul, and Dost Mahomed's army dispersed, he fleeing with a small retinue, and though pursued, has not been taken. By the last accounts the English were encamped at a mile distant from Caubul, where Shah Soojah had taken possession of Dost Mahomed's palace. The Turks have suffered a defeat from the Egyptians, and on the death of Sultan Mahmoud becoming known, the Turkish admiral delivered the whole of the Turkish fleet over into the hands of Mehemet Ali, for which act of almost unheard of treachery he has of course reaped the greatest honors from the Pasha of Egypt.

Among the many rumours of the doings of the Imperial Commissioner is one that he has requested from his master, the Emperor, degradation from rank, and dismissal from the office he now holds, as finding himself unable to fulfil the promise he gave of entirely suppressing the Opium trade. We think that there may probably be some truth in this rumour, and that the Commissioner may be anxious to retire to private life before the consequences of his violent measures become manifest to the court at Peking, and thus escape the responsibility of his measures. We do not however suppose, that his request, if it was made, will be granted, it being the practice of the Chinese government to hold its officers answerable for the success of the measures entrusted to them for execution. It is also said that the Commissioner has greatly suffered in his health, occasioned by the excess of labor and mental excitement in the execution of his office. The admiral who, as we before stated, was wounded in the arm at the affair of Chuenpee, is said either to have died from his wound or to have committed suicide; this report we give as we heard it, without believing it worthy of much faith.

We believe there is no foundation whatever for the report, as given in the *Register* of the 26th, that the Government of Singapore will not allow any Portuguese subjects to land there, and will require the departure of all those now resident there. Such a measure not only would be highly unjust, but is certainly uncalled for considering the peculiar circumstances under which the English were compelled to leave Macao on the 26th of August last. It is well known that the Chinese had begun to cut off all supplies of provisions from Macao as long as the English should remain there, and even made some hostile demonstrations, and that the English therefore, not to expose on their account, the population of Macao to famine, were recommended by Captain Elliot to leave and go on board their ships. The "rumour" was the produce of the teeming fancy of some idler eager to curtail the tediousness of time by a hoax. We hear that repeated threats have again lately been held out against the few English residing here, or paying temporary visits to Macao from Tungkoo, but we see as yet no sign of any thing more being contemplated. But very few of the soldiers tents remain at the barrier.

It is said, that some of the Hong-merchants are expected here, again to enter on *no-go* negotiations, as these sort of transactions have been facetiously called, for the entering into the river of the British shipping. With the bond to sign, as a sine qua non, we see no prospect of a temporary arrangement, and all time spent to effect it will be lost. Meantime the trade in Canton begins to be burdened with heavier duties; the export duty on Tea has been raised two taels per Picul, and that on other exports in proportion; this new duty was to come into operation at Canton yesterday. All export trade from Canton to Macao remains interrupted, and a circular, we learn, has been issued by the Mandarins here to the shopmen prohibiting their buying import-cargo from, or selling export-cargo to, Portuguese, the Chinese looking upon the latter as factors for the English. The Chinese watch more jealously than ever against intercourse with the English, and we learn that the *Porador* passage boat, belonging to a Swiss firm at Canton, on entering the Bogue a few days since, was detained there

a great number of hours before permission was given to proceed, and then only by exchanging, we believe, her former licence for a new one, which she was to forfeit if she ever carried any Englishmen passengers.

H. M. S. *Volage* anchored in the roads here on Saturday last, with a view to protect some ships anchored off the Typa, which had been threatened by the Chinese with destruction by fire. The frigate left again for Tungkoo on Wednesday last and sailed thence in company with H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, and the Cutter *Louisa*. It is supposed that the ships of war have gone to Hongkong probably with a view to learn the cause of a cannonade heard there from Tungkoo on Wednesday last.

As time glides on the breach between the English and Chinese widens, and there can now remain very little hope indeed of an amicable arrangement of existing differences. Our readers will find below a new Edict, with a translation of which we have been favored, containing an imperial order that the trade of such foreigners as shall still continue to refuse signing the bond is to be excluded for ever, and the Commissioner has in consequence issued his commands that on the 6th of the next month of December, if the English continue obstinate, their trade is for ever to cease, and their ships to be driven away. We believe that no English vessels will in consequence of this threat enter the Bogue, and it rests altogether with the home-government what steps are to be taken under these hostile proceedings of the Chinese. That the trade is to cease for ever, is easily decreed on paper, but how will they enforce it whilst the English have so long an account to settle with them? an account for insults offered to their officers and subjects, and an account of immense debts owing to them partly by the Hong-merchants, the authorized commercial agents of this Government, and for the Opium they have forcibly possessed themselves of, besides the losses sustained since March last in consequence of the hostile proceedings of the Chinese. The debts owing by insolvent Hong-merchants do not fall short of four and a half millions of dollars; the value of the Opium surrendered is equal to at least ten millions, and the losses for demurrage &c., may amount to a few millions more—so that the Chinese before they can claim an, at all times questionable, right in this attempted exclusion, must satisfy the English demands for 17 to 18 millions of dollars, without reckoning the expense the English will be put to in enforcing payment. The rashness with which the otherwise cautious Chinese have rushed into these violent measures is most singular, and is probably altogether owing to the hasty temper of the Imperial Commissioner, who, deluded by the apparent success of his first act of violence against foreigners, thought that by continuing in the same manner he would not only suppress the Opium trade but also effectually humble foreigners, who, it was feared were beginning to enjoy greater liberty in the Celestial Empire than was compatible with the jealousy of the Government. In how far he has mistaken the means for the suppression of the Opium trade, may be seen by the many vessels now taking the drug to all parts of the coast; and the latter, future events will show whether he has the power to do or not. The edict above adverted to meantime does not change the actual position of affairs, the English trade having been excluded from Whampoa since May last; the fleet continues at Tungkoo where hitherto it has been free from annoyance from the Chinese, and will wait there the answers from the British Government to Captain Elliot's despatches. These may be received in the next month, or latest in January. Whether the Chinese will actually interfere with the present transshipping system at Tungkoo, remains to be seen; they threaten to put a stop to that also.

The boat despatched by the Macao authorities to Hainan for the crew and passengers of the Port. Brig Casador, wrecked there, and which left here in company with the *Psyche*, Capt. Macdonnell, despatched by Capt. Elliot for the crew and passengers of an English vessel also wrecked there, has returned, and reports that both the crews have been sent to Canton overland. The *Psyche* has not yet returned though momentarily expected. The report that these people had already arrived at Canton appears to have been premature, as none of the letters received from thence mention their arrival



It is much to be regretted that the *Psyche* arrived too late to accomplish the humane purpose for which she was sent, for we fear that, notwithstanding the pompously vaunted charity of the Chinese these unfortunate people will have to undergo many hardships, little calculated, particularly, for the tender frames of an English lady, her infant, and a young servant girl, who if the wreck shall prove to be the *Sunda*, are passengers. We presume that the *Psyche* has been detained at Hainan somewhat longer than the fishing boat, by Mr. Thom's efforts to save part of the *Sunda's* valuable cargo, he having been commissioned to that effect by Lloyd's agents. It will be seen from the following that the Chinese law ought to protect such property.

We quote here the law, extracted from the Chinese statistics respecting shipwrecked foreigners, and trust that it will be applied in the present instance to our unfortunate countrymen, that have fallen into the hands of the Mandarins.

"If foreigners, who navigate the seas for the sake of commerce unexpectedly encounter storms, whereby their vessels are disabled, are fortunate enough to reach the shores of the inner seas, we enjoin the Governors and Lieutenant Governors to command the officers under their charge, to do their utmost in giving them relief, to provide them with food and repair the vessel. We prohibit the people living on the coast to make gain by the cargoes they have brought, and order to sell the goods at a fair market price. Thus they may be sent back to their native country to spread the fame of the extensive benevolence bestowed upon people from afar."

The recent laws of Taoukwang are still more minute, and every maritime Province has its particular code. Amongst other remarkable passages they contain, we find, that if any soldier or Mandarin do not hasten to the assistance of the people in time of need, or avail themselves of an opportunity to rob the poor unfortunate, they shall be beheaded without mercy. Such are the theoretical principles of this country, and we especially now earnestly desire that they may be put in practice.

An official messenger was sent to Macao to seize six native smugglers, but they have all escaped. The Keun min foo and Hee tee have been in close consultation for several days, the result however is unknown, as well as the further measures of the Commissioner. A third edict against piracy has just been stuck up in the streets, and the repetition of similar proclamations fully proves that buccannery is the general order of the day.

#### From the Peking Gazette.

A Proclamation by the Emperor as contained in a late Peking Gazette.

The commands of His August Majesty have been received as follows:

During the past year a memorial was presented by Wang tse tze praying the Imperial pleasure in the establishment of rigorous prohibitory laws. It was then delivered over to each of the Provincial Generals, Governors, and Lieutenant Governors that each should give his opinion, and after mature deliberation to let me hear their conclusions. After this memorial having successively arrived, I proceeded to issue my special commands to the members of the Cabinet and the Great Minister of the Privy Council, that they, in conjunction with the above officers, should consult and report on the subject of the Memorial. As the result of these minute deliberations upon the measures best to be adopted, memorials have been jointly handed in; and having attentively perused them, they seemed to me feasible, and therefore I, the Emperor, hereby decree that all they have proposed to be put into execution be entered into the code of laws, that they may for ever receive explicit obedience, and let them also forthwith be engraved in all the respective offices and from thence be promulgated. Let each of the said Generals, Governors, and Lieut. Governors circulate them throughout their jurisdictions; and, that in all places there may be a like obedience, let them issue clear proclamations and definite manifestoes that all may fully understand and comprehend. It is only in consequence of the great love which I cherish for my people that I do not at once decree distinct punishment, my present object being rather to warn and to instruct them.

The opium which comes from beyond the seas has been on the deep and daily increase, and even within

the inner land has the poppy been planted in the daring pursuit after gain; and both among the military & among those in the civil walks of life has this deadly poison successively continued. In the first instance these people yield to temptation, they then commence a practice which results in an inveterate habit, and the final acme is reached by a total squandering of property and the entire extinction of life—and they are unaware how to effect a reformation. Consequences which thus extend to the hearts as well as to the manners of the people must really be enormous. If an early inquiry is not instituted and the foul source of the flowing evil is not at once and for ever cut off, the infection will be widely propagated, and deeper will become its inroads, until the time will arrive that its devouring injuries become universal. This reflexion racks my inmost soul with throes of unaltered agony, and I, the Emperor, therefore sincerely desire to put a final stop to its onward course in every realm beneath the heavens.

I hesitate not again and again to give warning by specially decreeing that distinct punishment shall be inflicted upon the guilty in order at the same time to redden the unstable habits of the people permanent and natural.

Regarding the sale made at the opium dens on the sea coasts as the chief origin of all the aforesaid calamities, and were I not to establish a law to be followed up by the rigorous and heavy infliction of punishment, smuggling would not cease nor the fountain of the evil become dried up. For if the propensities of the smokers of the drug cannot for one single day be subdued, endless indeed will be the running of the dealers. To this however not the slightest forbearance can be shown, and death at once must be the decided award of such guilt, so that a period may occur in which thorough reformation may be effected. Every other spreading evil besides ought from time to time to be examined into with sincerity, lest by length of time their influences be slightly regarded. Should the root and the branches be clean swept away, then indeed a restoration from the present degenerate state of things would be gained.

But we have first the government of men and afterwards the government of the laws,\* and therefore, if the said Generals, Governors and Lieut. Governors had really entered into thorough investigation, how could the current of this poison have flowed so deeply as at the present time? I will however overlook the past, but from this time forward these well defined regulations are established in order hereafter to arouse in every one the principles instilled by heaven and to put a final termination to inveterate habits, and do you, with combined sentiments of heart and united strength, realize my wishes by doing what you ought for the suppression of injuries. Should there be any among the officers so abandoned as to present false reports of the matter and refuse to act, let them be at once denounced according to truth as deserving of severest punishment. And if too as formerly you become neglectful and careless of the contents of this proclamation, looking upon it as a mere matter of form, and being fond of your ease, you begin diligently and soon end lazily, then it will be evident that you willingly disregard law, and of your own accord bury the talents implanted by heaven.

Now I, the Emperor, having uttered my words, speedily will be the execution of the laws. There will positively be no forbearance. Let each tremblingly obey. Respect this.

[Vert. J. L. S.]

#### From the Peking Gazette.

The above edict is extracted from the Peking Gazette and a repetition of previous orders that were promulgated throughout the Empire. It is remarkable for the perspicuity of style, and would be a document of the highest importance, if the writer were sincere. So far as the theory goes, we wish the Great Emperor with our whole heart the most ample success. May he find many coadjutors in the provinces, who with sincerity of mind extirpate the pernicious habit of opium smoking by proper and laudable means, and not merely, like Lin, throw every thing into a state of confusion, reduce the innocent native to beggary, and still effect nothing.

A celebrated Censor has lately memorialized the Great Emperor, stating that amongst the chosen

\* i. e. men are appointed to see that the laws are obeyed and executed. TRANSLATOR.

friends of the magistrates, who work in their offices as clerks, there are on an average at least three fifths addicted to opium smoking. He therefore humbly asks, how this dreadful scourge is to be removed from amongst the people, when the very guardians of the law countenance it to such a great extent. Prostrate he implores his sacred majesty to issue severe orders for the exemplary punishment of these underlings. Should however any mandarin choose to screen his friend from the punishment of the law, he is to suffer exactly the same as if he had indulged in Opium. But, he remarks, malicious persons may thus be induced to get worthy functionaries into trouble by falsely accusing them of connivance. To remove this temptation to prevarications, it is proposed, that the delator shall undergo the same penalty as the intended chastisement which he wished to bring upon the falsely accused person. The plan is adopted, and henceforth all evil habits have to cease in the offices of the public authorities.

Some mandarins in Keangae have been denounced as opium smokers. On examination, however, it appears, that they did so formerly, and now tremblingly obey. Still they are dismissed from their offices with a severe reprimand.—Another worthy magistrate in that Province was accused of having shown very little zeal in apprehending smokers and smugglers, and was therefore delivered over for trial. Promising, however, to be more correct, in his endeavours in future, he was continued in his office, and very soon seized a number of persons, whether guilty or guiltless, we cannot say. On this account the Lieutenant Governor of that Province, pleads with the Emperor to let him remain in his situation, which is accordingly done.

Commissioner Lin has proposed, that all the Barbarians, that brought on opium, should, according to the law concerning people beyond the pale of civilisation, immediately undergo capital punishment, and their goods and chattels be confiscated. Still he wishes that the term for allowing smugglers to surrender the opium of their own accord, might be extended. Upon the latter point H. M. has not yet decided—the previous announcement of 10 months being merely gratuitous—and requested the privy council and boards to deliberate upon the subject.

On examination it is found, that a very great quantity of the poppy is cultivated in Kwangse, under friend Tang's jurisdiction. Repeated orders have been issued to eradicate this noxious plant, but still the soldiers are very remiss in their duty. A thundering edict has therefore been sent down to this frontier province, that every vestige of this destructive weed may be obliterated; and henceforth the land be cleansed from the evil, which will of course be done proforma.

A good natured Censor of Hookwang deeply laments the degeneracy of his times. Vice gains the mastery and virtue almost disappears from the north. He ascribes this state of things to the want of proper religious instruction. Our readers are aware, that in none of the Chinese schools any religion is taught. Whether this be on the principle of some Western innovators who assert that children ought to choose for themselves, when they are grown up, and that they will be far better enabled to do so, the greater ignorance of the subject presented to their choice, we do not know, still the state does neither command nor impart any system of faith. The consequence is that the passions remain unbridled, and the people increase in their wickedness. This might be a lesson to some of our great men in Europe, and though the voice issues from the opposite quarter of the globe, and is uttered by an untutored pagan, it ought to resound with redoubled force in the civilized world. However to improve the manners of his countrymen, the Censor suggests that the doctrines of the great sages of antiquity shall be taught with greater zeal, and above all, that there should be regular assemblies held to read and explain the sacred edicts—the sum total of Chinese morality, composed by a former monarch. This laudable practice has lately entirely fallen into disuse, and therefore the people grow up as the beasts of the field, selfish and void of every noble impression.

Our readers are perhaps aware, that a very small sum of the landtax—say one thousandth part, is allowed for the support of poor orphans and widows, scholars, and other poor people. In Keang uan, our beloved Lin's territory, the scholars and other gentlemen have been in the habit of engrossing the whole of this money, and leaving the poor to perish for want. This unfeeling practice is finally brought



before the Emperor, who reprobates such conduct in the extreme, and calls upon the authorities to cherish benevolence and relieve the poor and wretched with diligence and speed.

This season has been uncommonly dry in the northern Provinces, and above all in Shantung, this land of mutiny. The great canal, that runs through the whole breadth of this province, having become very shallow, it was proposed to open the southern sluices in order to supply sufficient water for the passage of the grain junks. When the provincial censor heard of this, he besought the Emperor in the most moving terms to abstain from putting this order into effect, as it would rob the poor husbandman of the south of the means of irrigating the soil sufficiently, and for a certainty bring on famine and insurrection. It is better to postpone the matter until the harvest is brought in, and the reservoirs are filled with sufficient water. Though moved by these considerations, H. M. deferred acceding to the proposition. We learn moreover from another number of the gazette, that the grain junks, after great difficulties, had arrived. How easy would it be to transport the rice by sea, or to construct a railroad from one end of the country to the other, when there are such an immense number of hands unemployed and ready to work with more perseverance than an Irishman.

The Chinese Government, in order to promote kindness amongst the people and to make them cherish a spirit of unanimity, has instituted village feasts. To these the most respectable inhabitants of the district retire, and whilst professing unbounded friendship towards each other, and the most implicit obedience towards their paternal government, they drink a few cups of tea and afterwards disperse. Generally an officer or a clerk is present to witness the heartfelt joy of the populace and to strengthen the ties of loyalty. Lately on one of such occasions in Gan hwuy province, they substituted, for tea, liquor, and began to fight. Several persons were severely wounded during the riot, and amongst others also some officers, to the great disgrace of the name of Mandarin. Trivial as these affairs may be, Taoukwang has been applied to, to settle the broil, and lamentations that such scenes should take place on the most solemn occasions.

One of the great secrets of the financial administration of this country is, that the Chinese make every department pay itself. No matter whether the income is small or large, the officers entrusted with the administration must shift as well as they can. There existed lately a great deficit in the Keangse treasury, and large arrears were due to Peking both in rice as well as in money. The treasurer being very hard pressed, has finally obtained permission to raise a loan, for which he becomes responsible. The interest of the money thus placed at his disposal—the capital being advanced and required to be refunded at a very distant period, without usury, is to be paid for discharging the debt. Could other governments, which are deeply involved, not adopt similar methods for liquidating the debts?

The City of Peau yang heen in Keang soo was in the most ruined condition, and all applications to repair the same proved in vain. The magistrate however was held responsible for putting the whole in a good condition, no matter whether he had the means or not, and was therefore driven almost to despair. He therefore assembled the gentry of his jurisdiction and made them subscribe a sufficient sum, which, added to the forced loan from the underlings of the offices, brought in more than 20,000 Taels. With this money he has been able to finish the whole much to the satisfaction of his superiors. A memorial has in consequence been addressed to the Emperor to reward his faithful services and to issue a laudatory edict in order to reward the patriots for their liberality. Such is the manner in which public works are executed in China, the state paying scarcely anything but fine words, which are a very cheap commodity.

The Mandarins in Kirin have lately been very remiss in their duty, and especially in the frontier districts towards Mongolia which have been utterly neglected. It seems, that there is a great confux of Chinese, who are not exactly people of the best character and cheat the poor Manchoes right and left. Other magistrates are at present sent thither, to put matters upon the old footing, and to reestablish order.

Good ginseng is almost exclusively collected from the deserts of this district, and this drug being an Imperial monopoly, great efforts are made to pre-

vent smuggling. The soldiers who are annually sent on the service of collecting it, have to undergo very severe hardships, and are only moderately remunerated for their services by receiving a paltry part of the root they have collected. The consequence is, that much is sold clandestinely to Chinese traders, who manage to get it into their native country and undersell the great Emperor. A culprit of this description has lately been discovered, and the fortunate soldier that made the seizure has reported it to the Monarch. Though the whole amounted scarcely to a catty, and the man from whom it was taken asserted that he had collected it for the use of his mother, who very much wanted powerful tonics, the Lord of so many millions rejoices at the uncommon vigilance of his military, and has bestowed one fifth part of the quantity taken to reward the faithful servant. With such matters the Peking Gazette is filled.

We hear very seldom any thing about the celebrated city Tung hwang, the frontier place in Lemou tung, where the trade between the Koreans and Chinese is carried on. The situation of magistracy in this emporium appears to be very profitable, because the commerce between the two nations is much restricted, and large bribes are received in order to connive at abuses. Such being the case, there has been a contest, who was to assume the magistracy, and a great number of Mandarins have resolved, likely for a handsome consideration, to recommend a man, vigorous and loyal and well fitted for such an important trust.

One of the four ministers of the Cabinet, Loo yin pob, had reached his eightieth year and was desirous of retiring from his office, having served during three reigns in various capacities. What must be the Government where an experienced hand holds the reins! His majesty is so much delighted with the deserts of the old servant, that he has allowed his whole salary, and also given permission, that he should be present at the literary symposium in the palace, where the highest graduates in the Empire appear. The same favor was bestowed upon one very old president of one of the Boards in the Capital. Scarcely however had the decree been promulgated when Loo fell sick and died to the great grief of Taoukwang. The generous master immediately gave 1500 Taels in order to pay the expenses of the burial, and raised some of his children and grand children to the rank of magistrates. He is likely to get a very splendid title in Hades and to hold there some important office. A change of ministry has by this time likely taken place, but no information has yet reached us as to the men who have succeeded.

## AN EDICT BY E. LIN, TANG AND YU.

E, Lieutenant governor of Kwang tung province, LIN, high Imperial Commissioner and governor of the two Kwang provinces: TANG, governor of the two Kwang provinces; and YU, the Hoppo:

Issue an edict for full information:

We, the Imperial Commissioner and governor, on the 15th of the 10th month (20th inst.) received an imperial order to the following effect:

"If duly prepared bonds are given for the foreign Ships, which are true and can be relied upon, then the existing evils will gradually be removed; but if the said foreigners are further vacillating, then it will be proper to instruct by martial terrors, and to close the trade for ever, that the stupid and wayward may be made to fear and tremble.—Respect this."

On examination we discover that recently, in the 8th month, the assisting magistrate of Macao (Keun min foo) reported to us that Elliot solicited the privilege of signing the bonds for trading. We, the governor, commissioner, and Lieutenant governor, truly confiding in this proposition and not willing to entertain much suspicion, laid this business before the emperor by memorial: and we have cause for gratitude that the great Emperor's foresight anticipated the necessarily fickle disposition of foreigners. And now the English as before have dared to be obstinate, and not obey in giving the bond; truly this is no ordinary vacillation, nor will it easily escape the penetrating glance of the sacred vision. We ought immediately, in obedience to the imperial pleasure, to cut off the trade. But the vessels of every other nation, and the two Indian ships belonging to Capt. Warner and Capt. Towns having already signed the bond according to the prescribed form, as belonging to foreign merchants engaged in legal trade, will still as formerly be allowed to continue their commerce. Against all others, however,

the port will be closed on the 1st day of the 11th month (6th December 1859). We have sent up a clear report that the commerce with the English nation, in obedience to the imperial will, is for ever stopped.

Moreover, we promulgate this manifesto addressing the same to all the customhouse officers, hongmerchants, linguist, pilots and foreigners of every nation for their joint information. From the time of the port being closed, none of the English or Indian merchant vessels will be allowed to trade. Besides these, however, every other nation's vessels that sign the bond according to the prescribed form, shall be as formerly allowed to trade, thus we give a warning and make a distinction between the good and bad. Nor will any clandestine connexion with the English foreigners be permitted, by which the cargoes of their ships, or their vessels under false names may be admitted, or the transportation and disposition of their cargoes effected for them. Acting thus will cause investigation and will be visited with a like extinction of trade.

This is done in strict obedience to the imperial orders that the sources of Opium should be for ever stopped up; and a curb put to the disposition of the foreigners for vacillation. Do not look upon this as a light matter. Each should tremblingly obey. Do not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang 19th years, 10th month, 21st day.

(November 26th, 1859.)

Translated by R.

## BIRTH.

At Macao on the 23rd November, the Lady of DON GABRIEL YRURETAGOVENA, of a Son.

## DIED.

At Macao, on the 30th Ultimo, CAPT. DONALD MACKENZIE, late commander of the brig *Poppy*.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—Brit. *Maria*, Gardiner, and Tyrer, both from Liverpool. Dutch *Margaretha*, Linstedt, from Batavia. Amer. *Eben Preble*, Crocker, from New York, 4th July, and Batavia, 20th October. Brit. *Lady Grant*, from Bombay, and Singapore and Manila.

PASSENGERS.—per *Eben Preble*, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge.

SAILED—Span. *Rosa*, Hart, for Manila. Amer. *Navigator*, for New York, Brem. *Wilhelm Ludwig*, Kohne, for Bremen, *Geo Washington*, —, for Batavia.

Per *Eben Preble* we learn that the Schooner *Egmont* arrived at Batavia in 79 days from Amsterdam, bringing dates to the 2d August.

The *Rustonjee Cowanjee* left Tungkoo for Singapore and Calcutta on the 25th inst. at 4 A. M. Her Passengers are Capt. R. Wallace, Mr. Charles Sutton, Capt. Bennet, Mr. McCarthy, and Mr. Framjee Eduljee.

The *Fort William*, for Bombay, to be despatched on the 1st December.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND, 16th July, ♀ via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 7th July, ♀ *Valparaiso*. CALCUTTA, 25th August, ♀ *Rustonjee Cowanjee*. BOMBAY, 17th September ♀ *Lady Grant*. SINGAPORE, 17th October, ♀ *Lady Grant*. JAVA, 20th October, ♀ *Eben Preble*. MANILA, 1st November, ♀ *Hellas*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

J. D. Sward,		Westmore & Co.	
Am. Osage,	Perit,	Am. Osage,	
(Allyant & Co.)		Capt. Kinman,	
" Albion,		" Zenobia,	Kinsman,
H. W. Hubbell,		Russell & Co.	
" Lucania,		" Trenton,	
" J. M. Bull,		" Linton,	
" Lion,		" Lantao,	
" G. M. Lewis,		" Lema,	
" Levant,		J. Ryan,	
" A. A. Ritchie,		Dan. Mithras,	
" Valparaiso,		" L'Esperance,	
Thompson,		Swedish Hilda,	
" Lehigh,		Brit. Tho. Coutts, Warner,	



## CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 10.] Macao, Saturday, 7th December, 1839.

[No. 218.]

**NOTICE.**—Whereas my Wife EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACÃO E SILVA (daughter of Captain LUDEVINO DE ENCARNACÃO) has without any just or reasonable motive, eloped from my house, I do hereby caution all persons not to trust the said EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACÃO E SILVA, as I am determined not to pay any Debts that she may have contracted since the 31st day of October 1839, (when she left me) nor any Debts that she may contract from this date.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.  
Macao, 23rd November, 1839.

**A VIZO.**—Já que minha mulher EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACÃO E SILVA (filha de Capitão LUDEVINO DE ENCARNACÃO) fugiu de minha casa sem justos motivos, Eu pela presente acauteleio a todos aque se não fien da dita EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACÃO E SILVA, porque estou determinado a não pagar divida alguma que ella tivesse contrahido desde 31 de Outubro de 1839 (tempo emque ella me deixou) nem as dividas que ella fizer depois desta data.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.  
Macao, 23 de Novembro, de 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Firm of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of Messrs. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to Messrs. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.  
Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.  
Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADDO to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.  
Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.  
Macao, 30th July 1839.

## ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a pro rata exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.  
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.  
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co.  
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.  
in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.  
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

## FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.



THE British Ship THOMAS COURT, now at Whampoa; a great part of her Tonnage being engaged, expects an early despatch; for particulars, apply to

CAPT. WARNER.  
on Board at Whampoa.

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Barque LADY NUGENT, 535 Tons per Register, A. HOLTON, master, apply to

Messrs. BELL & Co., or to CHARLES FEARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

## TO LET.

A FINE HOUSE in the Praya Manduco, For particulars apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

## FOR SALE.

BILLS on FRANCE with Shipping Documents; Apply to

S. van BASEL TOE LAER & Co.  
Canton or Macao.

## FOR SALE.

A burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong, or B. BARRETTO, Esq.—Macao.  
10th September, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

A Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKY in casks, by JAMES P. STURGIS.  
Macao, 6th August, 1839.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... "..... \$ 7  
For three "..... "..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

## USE OF OPIUM IN ENGLAND.

William Hovitt, in one of the late numbers of *Tail's Magazine*, furnishes us with an additional confirmation:—

I have contemplated with horror the rapid increase of the consumption of opium, and its spirituous laudanum, within the last ten years. The ravenous ferocity, with which opium-eaters enter the druggists' shops, when want of money has kept them from their dose beyond their accustomed time of using it, and the trembling impatience with which they watch the weighing of the drug, (every moment appearing to them an age,) and the avidity with which they will seize and tear off their wanted dose, and swallow it—are frightful to be seen; yet must have been seen by many on such occasions. The extent to which this drug is administered by poor women to their children, too; is another crying evil, of which the humane public has little notion; and it is one for which there never will be found any remedy but the abolition of the abominable restrictions on the importation of food. The wretched mother, while her husband is thundering away in his loom, for sixteen hours a-day, and her older children are gone out to the factory, or elsewhere, to help to increase the scanty family revenue, which altogether, does not reach the point of sufficiency, and with, perhaps, two or three little half-clad and half-starved brats about her, has also one in the cradle. She has no snug nursery—she has no nurse—she cannot afford even to keep at home an elder daughter for that purpose; but, on the contrary, she has to cook the family food, such as it is, to wash and mend the family clothes; and, very probably, besides this, to take in washing or other work. While she is busy at the wash-tub, the child wakes and cries. What shall she do? At night, while she and her husband should and must sleep, or they cannot go through their daily work, the child again wrangles and cries. What shall she do? There is nothing for it but to go to the druggist's shop for—A PENNYWORTH OF PEACE; and what that is anybody in Lancashire can tell you; and, if you are not in Lancashire, I can—it is laudanum, or opium disguised in treacle, and termed in other places Godfrey's Cordial. It is in vain it remonstrates with the poor on this practice—they always ask you what they are to do, and think it

unanswerable to add—"a pennyworth of peace is worth a penny." Thus are the constitutions of the poor sapped and stupified even in the cradle, and all the wisdom of England cannot point any remedy but that of taking off the violent pressure on the means of existence; and, if that will not enable the poor of this country to live on bread and cheese and honest beef, instead of opium and quack medicines, then there will be nothing for it but their escaping to those new lands where they can.

## Colombo.

COLOMBO OBSERVER, August 15.

It is said that recent instructions have been received from the Governor General, which direct H. M. Troop Ship *Jupiter* to remain at Trincomalee, and the *Cowsey* to proceed to Rangoon; and inform the Admiral that his services are not immediately required in India, so that His Excellency may go at once to China to adopt whatever measures he there sees fit. It is also said that the Admiral is anxious to engage 90 or 100 seamen.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of sending you the following scientifically interesting extract taken from Dr. Buckland's *Bridgewater Treatise* on the

REMAINS OF A FORMER WORLD.

It may be as agreeable as it is new to many of your readers. Dr. Buckland is a thorough geologist, and he illustrates with a mastermind the wonders of the antediluvian world. His principles are no less new than strikingly correct.

Coal you are aware is known to geologists to be the result of long submerged vegetable matter such as logs, trees, shrubs, &c. &c. Dr. Buckland says "The most beautiful example I have ever witnessed is that of the coal mines of Bohemia. The most elaborate imitations of living foliage on the painted ceilings of Italian palaces bear no comparison with the beautiful profusion of extinct vegetable forms with which the galleries of these instructive coal mines are over hung. The roof is covered with festoons of most graceful foliage flung in wild irregular confusion over every portion of its surface. The effect is heightened by the contrast of the coal black color of these vegetables with the light ground work of the rock to which they are attached. The spectator feels transported, as if by enchantment, into the forest of another world; he beholds trees, of form and character now unknown upon the surface of the earth, presented to his senses almost in the beauty and vigor of their primeval life; their scaly stems and bending branches, with their delicate apparatus of foliage, are all spread forth before him little impaired by the lapse of countless ages, and bearing faithful record of extinct systems of vegetation, which began and terminated in times of which these relics are the infallible historians. Such are the grand natural herbaria, wherein these most ancient remains of the vegetable kingdom are preserved in a state of integrity, little short of their living perfection, under conditions of our planet which exist no more."

Yours, &c.

S.

Macao, December 5.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—The report of the British Brig "Lady Grant" in the last paper must be wrong, for the mail intended for that vessel was put on board of the Dutch barque "Margaret" the "L. Grant" having gone to the east coast direct. Both vessels left Singapore together on the 18th October, as also the Spanish Brig San Joaquin for Manila. The "Margaret" spoke the British Ship "Marmion"

off the Arambeases Islands on the 20th Ultimo and on the 16th instant picked up a piece of a wreck off Cape Bolina, (about 20 leagues); it appeared to be recent, as the barnacles had just commenced gathering, on it, and the white paint and blue mouldings clean and of hard Manila wood.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
C. LINDSTEDT.

Commander of the D. Barque "Margaret."

From the Canton Register of 3d December.

### A Proclamation by Tang and E.

TANG, governor of Kwang tung and Kwang se provinces, and E, lieutenant governor:

Do most sternly forbid vagabonds to seek occasions for committing robberies, that merchants may be tranquilized and the roads purified. Whereas, on the waters east of Macao there are many ruffians banded together in boats, who, under the pretence and name of searching for opium, avail themselves of every opportunity to rob merchant vessels; also there are such on the land, who stop passengers on the road to search and rob them, being equally injurious to the traveller: the above having come before us, we repeatedly issued prohibitions, and now address these orders to the several local officers, that they from time to time may do their duty in examining, seizing, and delivering over for trial; this is on record. Though we hereby protect the merchants, let it also appear that we truly compassionate the lives of the people, and cannot endure, without first instructing, to kill. In the said vagabonds the goodness instilled by heaven has not been entirely extinguished, ought you not therefore to be aroused and awakened to fervent repentance and speedily become good, in order to enjoy mutual quiet and the pleasures of united protection?

Again, it is reported that all along the Canton river from Sam soey to Nam hung there are still banditti who club together and form bands to search and rob merchant vessels; if it be thus on the north river, one may conclude what it may be on others: If strenuous exertions are not put forth to arrange matters, what will become of the laws? there should be an immediate severe examination. Besides, we shall make responsible each of the local magistrates, both civil and military, requiring them severely to examine and seize. Moreover, again these stern prohibitions are hereby addressed to the merchants and vagabonds for their full information. Hereafter, should the said merchants, in passing and repassing by land or water, arrive at established custom-houses or toll passes, they should severally and implicitly obey the laws and wait for examination; but if not yet arrived at the place where they should be examined; and should banditti, falsely calling themselves soldiers, have daringly assembled together, pretending to search for opium merely to give loose to their passion for robbing, the said merchants are hereby permitted instantly to bind and deliver them over for trial. If either of the banditti presumes to take weapons with which to make attempts upon their lives, it is allowed the said merchants then to beat them to death according to the laws for instantly killing without the usual legal process. Should the said merchants, taking advantage of this proclamation, dare to smuggle opium at their pleasure and carry on illicit trade, squatting down on shore for the purpose of opening an opium den, being searched and robbed by the vagabonds; when pursued by the private police or apprehended by the confidential spies, should they in contempt of the laws resist their pursuers, for their transgression their punishment shall be very great. And should the vagabonds be beaten to death among them, then as both are transgressors, according to the established laws they must in return be sentenced to the forfeiture of their lives, thereby making an example that the sources of evil may be cut off.

Moreover the said vagabonds also having a person, family, and life, if poor, should sustain themselves by their labor, for certainly they could thereby procure a living. Why do you imbitter your lives from beginning to end by becoming vagabonds or banditti? You should know that for one morning's crime, if you die not by the hands of the master whom you serve—i. e. by robbing—still death from the mandarins as a legal punishment will ensue. Let it be asked, if your person is involved in misery and distress, what then will become of your wealth? Each should attentively and reverently listen to

these good words, and from henceforth cleanse your hearts, and purify your thoughts, and become good men. By no means stick to your delusions without being aroused, else your repentance will be as vain as an attempt to gnaw your own navel. The soldiery of the various military stations are charged to examine and apprehend; but should they imitate the wickedness of the others and likewise search, rob, and inflict injuries upon honest merchants, we permit their superiors to seize and immediately beat them to death. Most certainly no leniency shall be shown. Each should tremblingly obey. Do not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 9th moon, 14th day.  
(Oct. 20th 1839.) Translated by I. J.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 7th Dec. 1839.

We published last week an Edict from the Commissioner, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Hoppo, giving an Imperial order that the trade of such nations as refused to sign the bond was to be cut off for ever, and the above named officers in consequence declared that the port was to be closed for ever on the 8th December against all who refused to sign the bond, and that they, the officers, had reported to the Emperor that the trade with the English was for ever stopped. They make, however, an exception in favor of the *Thomas Coutts*, Capt. Warner, and the *Royal Saxon*, Capt. Towns, the latter of whom, though he has signed the bond, has not entered the river being prevented from so doing by the British ships of war.

It seems to be the general impression among the Chinese that this edict will be acted upon, and we hear that already some few Parsees and Indian Mahometans that were at Canton have been ordered to leave immediately under pretext of their being spies of the English. The last ships that were transshipping cargoes for Whampoa have hastened to finish their business before yesterday, and are now, we suppose, proceeding to the Bogue. These ships are five, three under American, and two under Danish colors, the British ships *Triumph*, *Cambridge*, and *Charles Malcolm*, having been sold to Americans, and the *Vanistart* (den Danske Kouge) and *General Wood* (Syden) to the Danish. Thus the English flag which, during 200 years, has carried on the principal trade with the Chinese Empire is threatened with, or rather has actually suffered entire exclusion, because the English will not, before knowing what the intention of the British Government concerning their imprisonment in Canton in March last are, venture their persons within the Bogue, and also because they object to signing a bond whereby they give their sanction to an atrocious Chinese law by which their lives and property would be at the mercy of every mercenary informer. This refusal, on the part of the English, to pay implicit obedience to the orders of the Commissioner has produced sentence of eternal exclusion against them, which sentence has been sanctioned by the Emperor. Such a decree is of course tantamount to a declaration of war, and it will now probably have to be decided by arms whether it is to be carried into effect or not. The haughty and unaccommodating spirit of the Imperial Commissioner, and his ignorance of the power of the British thus threaten to involve his country in a war of which the consequences to this empire will probably be dreadful, and which, had he but condescended to treat foreign nations as equals, might easily have been avoided.

It is said that another Imperial Commissioner, to assist Lin in his endeavour against the Opium-trade, has arrived at Canton, or that at least he is in its immediate vicinity.

The ships of war *Voltage* and *Hyacinth* are said to proceed to the Bogue yesterday. Conjecture is busy on the object of this visit about which nothing is as yet known.

A sailor, a native of Holland, was a few days ago paid off from the *Lady Hayes*, and desirous to proceed to Macao, he applied to several Portuguese lorchas whose masters refused giving him a passage. The man then agreed with a Chinese fishing boat

to take him to Macao, but when near the Nine Islands the Chinese stripped him of his clothes, of \$ 87 in money he had just received for wages, and took his clotheschest: threatening him with violence when he attempted to oppose this robbery: they then put him on shore on one of the Nine Islands, and went off with their spoil; next morning a Chinese boat came and landed him near Macao. The man complained to the Macao authorities, who cannot, however, interfere, because, we suppose, the robbery was not committed within their jurisdiction, and we much fear that, at present, redress from the Chinese is not to be thought of.

The *Psyche* Capt. MacDonnell returned on Wednesday last from her trip to Hainam, in search of the crew of the vessel reported to have been wrecked there, and to offer relief to the sufferers, without, we are sorry to say, having effected the object; in fact the only intelligence received by the *Psyche* is that, judging from a good many proofs or coincidences, little doubt can remain that the vessel wrecked was the *Sunda*.—The *Psyche* left here, as we reported, on Thursday the 14th November, and in two days, in company with the Chinese boat despatched by the Macao authorities for the crew of the *Casador* likewise wrecked on Hainam, reached the shores of that island, where they ascertained that the Portuguese vessel had been wrecked at Tinhosa and that her crew had been forwarded to Canton some time since. We have since learned that this crew, consisting altogether of 24 people, has reached Canton; these people report having been well treated on their way up, and that particularly in the larger places they passed through they were plentifully provided with provisions, which however had at times been rather scanty if their resting places happened to be small and poor villages. By the last accounts from Canton, where the crew was then, they awaited the answer from the higher authorities for their final liberation.—Thus far the account of the wrecked Portuguese vessel. The English vessel, it appears was wrecked on the north-easternmost point of the Island of Hainam; the breakers on the coast rendered any intercourse between the *Psyche* and the shore almost impossible, and it is owing to this, and the uncertainty of being able to join the vessel again, if once on land, that none from her went ashore except a Portuguese (sometimes sailing master of a Junk) and the (Chinese) ship's Carpenter, who were provided with a number of questions, to which they were to obtain answers. The *Psyche* meanwhile, being on a lee shore, and the coast offering no shelter, was obliged to go about 40 miles to the southward, there waiting to be rejoined by these two men. The result of their enquiries, as we had it from a verbal report of Mr. Thom, was, that an English vessel had been wrecked on the north-easternmost point of the Island, and that the vessel soon after was broken into three pieces; that out of a crew of 32 only 15 reached the land, who were on the 4th of last moon (the 9th November,) sent on to Canton; that the magistrate of the place presented each of the men with 200 cash (about a shilling) and that he gave a dollar to one supposed to be the Captain; that no women reached the shore; and finally that amongst the articles saved from the wreck were a great number of watches, a quantity of woollen and of cotton cloths, and that several Chinamen had been drowned in an attempt to dive into the wreck for dollars. The particulars of the cargo as here given, can leave little doubt that the vessel wrecked was the *Sunda*: she was known to have a most valuable cargo of woollens and other manufactures, besides a quantity of watches on board, valued altogether at £210,000; and moreover had upwards of £20,000 in specie; the *Sunda* was last seen and spoken on the 8th of October near St. Johns, by the *Syed Khan*, Capt. Ovenstone, when the passengers dined with Capt. O. Three days after, a very severe gale was experienced, which, four days after that, was followed by another, and sickness among the crew and officers was known materially to have impaired the efficiency of the ship's service. Nothing is therefore more probable than that during these gales the vessel was driven to leeward, until she was wrecked on Hainam as already mentioned. The most painful part of this misfortune is that only 15 persons reached the land in safety. We may now daily expect to receive an account of their arrival in Canton, which will clear up every doubt upon the subject.

We noticed in our last that a third edict had been



issued by the Chinese authorities against pirates on the river, and now recopy a translation of it from the *Register*. This practice seems to be daily encroaching, nor is robbery confined to the river; many houses in Macao have during the week been attempted at night, and, in several instances, with success. This increase of daring crime among the Chinese can only be attributed to the measures of the Imperial Commissioner, who, by his indiscriminating measures against the Opium trade, has ruined a great part of the legal traffic, and the people formerly engaged in it, must now seek a livelihood by robbery.

The entrance to the Port of Chinchew is to be put into a better state of defence by building an additional fort, in order to repel foreign ships.

A boat laden with sugar candy brought to the Macao market from Canton, was seized, and the whole cargo confiscated, the owner being declared a traitor to his country.

Two commissioners have arrived from Canton in Macao in order to institute an enquiry in a late smuggling transaction, wherein several natives were concerned. As however all the guilty have absconded, we very much fear that some innocent person may be made to suffer, the order of Lin to seize and deliver over for trial being very peremptory.

It is rumored that soldiers will be sent down to this settlement, in order to prevent all commercial transactions with the English. We humbly trust, that these warriors will remember the Bogue affair and not any more molest innocent people.

Up to this date nothing of the deeply laid plans of the Commissioner has yet transpired. Whether he is actuated by fear to undertake something decisive, for we believe him only a hero at a distance and none when it comes to the push, or whether he waits his time, we shall not decide. One thing seems certain, his revengeful reign will not last much longer.

The Kaou loon war junks lately attacked a foreign vessel. The fire however was briskly returned and two of the soldiers were mortally wounded, such is the official report.

## *From the Peking Gazette.*

It has finally come to the ears of the court, that the most unheard cruelties are committed in the prisons of the court. As long as a criminal has money he can buy himself free from all punishment, but as soon as his resources are exhausted, the prison keepers and police commence a course of the most brutal treatment, whereby many innocent persons have fallen victims. A censor greatly reprobates this system of extortion, which is not only disgraceful in the extreme, but also fixes an indelible stain upon the administration of justice, at the very spot where the Great Emperor resides.

A woman who had been confined to prison for some misdeed or other was released from the dungeon, about five months ago, when it pleased the monarch to grant a general amnesty. Yet up to this very moment she is kept in durance and has finally addressed a paper to some office in the capital. The board of punishments is surprised that such hardheartedness should be shown by men who ought to cherish the people like their children, and has issued a decree to liberate her instantly.

Chow teen teo has been appointed Governor General of Che keang and Fokien, and the veteran Wei has to take the reins of administration in his hands until the time that the former magnate shall arrive at his destination.

There are repeated complaints about the shallowness of the great canal in the northern provinces. Since the grain junks are thus considerably retarded in their progress to the capital, and great inconvenience accrues thereby to the court and its numberless satellites, the governor appointed over the transportation of grain and the maintenance of the canals is degraded from his rank. Whether this punishment will deepen the canal is another question, but such is Chinese justice.

The indefatigable minister Ke shen who seems to be at present the principal person in the Peking cabinet, has sent no less than seven memorials within the space of one month to his master. The contents are to a foreign reader without interest, but we may perceive his great ardour shown in remodelling the government and reforming abuses. Several officers, civil as well as military, have been displaced, because they were not strict in the discharge of their duties or showed a lack of the art of management. He also complains about the low condition of the

military and enjoins that drilling of the soldiers shall be incessant. Several captains, who did not take this useful hint, have been dismissed from the service with disgrace.

A salt inspector of Keang se is not less than 600,000 taels in arrears to the Supreme Government. In vain he has been urged to make up the deficit, but he turns a deaf ear to all representations. Upon further inquiry however it appeared, that the officer had nothing wherewith to pay, and he is therefore ordered to discharge his debt in instalments.

The indignation of the board of officers has been roused by the constant custom which the grain inspectors have, of making presents to the officers in whose districts the taxes in kind are collected. As there must be some evil design at the bottom, and the profusion reigning throughout the whole conduct of these revenue officers, betokens the acquisition of unlawful gains, the Emperor has most seriously forbidden them to ingratiate themselves any more in that manner.

Favoritism has reached its height. A numerous group of expectants or mandarins out of office is constantly investing the palaces of the governors and lieutenant governors in the respective provinces. To get rid of them, or to confer undue favors, they are sent to the districts in order to act as deputies or substitutes of absent magistrates. By these means they acquire fortunes, and avail themselves of every opportunity to increase their influence. As such a disreputable manner must inevitably lead to undermine the very foundations of good government, the board of officers has insisted upon reducing the numbers of candidates, and sending them back to their homes until their services are wanted. There are hundreds of such men in Canton, who have been for many years out of place or perhaps, though eligible to office, not yet held a situation. Being reduced to very great straits, they betake themselves not seldom to a ruinous course of pettifoggery, and endeavor to embroil people, amuse the magistrates, and promote litigation. They are thus a real burthen to the state, and as there are for each vacancy perhaps 30 applicants, it will be next to impossible to remove this evil.

The Chinese in many respects are a most extraordinary people, and actuated by the rules of contrariety. If you offend a Manilaman or a Malay they will attempt to stab you, but a native of the Celestial Empire goes quite a different way to take his revenge. If there is any law in the country, he entangles his enemy in a law suit, whereby he loses house and home, and then feels himself repaid for the injury he has suffered. If he however wishes to ruin his opponent once for all he does not return the blow struck at him, or draws a knife when the other flourishes it, but quietly receives the stab or the castigation, and then repairs elated with his good fortune to the public court, which is always full of harpies who are only too glad to handle a case whereby money is gotten. There being ocular proof of his having been maltreated, the accused is soon stripped of his whole property in order to pay the penalties of the law. Hence people are here not so very ready to commence a brawl, for they are certain of being made beggars as soon as the matter is brought before the magistrate. We know of an old captain who had amassed a very great fortune by constant exertions, so as to attract the envy of his neighbours. He was rather a stingy man, money was his idol, and none in the whole village were able to wring a single cash out of him. Finally however there was a malicious fellow determined upon having fair play with the miser, and to get from him, if possible, his whole heard. He therefore tried by some means or other to provoke him to wrath. In this he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. The old man was irritated, he rose and aimed a blow at the scoundrel. Instead of avenging the blow, the latter received the whole force of it. Whilst however the blood was streaming from his mouth, and also one tooth knocked out, the injured party turned round to the old fellow, and calmly asked of him, whether he would compound with him for the offence committed, naming a decent sum to be paid into his hands for insuring his silence of the whole affair. This was rather too much for the miser, he indignantly resisted the offer, and thrust the man out of the door. Nothing abashed, this impudent fellow turned round and said, you shall bleed for this. Bespattered with gore, he instantly hastened to the mandarin. This worthy was surprised to see the poor sufferer in such a state, and having heard from his own mouth who had treated him in this barbarous

manner, and that the culprit was the rich captain, he at once declared it an attempt upon the life of the man. There stood the hoary headed man, denounced as a murderer, and the sage judge sitting in the chair and giving orders, that he should immediately, with the evidence collected, be sent to the provincial city. Shackled and manakled he soon perceived his wretched condition, still he could not yet part with his money. But when his very life was threatened, when he was thrown into a dark dungeon, and delivered over to lingering starvation, then his courage failed him, he asked how much his redemption would cost him, and his whole property was the ransom demanded. At first he hesitated, but when the chillness of death crept over him, and he saw no escape from inevitable ruin, he consented—the money was paid down, his valuable estates sold, and he was thrust into the wide world a helpless object with a numerous family.—In that state we met him, still he did not despair, but by dint of industry and perseverance he had again accumulated a few dollars. All the villagers testified as to his previous wealth, and one of his best friends also told us, that he had been once a commander in Apoochae's squadron. So certain it is, that ill gotten riches never thrive. But we lose sight of the Peking Gazette in which a still stronger instance of mortal revenge is recorded.—A young female in Honan had been asked in marriage by a widower. She disliked the man, whilst some of her relatives rather encouraged the suit. On the other hand, she had an aunt, we believe, that once for all declared, the marriage should not take place; and as the suitor became only more importunate, she vowed that she would get him into trouble. Being goaded into a consent by many indignities offered to her, she hanged herself in order to let him suffer the penalties of his law. A coroner's inquest took place, and the matter was immediately put into the iron grasp of the district magistrate. He had already pronounced a sentence against the bridegroom of having accelerated the death of the unfortunate woman, when a reasonable bribe of a very considerable sum, put an end to the suit. Still the whole family felt aggrieved, and having in vain applied for redress, they hastened conjointly to the Foo magistrate to lay before him the case. Their intention however became known to the local mandarin, and the police runners seized upon the bride, who had been the cause of all this trouble and maltreated her exceedingly. She was then brought into the office, and after having upbraided the mandarin with his venality and the brutal conduct of his underlings, she stabbed herself in his presence, in order to draw upon his head condign punishment. The whole affair was then brought before a censor in the capital and submitted to the monarch.—Such flagrant injustice could not escape unpunished, and the bridegroom as well as the judge are lost men.

The magistrate of Moukden seized in September last a daring robber, who defended himself to the last against the police. When he was brought to trial and all his atrocious actions investigated, he freely confessed that he had done so, and hitherto secreted the stolen goods in the house of a member of the Imperial clan. The servants of this prince were then seized and their evidence agreed with the former and they proved in addition, that their master had gone hand in hand with the robber. When the prince was finally seized, he most obstinately denied the charges, and the affair is now reported to the Great Emperor, his near relation, whether he is to be tried in the presence of his peers by torture.—It must be a lamentable state of society when such a stigma as this can be fixed upon a prince of the blood, and where there can even be a suspicion of his having ever to do with highway robbery.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN JOURNALS.

We observe with pleasure, that so much notice is taken by the Indian papers of Chinese affairs. The teapot is really boiling over and near bursting, so that the whole may be spilt within a very short time. This is rather a serious matter, and we should beseech the writers of public journals to take it as such, and once far all consider the Chinese edicts as very unsafe, and we may add mendacious guides, for forming their opinion upon the present state of things, and the probable consequences. The question has now shifted from illicit traffic to the legitimate trade, it is no longer a compound of injuries inflicted and received by foreigners in their

turn, but a purely national concern between two powerful countries. It can be no longer a matter of opinion as to what measures are to be adopted, Commissioner Lin has added one word to his diplomatic notes, and this declaration has taken away the possibility of any choice on our part. For the sake of our distant readers we shall give a synopsis of the late events.—A soon as all British subjects had left Canton, the Commissioner's anxiety to get the vessels up to Whampoa shewed itself in persuasive language, and the most persuasive arguments in favour of this measure. He coaxed, he reasoned, he sent emissaries and wonderfully translated edicts, pilots and linguists, but all without effect. Then he grew sullen, the unfortunate murder of a native gave him a handle to pursue an iniquitous course.—The expulsion of the English from Macao, an edict to seize and shoot them if they dared to come on shore and take by force provisions of which he had deprived them by a very severe edict, the poisoning of the wells in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, a most puerile and disgraceful act, the attack upon a defenceless boat and the barbarous murder of most of the crew, applauded and rewarded by the magnate himself, the declaration of burning the whole fleet and extirpating the whole race, are so many proofs of violence and murderous intentions, that they stagger all belief of those who have hitherto observed with admiration the pacific policy of this government. Then comes the burning of an innocent Spanish vessel, with an intimation, that all British craft should have the same, the utter breach of promise in the late negotiations, the intended repeated expulsion of British subjects from Macao, and the intended conflagration of the whole valuable mercantile fleet of Hongkong. It ought also to be remembered that the firing from the newly erected batteries on shore, upon the shipping, began before the engagement of Chuenpee took place, and that therefore hostilities were actually commenced by the Chinese.—Still, all the endeavours of forcing the British community into concessions and making them sign their death warrant, proving ineffectual, the Commissioner has recourse to the last expedient—which had been in contemplation long before the affair of the Bogue—the closing of the port against all British vessels. It is very obvious that he would have been charged with keeping vessels from engaging in the legal trade, if the *carte blanche* from the Emperor had not apparently saved him from reproach. He shuts out vessels that are determined not to enter and prohibits a trade that had ceased to exist by the orders of the competent authorities of the nation itself.

Here we could drop the curtain, but there is still much in store, of which we shall however not anticipate the events. A few remarks may be here in their place to prevent misconception. If it be objected that we have grievously sinned ourselves, and therefore have no reason to complain of the acts of the Chinese, we have only to say, that this is very true. But if a nation rejects all offer of mediation, if all proposals for a temporary amicable adjustment are rejected with the utmost disdain, if the representative of the nation that makes them is ordered to be seized, if the innocent are more persecuted than the guilty, and if haughty mandates without end stifle the voice of reason, we humbly ask, whether any terms can still be kept with such government. We challenge any one to produce a similar instance of long suffering, forbearance and patience towards any country on the wide face of the globe. When a single individual, though not entirely guiltless, was ill treated at Constantinople, Europe rung of it, and the most peremptory demand for full reparation was instantly made and applauded by the whole civilized world. But as far as we are here concerned, there seems to hang a spell upon the writing public to deem us always wrong and to trust to pompous edicts more than to facts. Let reason and justice have the sway, and we do not fear but our relations with the Empire will be soon put upon a sure footing. Let it however not be imagined that just demands will be acceded to, that reason will be heard, or that international law will be observed. China has only to command and to ask implicit obedience; it treats barbarians as outlaws and dares to enter into any understanding with their petty chiefs. So long as such arrogance obtains, we grieve to say so, that there does not exist the least hope of an amicable arrangement of matters. Still we trust, that an intelligent and humane minister will avert from this country, the calamity which will surely ensue if men of reckless temper like Lin have the sway of public affairs.

To Captain Elliot, Chief Superintendent of the  
British Trade in China &c.

Macao,

Sir,

We, the undersigned B Subjects, have the honor to acquaint you with the following circumstance, and request you will communicate the same to the naval officers in command of H. M. Ships, being one, which, in our opinion, demands their immediate notice and interference.

Two days ago it was discovered that a fortification was being erected at the east end of this bay near the entrance of the Cowloon Passage, and last evening while certain British subjects belonging to the fleet at anchor here were walking on shore near the usual landing place, a novel, wanton, and unprovoked attack was made on a party of gentlemen by a body of Chinese troops regularly armed who sallied from the new fort, and in the first instance seized and attempted to carry off their persons, but failing in that, commenced an attack with they weapons in which several serious injuries were inflicted by the soldiers: In bringing these facts to your notice we have to request that some immediate steps be taken to protect the fleet from the consequences of this hostile demonstration on the part of the Chinese authorities.

We have the honor, &c.

Signed by 47 British Subjects.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1839.

*Her Majesty's Ship "Volage."*  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1839.

To

Wilkinson Dent Esq.  
and others Her Majesty's Subjects.

Gentlemen,

I am to acknowledge your letter of the 4th instant which has been transmitted to Captain Smith, and I have now to forward that officer's reply.

Beyond the repeated advice and injunctions which I have already felt it necessary to issue for the removal of the British shipping not engaged in the illicit traffic in Opium to Toongkoo Bay, I have now to add that Captain Smith has again informed me that one of Her Majesty's Ships will be left at that station as constantly as the exigencies of the service will permit and that he will remove there on Sunday next the 9th instant.—

Adverting to the incident reported in your letter of the 4th, I can only express my sincere concern for the injury which one of the gentlemen has suffered; but, looking around me, I consider it a source of congratulation that no more serious consequences ensued, and I perceive no reason or no excuse for urgent measures upon such grounds as these —

It is my duty strongly to recommend the discontinuance of visits to that neighbourhood pending the present state of affairs, and during the continuance of any of the shipping in Hongkong Bay.

I have the honor to be.

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

humble servant.

(Signed)

CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent.

*Her Majesty's Ship "Volage."*  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1839.

To,

Captain Charles Elliot R. N.

Chief Superintendent &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date with its enclosure; Referring you to my letter of the 11th September you will find that I expressed my opinion, that this anchorage was not suitable for the merchant shipping, from the increased forces of the Chinese in the vicinity.—

Although it is my duty as well as my inclination to give the fullest protection to Her Majesty's subjects, yet I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of involving Her Majesty's ships in hostilities against the Chinese for such reasons as those stated in the letter of the 4th instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant.

(Signed)

H. SMITH,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

True Copy,

(Signed)

CHARLES ELLIOT.

From the Canton Register.

Ship Abercrombie Robinson.

Toonkoo, 20th November, 1839.

To

Captain Elliot, H. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

Sir,—Being under engagements to deliver my cargo at Whampoa, and not considering your public notices sufficient to justify me any longer in not fulfilling them; I have to request that you will distinctly inform me, whether, in the event of proceeding with my ship to Whampoa, in completion of my voyage, any forcible measures will be adopted by you or your directions in prevention of that object.

I remain, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBT. SCOTT,—Commander.

*Her Majesty's Ship Volage.*

Toonkoo, November 20, 1839.

To

Captain Robert Scott,

Ship, Abercrombie Robinson, Toonkoo.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, I beg to acquaint you that I have considered it my duty, for public reasons of great weight, to request the senior officer of her majesty's ships to obstruct the further entrance of British shipping within the Bocca Tigris, under present circumstances, if necessary, by force.

And I am in possession of that officer's reply to the effect that he is ready to comply with that requisition.—Under these circumstances I trust you will obviate the risk of collision between her majesty's ships, and the power of this empire at the Bocca Tigris by remaining where you are.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. humble servant.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Amer. *Argyle*, Codman, from Callao. Span. *Rafaela*, —, from Manila.

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Faerie Queen*, —, for Manila and New South Wales. Amer. *Albion*, Putman for New York.

The *Allaleie* now in Macao Roads for Singapore and Calcutta is under despatch this day, also the *Fort William*, for Bombay; the *Red Rover* for Calcutta to sail in a day or two. The *John O'Gaunt*, for Liverpool is to be despatched on the 9th. The *Alex. Baring*, *Cordelia* and *Ann* are also loading for England.

**PASSENGERS.**—Per *Fort William*, Mr. and Mrs. MacLaine; Mr. and Mrs. Allport, Mr. J. H. Astell and Mr. J. N. Daniell. per *Allaleie*, Mr. R. Oswald, Mr. Smith, Mr. de Souza and Mr. dos Santos.

We were in error in stating last week the arrival of the *Lady Grant*; that vessel after forwarding her letterbags by the *Margaret* left Singapore on the 16th October, and arrived in Manila with loss of foremast.

The following vessels had, by the last accounts, reached England from China: *Moffat*, *La Belle Alliance* and *Bolton*.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Tungkoo being very irregular.

**LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th July, & via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 7th July, & Valparaiso. CALCUTTA, 25th August, & Rangoon. COWARJEE, BOMBAY, 17th September & Lady Grant. SINGAPORE, 17th October, & Margaret. JAVA, 20th October, & Eden Preble. MANILA, 12th November, & Rafaela.**

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# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 11.] Macao, Saturday, 14th December, 1839.

[No. 219.]

**NOTICE.**—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain DONALD MACKENZIE, lately commanding of the brig *Poppy*, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned and all indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. HUDSON.

"Commander of the Isabella Robertson."  
Tongkoo, 6th December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Whereas my Wife EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACAO E SILVA (daughter of Captain LUDVINO DE ENCARNACAO) has without any just or reasonable motive, eloped from my house, I do hereby caution all persons not to trust the said EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACAO E SILVA, as I am determined not to pay any Debts that she may have contracted since the 31st day of October 1839, (when she left me) nor any Debts that she may contract from this date.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.

Macao, 23rd November, 1839.

**A VIZO.**—Já que minha mulher EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACAO E SILVA (filha de Capitão LUDVINO DE ENCARNACAO) fugiu de minha casa sem justos motivos. Eu, pela presente acauteleio a todos aque se não fiam da dita EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACAO E SILVA, porque estou determinado a não pagar divida alguma que ella tivesse contrahido desde 31 de Outubro de 1839 (tempo emque ella me deixou) nem as dividas que ella fizer depois desta data.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.

Macao, 23 de Novembro, de 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Firm of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of Messrs. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to Messrs. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Tongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADOW to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



**THE** CALEDONIA, Captain J. F. BURN, will sail on the 1st Proximo. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW ROSTOMJEE.

Tongkoo Bay, 8th December, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.



**THE** British Ship THOMAS COUITS, now at Whampoa; a great part of her Tonnage being engaged, expects an early despatch; for particulars, apply to

CAPT. WARNER.

on Board at Whampoa.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



**THE** Barque LADY NUGENT, 535 Tons per Register, A. HOLTON, master, apply to

Messrs. BELL & Co., or to CHARLES FEARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

TO LET.

**A** FINE HOUSE in the Praya Manduco. For particulars apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.

**B**ILLS on FRANCE with Shipping Documents; Apply to

S. van BASEL TOE LAER & Co.  
Canton or Macao.

FOR SALE.

**A** burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong, or B. BARRETTO, Esq.—Macao.

10th September, 1839.

FOR SALE.

**A** Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKEY in casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the 'Canton Press.'

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

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Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

**ART. II. Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia; government of marques de Ovando, and Arandia; précis of the history from 1759 to the present time. Continued from page 119. From the Chinese Repository for September. (Continued from last week's paper.)**

The closing pages of the fourteenth and last volume of our authority are filled with the details of expeditions for the reduction of the Ygorrotes, a wild tribe, inhabiting the sierras on the borders of Pangasinan and Ylocos. After summoning these poor villagers to homage and baptism, 2000 men were marched upon those who adhered to barbarism and infidelity. Some stand was made against the invasion by these simple men, but, if the destruction of their chief villages, and the driving back their frontier settlements to the higher ridges were the measure of success, the enterprise was successful.

The unfinished way, in which the 'Historia de Philipinas' here terminates, leaves us to infer, that its continuation was intended. Ample materials for the completion of the work undoubtedly exist in the monastic and other archives of Manila. We cannot but hope that the long abandoned task of the P. Juan de la Concepcion will ere long be resumed by some more compact and discriminating writer. The 'Historia,' when thus completed and abridged, will form an appropriate introduction to a new work—much wanted by the student of Eastern Asia—on 'the present state of the Philippine Islands.'

For the sake of chronological satisfaction, we subjoin, at the close of this sketch, a few dates of principal importance in the subsequent annals of the colony.

The governor Arandia died in May 1759, leaving the administration in the hands of don Manuel Roxo, at that time archbishop of Manila. Three years after, war broke out between Spain and England, and before the Philippine authorities were aware of the declaration of hostilities, a British armament anchored before the city of Manila. The invading force landed on the 23rd September (1762), and after several sharp actions, the city capitulated on the 6th October. This surrender did not, however, secure quiet submission of the islands

to the representatives of the E. I. Company. A strong force was soon organized in the interior, under Spanish officers, and when the news of peace arrived, in June 1764, the British posts had already been driven in, and their authority circumscribed to the immediate vicinity of the capital. On the 31st March, 1764, the islands reverted to the Spanish crown, and the British force lessened by sickness and casualty to the extent of 1000 men, retired from Manila. 'While they were in possession—says the English narrator—they were cut off from every part of the country their army and navy did not overawe; it is melancholy to read the official papers and proclamations issued at the time; while the details of murder and desolation which took place in the interior from the moment the old administration was shaken, excite horror.'

The unfortunate archbishop having died during the occupation, a new governor succeeded till 1770, when Anda, the brave antagonist of the British, was rewarded with the administration of the colony. Under his government and that of his successor, Manila was made the comparatively strong capital we now see it, while various plans for colonial amelioration were zealously prosecuted.

The old system of royal government continued down to 1812, when the colonies of Spain were recognised under the constitution, as integral parts of the empire; and in the language of count Toreno, "the deputies from Peru were seated by the side of those from Estremadura, and near those from Catalonia, were seen the representatives of the Philippine islands." When the constitution was subverted in 1814, and again for a time restored in 1820, the Philippines followed in easy accommodation, the fluctuating policy of the mother country. The native was, on both these occasions, too little while in possession of political rights, to learn their value. He wore with some bashful reluctance the honors thus thrust upon him, and at the first call of reviving royalty, cheerfully resigned them. It would be a wide deviation from the design of this sketch, to turn from the past to the future, or to make one effort to draw the veil which covers the destiny of this colony, which hides the part one day to be assigned in history to the empire of the Philippines.

PHOTOGENIC DRAWING.

The subject (says Mr. Talbot) naturally divides itself into two heads—the preparation of the paper, and the means of fixing the design. In order to make what may be called ordinary photogenic paper, the author selects, in the first place, paper of a good firm quality, and smooth surface; and thinks, that none answers better than superfine writing paper. He dips it into a weak solution of common salt, and wipes it dry, by which the salt is uniformly distributed throughout its substance. He then spreads a solution of nitrate of silver on one surface only, and dries it at the fire. The solution should not be saturated, but six or eight times diluted with water. When dry, the paper is fit for use. He has found, by experiment, that there is a certain proportion between the quantity of salt and that of the solution of silver which answers best, and gives the maximum effect. If the strength of the salt is augmented beyond this point, the effect diminishes, and, in certain cases, becomes exceedingly small. This paper, if properly made, is very useful for all ordinary photogenic purposes. For example, nothing can be more perfect than the images it gives of leaves and flowers, especially with a summer sun. The light passing through the leaves delineates every ramification of their nerves. If a sheet of paper, thus prepared, be taken and washed with a saturated solution of salt, and then dried, it will be found (especially if the paper has been kept some weeks before the trial is made) that its sensibility is greatly diminished, and, in some cases, seems quite extinct. But if it be again washed with a liberal quantity of the solution of silver, it becomes again sensible to light, and even more so than it was at first. In this way, by alternately washing the paper with salt and silver, and drying it between times, Mr. Talbot has succeeded in increasing its sensibility to the degree that is requisite for receiving the images of the camera obscura. In conducting this operation, it will be found, that the results are sometimes more, and sometimes less satisfactory, in consequence of small and accidental variations in the proportions employed. It happens sometimes that the chloride of silver is disposed to darken of itself, without any exposure to the light—this shows, that the attempt to give it sensibility has been carried too far. The object is, to approach this condition as



near as possible, without reaching it; so that the substance may be in a state ready to yield to the slightest extraneous force, such as the feeble impact of the violet rays when much attenuated. Having, therefore, prepared a number of sheets of paper, slightly different from one another in the composition, let a piece be cut from each, and, having been duly marked or numbered, let them be placed side by side in a very weak diffused light, for about a quarter of an hour; then, if any one of them, as frequently happens, exhibits a marked advantage over its competitors, Mr. Talbot selects the paper which bears the corresponding number to be placed in the camera obscura.

With regard to the second object—that of fixing the images—Mr. Talbot observed, that, after having tried ammonia, and several other re-agents, with very imperfect success, the first which gave him a successful result, was the iodine of potassium, much diluted with water. If a photographic picture is washed over with this liquid, an iodide of silver is formed, which is absolutely unalterable by sunshine. This process requires precaution: for, if the solution is too strong, it attacks the dark of the picture. It is requisite, therefore, to find, by trial, the proper proportions. The fixation of the picture in this way, with proper management, is very beautiful and lasting. The specimen of lace, which Mr. Talbot exhibited to the Society, and which was made five years ago, was preserved in this manner. But his usual method of fixing is different from this, and somewhat simpler—or, at least, requiring less nicety. It consists in immersing the picture in a strong solution of common salt, and then wiping off the superfluous moisture, and drying it. It is sufficiently singular that the same substance which is so useful in giving sensibility to the paper should also be capable, under other circumstances, of destroying it; but such is, nevertheless, the fact. Now, if the picture which has been thus washed and dried, is placed in the sun, the white parts colour themselves of a pale lilac tint, after which they become insensible. Numerous experiments have shown the author that the depth of this lilac tint varies according to the quantity of salt used, relatively to the quantity of silver; but by properly adjusting these, the images may, if desired, be retained of an absolute whiteness. He mentions, also, that those preserved by iodine are always of a very pale primrose yellow, which has the extraordinary and very remarkable property of turning to a full gaudy yellow, whences it is exposed to the heat of a fire, and recovering its former colour again, when it is cold.—*Athenæum*.

## The Loo Choo Islands.

From the Peking Gazette.

We, the members of the Board of Rites, respectfully present a memorial in relation to matters which have been transmitted to us, and looking up we beseech a perusal from your Sacred Majesty.

For as much as the kingdom of Loo Choo has sent an envoy to render thanks for benefits received, they have requested your ministers Yung kwan and Yang tih chang (Chinese Envoys to Loo Choo) to present the following statements in their behalf—viz: Our paltry country is round and small, and occupies a remote corner of the seas. Most respectfully do we think of the overflowing kindness which the celestial dynasty bestows from the inner seas; and in addition to this it cherishes for us the greatest tenderness, and sincerely do we look up and implore a continuation of your protection so that the people may be quiet, and abundance reign. Last year we were indebted to the abounding favour of your Majesty in issuing a decree for investiture, and that you specially granted an imperially inscribed mandate which secures to the nation a successive reign of kings as your foreign dependency. We have been imbued with the benefits of your civilization, and we feel most grateful for this high and important boon, and although we have not an atom worthy of being given in return for the choice gifts of a robe and other ceremonial articles presented by Kwan and others, yet we repair to the palace and respectfully express gratitude for these celestial favours, in which way we hope in some measure to display our ingenuous sincerity. Now the Board of Rites have kindly presented our memorial and received the Imperial will to allow us the privilege of offering the regular tribute at the accustomed time; thus looking up we behold the commiseration which his Majesty cherishes to the utmost degree towards foreign dependencies.

When Kwan and his colleagues came to our country the king repeatedly said with sincerity that he feared there might be some difficulty, that whilst the above presents were forwarded as a token of gratitude, they might preclude the necessity of sending the regular tribute for next year, and therefore we commissioned Kwan &c. to beseech the Board of

Rites to memorialize praying the favour of the above presents being received without dispensing with the regular tribute of next year. Hereby respectfully taking the orders received and combining the circumstance of the former petition, we humbly request the Imperial condescending glance upon our obedient and trifling sincerity, and we ask the said Board of Rites to memorialize for us according to law that we may be able at the stated time to send in our regular tribute. And, that the sincerity of the king of our nation may be known far and wide, this is given to the members of the Board and the Ministers that they may examine into it. The king of the Loo Choo country still cherishes reverence for the Emperor and expresses his gratitude by presenting tribute.

In accordance with the above we, the Board and Ministers, have already memorialized, and have respectfully received the Imperial assent allowing the Loo Chooans to bring in their regular tribute. Now therefore according to the statements made by the Envoys Yung and Kwan it appears that on their arrival in that country the king again and again besought with sincerity that his presents might be received without preventing the offering of the customary tribute at the next time.

Uniting the above circumstances we send in this memorial for them and humbly wait the Imperial pleasure for our guidance. A respectful Memorial.

The Imperial will has been received and recorded.

[Vert. J. L. S.]

[NOTE. It is pretty generally known that the Loo Choo Islands, though subject to the Prince of Satsuma, nominally acknowledge the Emperor of China as their liege lord, and in token of their fealty they send annual tribute to Peking by the hands of a special envoy. He arrives in the Province of Fukien with two large junks deeply laden with goods which he is allowed to import and take to Peking duty free; nor is duty levied upon the merchandise exported by the two said junks. The envoy generally takes with him several young men of promise who study Chinese literature at Peking. Whenever the Loo Chooan king dies, his demise is at once reported to his Imperial Majesty, who in consequence despatches a special commissioner with robes of state and other presents to confer upon the new Prince the investiture of his royal authority and dignity.

On the present occasion two Mandarins of rank, Kwan and Yung, were sent to do the Emperor's behest. On their return they were accompanied by Loo Chooan tribute bearers who carried sundry presents to the Emperor in token of the gratitude of their own monarch. Fearing however that these presents might interfere with their annual embassy, and that therefore the vessels which carried their functionary might not be permitted to come to Fuh chow and import and export duty free, and thus heavy losses be entailed upon their islands, the following memorial which we extract from a late Peking Gazette was addressed to the Emperor, and the favour of bringing tribute next year as usual was fully granted. The above is offered only in explanation of the Memorial. Translator.]

From the Canton Register of 10th December.

Foreign office, January 29th, 1839.

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ulto., and to acquaint you in reply, that her Majesty's government have not yet received from the superintendents of British trade in China, full information respecting the result of the discussion which had been for some time carried on between certain British creditors and the representatives of the insolvent hong Hingtae, with the view of effecting an amicable and satisfactory arrangement of the affairs of that hong. It would appear, however, from the newspapers published at Canton, that the British creditors interested with this matter, had continued their negotiations with the Chinese, after the transmission to England of their memorial to her Majesty's government upon this subject, dated in the month of March last, a copy of which memorial was received at this office from the superintendents some months ago.

With respect to the paper containing the sentiments of the chamber of commerce at Canton on the subject of the performance of the kotow, which forms one of the enclosures in your letter, I have to state to you that her Majesty's government do not intend that this ceremonial, or any other act, the performance of which can, in the remotest degree, be considered as incompatible with the honor and dignity of the sovereign of Great Britain, shall be performed by any negotiator who may at any time be sent from this country to China.

I have further to inform you that Lord Palmerston has no intention at present of proposing any new bill to parliament with reference to the Act 3 and 4 William 4th cap. 93 which authorises the establishment of a British court of judicature in China.

I am &c.

(Signed) W. Fox Strangeways

G. G. de Hochepied Larpent, esq.,  
Chairman &c., of the India and China Association  
in London.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—With reference to my letter dated Hongkong 3d October, I beg to say a few words in elucidation.

First however let me express my unfeigned regret for the offence which I have given your worthy brother of the Register, I was not aware that I had written any thing improper, or deserving to be visited with the severe, and (to my notions) unmerited flagellation which he has awarded me. There is a certain object to be attained, that is, satisfaction from the Chinese government for injuries received; some people think that our object will be best attained by a naval force, others by a land force, and others by both combined.—I think that it may be obtained by a series of fortified posts at the mouths of the principal rivers, and if under that impression I submit my views to my countrymen, in what am I deserving of blame? if others are permitted to say their say, pray why should not I too?

I have listened pretty attentively to the conversation of many intelligent Englishmen upon this head, and some of these have been several years in China, yet I have not heard them express any fixed plan for the getting rid of that yoke which now presses us so hard. The utmost that I have been able to gather from them are a few detached remarks, and exclamations, commonly delivered in something like the following (Alfred Jingle) manner: "Oh! the d—d Chinamen! seventy fours—frigates—cannon—balls—bombs—bells—grape and cannister—broad—side—bang! Chinese batteries knocked down—land—force—life guards—flying artillery—forty second—regiment—shrapnells—rockets—musketry—fire! bayonets—charge!—Chinese cowards—fly like the devil!" Such are the arguments I have been in the habit of hearing for the last six months, until my ears actually ring again. I conceive however that the question is rather too important a one to be treated in so very summary a manner. It concerns no less than the existence of our Trade with China, the most valuable, the most lucrative, the (hitherto) safest, and with all its disadvantages the best Trade that ever Great Britain possessed. Need I remind my countrymen that of our enormous revenue nearly a tenth part of it is raised from this trade alone, that it gives employment to millions of our capital, myriads of tons of our shipping, and thousands of our seamen, and that perhaps excepting a war with France and America, no greater calamity could overtake our country than a protracted stoppage of our trade with China? And so far from condemning any man who proposes a plan for averting a national evil of such magnitude, he who truly loves his country will not grudge surely to devote a small portion of his time to devise some method by which our commercial relations with this mighty Empire may be restored. I do not like to see such commercial relations depend upon the flying artillery before we know whether or not the nature of the country will admit of the transport of artillery, or the success of a charge of the life guards thro' swamps and paddy fields, or that the gallant 42d marching thro' a country, of the interior of which we know as little as if it were in the moon, may not be entrapped in a defile, or otherwise surprised and cut off. Neither is it a safe or a wise calculation that the Chinese are all cowards and will wheel about and scamper at the first fire. This is a broken reed to lean against. There is surely nothing more awkward than for troops to enter the field under the impression that the enemy is to run the moment they show themselves, and to find that, on the other hand, they have actually screwed their courage to the point required, and are going to make a regular stand up fight of it, and that too with vastly overwhelming numbers. Every human being of the male sex



comes into the world with a certain portion of animal courage, less or more, and tho' this may be for a long time dormant, yet nature commonly stirs it up when called upon to defend one's life or property. Thus a bull, no matter how weak he may be, will always attack any other bull that may trespass on his pasture ground, and a cock, tho' he may have but little game in him in the pit, will drive any of his tribe from the sacred precincts of his own dunghill, even if his invader were the very pick of Sefton or Derby. Upon this principle I do not conceive it impossible that a Chinaman may behave very manfully while defending the tomb of his ancestors from profanation, and more especially as all those who have not yet forgotten the "untoward event" at Kowloon will remember that these Chinese cowards did not fly quite so soon as we had anticipated, and moreover that scarce a month ago a rickety junk with a hundred or two hundred such cowards on board, led by an old man of 70, had nevertheless courage enough to bear down upon H. M. S. Volage, and evinced great anxiety to try close handed conclusions with her. I repeat that the conviction that the Chinese are a nation of cowards, is a very unwarranted and a very unsafe one.

Let us now proceed to the pith of the question. We find ourselves aggrieved by the Chinese, our valuable trade is officially put an end to for ever, the object to be attained—is—redress for grievances and the reopening of our trade. There seem only three ways by which such object can be attained—viz—

1. By submission on our part.
2. By submission on the part of the Chinese.
3. By trying the fortune of War.

In respect to submission on our part, very few words will suffice. Our sovereign has been styled the "respectful and submissive tributary of China." Her representative has been seized, imprisoned and his life threatened. Our merchants innocent and guilty have been confounded together, and the lives of the whole put in imminent peril, our women and children, who never committed any crime, have been expelled from these shores almost at the sword's point, edicts have been published by which the peaceable people of this country are incited to take up arms and shoot any Englishman who might go ashore in quest of food as if he were a wild beast, and hostilities have actually been waged against our fleet of merchantmen, by far the greater number of which were lying peacefully at anchor and contravening no law either of this empire or any other. Having suffered these insults, submission now at the eleventh hour, and that to a haughty semi-barbarous enemy, flushed with victory, and rendered doubly arrogant by his success, submission now, I say, would be but putting his foot on our neck with our own suicidal hands, courting fresh ignominy, and so far from bettering our position, would be merely establishing the fatal precedent, that the British community and H. M. representatives are henceforward to be abandoned to the gripe of any Chinese mandarin who may feel inclined to put his paw upon them. Submission! I hope there is not a man among us with an English heart in his breast who will breathe the word!

As for the Chinese submitting to us while intoxicated with past success, it were idle to expect such a contingency. I do not say a syllable about negotiation, as any man knows, if he ever took the trouble to canvass the question, that, unless backed by a fleet and army, it were a mere waste of time and words, so I at once come to the third way of attaining our object, which is to—

Cry havoc! and let slip the dogs of war! No man upon earth is more pacifically inclined than is the writer of these lines, and few men would sacrifice more for the great blessing of PEACE. I only now advocate war from a conviction of the stern necessity of the case, and that, in our circumstances, to retreat were more dangerous than to push boldly forward. The Chinese (thanks to the violence of Lin) have given us now, what we hardly ever had before, a very just cause of war. We might with the most perfect justice take up arms to-morrow to enforce the following demands.

1st. That the Emperor of China withdraw all pretensions of feudal superiority over the crown of Great Britain and that these pretensions be withdrawn as publicly as ever they were advanced.

2ndly. That the High Commissioner do publicly apologize to H. M. Superintendents and all in-

nocent British subjects for the violent and unjust detention of their persons, in the early part of this year, and that the Emperor publicly rebuke him and degrade him as a warning to all mandarins in future.

3rdly. That the Commissioner and Viceroy publicly withdraw and apologize for all insulting chops commanding the English to be driven ignominiously forth from Macao, exciting the natives to kill all Englishmen going ashore, threatening destruction to our fleet of merchant vessels, and other documents of like purport.

4thly. That a satisfactory explanation be given concerning the attack on the Black Joke, and the burning of the Bilbaino, these being points in which men of all civilized nations are alike interested.

5thly. That the Chinese government satisfy all just claims of British subjects against them. (The amount of such claims to be of course open to fair and honorable arbitration.)

There are several other points which might be left to amicable adjustment, but which I do not see clearly our right to compel the Chinese to grant us, these are—

The admission of a British Resident to Peking, (try The permission to study the languages of the court. The opening of the ports along the coast &c. &c.)

Against the first, the Chinese would maintain that such a personage as a Resident could be no other than a spy, while we should endeavor to convince them by argument that our Resident would be no more a spy than the Russian Resident, and that he was merely a good and upright man empowered to settle any differences that might arise between the English and Chinese. Against studying their language they might say that "old custom" forbade them being taught to foreigners; we could show them their mistake by referring to the position of the Russians again, and ask them the simple question, if the Russians are permitted to study your language why should not we? and farther show them that the more intimately we know their laws the less liable shall we be to violate them, the better that we understand their prejudices, the more likely will we be to sympathise with them. Against the opening of their ports, they would say, that "if it is so difficult to control you when you only frequent one port, how much more difficult must it be when you frequent a dozen?" to this we should reply by showing them the great increase of revenue that would come into their exchequer by opening the ports, the riches that would be spread among their people &c. &c. &c. Upon Great Britain giving the most solemn assurances that she would in no way aid, countenance, or abet her subjects in contravening the fiscal laws of China, that she would punish with the utmost severity any of her subjects who should assault, or otherwise injure in person or property any of the inoffending Chinese people, and that she has not the slightest intention to usurp any of the territory, or interfere with any of the customs or usages of the Celestial Empire. I say, that such solemn guarantee being given by Great Britain, I don't think it impossible that these desiderata might be obtained:—but as to wringing them out of the Chinese at the mouth of the cannon, I conceive that we have no more right to do so than we have to compel them to adopt our ideas of trial by jury, annual parliaments, and vote by ballot.

But to return to the five grievances already stated, I solemnly believe that we have an undoubted right and title to demand redress, and having once drawn the sword, let it not be again returned to its scabbard until we have had ample satisfaction,

; No me saques sin razon

; Ni me embaynes sin honor!

the great difficulty lies in the *modus operandi*.

I have already shown in my previous letter at considerable length the dangers and difficulties that attend an attack upon China. With your observation that "tho' Paris could not knock Achilles on the head, he yet managed to shoot him in the heel" I perfectly coincide, only we differ in the way we apply it. Your application is, that if we may not storm Peking itself, we may yet conquer some other part of China, while I apply it, that if we cannot bend the Chinese government to our terms by positive strength, we may yet do so by that system of negative annoyance which I have recommended, vizt the establishing of fortified positions at the mouths of their principal rivers from one end

of the coast to the other. It is in fact a realization of the combat between the lion and the goat, while the insect made the king of the forest feel all the poignancy of her sting, she at the same time offered no butt for the royal brute to exhaust his rage upon; you object to the expense, I maintain that it is the cheapest way that you can attain your object, for you have only to erect a customhouse within your fortress and make the Chinese vessels that go up and down pay a small duty to meet the expenses. Trifling as this sum might be, it would produce a mighty moral effect, for how could the fact be concealed from the people that here were the English commanding all the navigable rivers of China, and collecting the revenues of the Emperor? And would not the Chinese government, think you, finding that they could not possibly dispossess us by force of arms, come down a peg or two in order to get rid of this annoyance? Nor is this any vain and visionary scheme, it is what *pari passu* is actually going forward at this present moment. By this very same plan a handful of Dutchmen at Pontianac and other places extort feudal homage from the Rajahs of Borneo and the many myriads of Chinese settled in that island. I do not recommend us to levy a sort of black mail as the Dutch do, but merely to try it as a means to an end, the fortified posts to be given up again to the Chinese the moment that our grievances are redressed. This ought to be done not only as a matter of common justice, but also of good policy, we having much more to gain from the friendship of the Chinese, than from their enmity. But, says the Editor of the Register, such would be a very mean way of making war; does brother Register forget the famous assertion of Lord (who was it?)—I had to leave my library at Macao when proposing that we should employ the savage Indians to fight against "our protestant brethren of America" that "we were perfectly justified in using "all the means which God and nature had put in "our power" and that in spite of the eloquent protest of Chatham, his cruel proposal met the assent of the British Government? Why then should my proposal be dismissed, more especially when it's object is to spare the unnecessary effusion of blood, and put an end to the contest, more by the *suaviter in modo*, than by the *fortius in re*? You object to this on the ground that my plan could not be carried into effect, without the *effusion of blood*. I reply that there never was a war in this world (except a war of words, or a paper war) without less or more blood-letting, but in following out my plan, the only blood-shed would be among the mandarins and military who would come to interfere with our works, which is a very different story indeed from what takes place at the storming of towns and the burning of villages. Suppose, you say, would not a blockade answer the purpose quite as well? I reply, no such thing; in putting on a blockade it is we ourselves who directly inflict hardships on the people, the consequence is that the people must hate us, will unite with their mandarins to resent the injuries we inflict, and let me tell you that three hundred millions of people, animated with one spirit taking up arms in a great national cause is indeed no joke, one might as well contend with a hurricane or with the raging sea: by my plan however, the mandarins seeing that we treated the people kindly, might probably (finding that they could not dispossess us) endeavor to force their own people to retire from our neighborhood, should such a hardship, of necessity, take place, it is our policy to transfer the onus of such unpleasant measures from our own shoulders to those of the mandarins, the people and their rulers would thereby be set by the ears, the former, if we only treated them kindly, would naturally sympathise with us, and the government dreading the junction of a discontented population with a body of foreign enemies, would thereby more readily be brought to concede to us our just demands.

I am

Dear Mr. Editor,

Truly Yours

RAMROD.

Tungkoo, 9th December, 1839.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 14th Dec. 1839.

We observe with pleasure the appearance of "Ramrod" in our columns, and did like to see

the important question he treats of more frequently discussed in our pages, in order to be able to present to our readers the different opinions entertained by the foreign community of the means by which the now interrupted trade between the English and Chinese is most likely soonest to be restored. We have ever since the memorable proclamations of the Imperial Commissioner, dated March 18th, up to the spirit of which the Chinese have since been acting, been of opinion that a very strong armed remonstrance on the part of English had become unavoidable, and that, as the Chinese will probably to a mere show of force, deny the demands made, actual hostilities must be the consequence. Though we are still of opinion that the plan of "Ramrod" to occupy a number of posts along the coast is on many accounts impracticable, we concur with him as to the nature of the demands to be made on the Chinese, and to his five we would add a sixth as a *sine qua non*, namely that an unmolested trade be in future guaranteed to the English, which demand the Chinese cannot in justice deny so long as they permit any other nation to trade with them.

We believe our pages afford sufficient proof that we anxiously desire a speedy settlement, and one as advantageous as possible to the English, of the differences now existing between them and the Chinese. We were therefore somewhat astonished to find in the *Register* of the 10th that our "gratuitous assertions" "ought to be listened to with much caution" merely because the Editor of this paper does not happen to have been born in England. The "gratuitous assertion" which the *Register* quotes, states that the English have sinned against the Chinese, and was part of some remarks we had ventured to prove that the provocations the Chinese had given were far greater than the transgression of the English warranted, and that therefore these latter were perfectly justified in obtaining redress by force. No one at all acquainted with affairs here can possibly deny that the chief reason of the quarrel with the Chinese is the Opium-trade, fostered by the Indian Government in direct opposition to the laws of this Empire; the thing is so notorious that we can discover no harm in saying so; but the *Register*, though he cannot, we suppose, deny this, tries to lessen the fault of the English, by saying that merchants of other nations have been equally guilty of the Opium-trade. That others, and particularly the Americans, have dealt in Opium to as great an extent as their means and connexions permitted, is perfectly well known, but we cannot perceive how this can affect the question as far as the English are concerned. The difference between the English and Americans is merely this; that the former have resented, by withdrawing from Canton, the ill usage suffered from the Chinese, whilst the latter have preferred quietly to submit to it and to continue their trade, eating their bread like the prophet's of old. This want of unanimity among the foreign community has been the cause of much evil, for we are certain that had all foreigners left Canton in May last, a temporary settlement at least would long ere this have been agreed on.

On the 8th inst. Messrs J. M. Sanches, M. Pinto, J. de Souza, and J. Barretto, shipwrecked in the *Casador* on Hainan island, and forwarded with the remainder of the crew by the Chinese authorities to Canton, arrived in Macao; they were detained some time at the Bogue by order of the Commissioner, and examined. The remainder of the crew has not yet arrived.

It is said that a great number of Junks have been ordered from Fuhkeen to strengthen the Chinese naval force at the Bogue, and possibly to commit aggressions on the Tungkoo fleet. Hitherto the shipping there has not been molested, though lately some mandarines destroyed the grog-shops erected by the Chinese on shore; mandarin boats also chased the bumboats, without however capturing any, they taking shelter in the middle of the English fleet.

We have copied from the *Canton Register* a letter from the Foreign Office to the Chairman of the India and China Association from which our readers will no doubt see with pleasure that the recommendations of some parties to submit to the Kotow,

should an Embassy again be sent to China from England, have not been attended to by Lord Palmerston, and that in future negotiations with this country it need not be feared that any degrading concession will be made to the arrogant vanity and pride of the Chinese.

On Monday last in the afternoon the alarm was spread that a number of Chinese troops had landed in different parts of the inner harbour from Tsin-shan, and it was said that they came to drive off Captains Elliot and Smith who had that morning landed here. The firm opposition however of the authorities of Macao to this aggression upon their privileges, had the desired effect, and the Chinese troops left the town again on the same evening. There still remain a few Chinese tents at the barrier. The object of Captain Elliot's visit to Macao was, we hear, to deliver a chop to the Keun min foo, which was returned to him, though opened.

We stated last week the H. M. S. *Folage* and *Hyacinth* were about to proceed to the Bogue; though the trip was we believe then intended, the frigates have, during the week, remained quietly at anchor at Tungkoo.

We hear that the Imperial Commissioner, has sent, through the mandarins of the district, repeated injunctions to the Portuguese authorities to prevent dealings between the Portuguese and English. It is likewise attempted by the Chinese more than was hitherto the case, to shackle the trade of this port. We understand that they now demand that vessels coming from Lisbon, instead as heretofore discharging at Macao, are to proceed to Whampoa; this new demand the Portuguese government oppose as altogether unwarranted by former custom—and here the matter at present rests, though mean while Portuguese European vessels find no Chinese to contract for the homeward cargo. Portuguese country ships and other licensed at this port are in future to have their number engraven on both the sides of the ship.

We are enabled by the kindness of a friend to give a translation of a Chop from the Hoppo, concerning the smuggling of Opium, which is, if our memory does not mislead us, the first in which a fixed reward is held out to informers. There is however one provision in this new law, namely that the seizure of a whole chest, nothing less, entitles the informer to his reward, which, in our opinion, will render fraud somewhat difficult.

Although the 6th of this month was fixed upon by the Commissioner and the high officers of the Province, on which all transshipments of British goods into foreign bottoms were to cease, we believe that the ships that have hitherto entered the Bogue have met with no difficulty, except the (Amer.) *Helen Douglas*, late Brit. Cambridge, on the score of her having been an armed vessel before; This objection, we suppose, has not been seriously started. Transshipments are, we understand, still being made, and it is not supposed that that part of the Edict, excluding goods of British origin, will be strictly enforced.

The rumours of the arrival of a new Imperial Commissioner to assist Lin in his labors, have, as far as we can learn, as yet not been confirmed.

## LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP SUNDA.

Last week we published a few particulars respecting the wreck of a vessel supposed to be the *Sunda* from London, on the coast of Hainan which had been obtained by Capt. MacDonnell of the *Pryche*; and it is now our painful duty to record that the arrival of Capt. Greig at Canton has dispelled all doubts on the subject, and that seventeen of the inmates of the *Sunda* were drowned and the ship totally lost; the life of not a single passenger, of whom there were six on board, has been saved. The loss of property by this misfortune is very great; the cargo was the most valuable of any ever sent from England to China, valued at about £230,000,—of which nothing whatever has been saved. The following short account of the disaster has been forwarded from Canton; we for the present forbear to

comment on it, hoping ere long to be able to lay before our readers Capt. Greig's authentic deposition.

"At 2 P. M. on Friday the 6th instant, captain Greig, one of the mates, the doctor, and 12 men of the *Sunda*, reached Canton, having been conveyed overland from Hainan by the Chinese authorities; and an American gentleman going to the Consou house received the following account of the shipwreck from captain Greig.

"That they left St. Johns, where they were at anchor with the Syed Khan, on the 5th October; on the 7th a tremendous gale commenced, which lasted till the 12th, when finding themselves on a lee shore with their topmasts and all the sails blown away, a most terrific sea running, 5 feet water in the hold, and the ship, which was very deep, laboring very much, it was thought best for the general safety to run the vessel on shore, which was accordingly done on the 12th October, about 40 miles to the northward of Tinhosa, in the Island of Hainan. Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson with their infant were washed off the poop and drowned about three hours after the ship grounded. Mr. Ilbery, Mrs. Macpherson's servant maid, with some of the crew were drowned attempting to reach the land; but captain Greig, Mr. Newbury, and other of the crew gained the shore in safety on different parts of the wreck. On the second day the weather moderated a little, and captain Greig went on board in the ship's boat, which had been accidentally washed ashore, to try and save the treasure which he succeeded in getting upon deck. The boat was sent to fetch more men from the shore but was swamped in the surf, after which they had no means of landing any of the treasure. Toward evening the storm recommenced so suddenly and raged with such fury that those who were on the wreck were obliged to try to regain the shore in any way they best could, and all succeeded except Mr. Newbury who unfortunately perished. 15 Persons in all are saved and 17 drowned.

**INTERNAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.**—Nothing is perhaps more calculated to excite our curiosity than the means by which one third of the human race has been collected under one government, and how the bonds that unite the Chinese nation into one immense family have during a great number of centuries been preserved from giving way. No nation on earth, either large or small, gives us a similar instance of the durability of human institutions. Solon and Confutze gave laws to their respective countries at nearly the same time; Greece has since changed masters many times; Rome at the time of Confutze just began to emerge from obscurity; she has since subjugated half the world; but only ruins now remain to attest her lost greatness. The western Empires of Asia, once great and powerful, are desolated, and splendid ruins in deserts now indicate to the traveller the former abode of civilized man. Upon the ruins of the Greek and Roman Empires have risen the northern nations of Europe, a region almost unknown and void of population at a period when the Chinese were already governed by the same laws they obey this day. Even among these modern nations, though their existence has been so short, we witness continual changes, either by one people merging into another, or by conquest or revolution; their institutions and laws are unstable, and the impatience of restraint causes endless change. China alone seems to be destined to remain the same for ever; not that she has not had internal commotions; many and bloody have been the wars of succession; but they were caused by the ambition of individuals, the nation though temporarily suffering, soon returned to its former condition, whoever was ruler; Often has China had to submit to a foreign conqueror—but, again, this was but a temporary struggle. Her Tartar lords invariably adopted the laws and customs of the conquered, and it may be said that the arm that had subjected them, was in its turn conquered by the civilization of the Chinese. Whence then do the Chinese institutions derive a durability superior to that of all other human establishments? is a question which is well worth investigation, but which, we much fear, is not easily solved as long as we are denied less restricted access to this inhospitable nation. We may however venture to ascribe it to several causes, namely the excellence of the institutions themselves; the docile and meek character of the Chinese; and the jealousy



with which every succeeding government watches against all innovation. The Chinese laws, it is well known, are, like those of the Jews, a moral code; they are as exclusive, as those of the latter, and though the Chinese are not taught the extermination by fire and sword of their neighbours, they are instructed to believe themselves of a superior kind. This proud assumption of superiority which has preserved the law of Moses pure to the present day, though its followers have had to suffer and partially still suffer, the cruellest persecutions that ever fell upon a nation, has with the Chinese, under much more favorable circumstances had the same effect, in keeping them free from admixture with surrounding nations. The geographical situation of their country also rendered it easy for them to persist in their isolation, and a vast extent of land inferior to none in fertility nor in every other production of the soil may be deemed an excuse for their claim to the special favor of heaven. Unlike other nations, it is probable that the Chinese from the very earliest period derived their subsistence chiefly from agriculture, a pursuit to which their country, particularly between the degrees of 28 and 36 of northern latitude, where are the earliest peopled districts, seems to be peculiarly adapted. It is an immense plain, intersected by rivers and lakes, inviting the peaceful occupation of the husbandman, who found his toil abundantly rewarded by bountiful nature. Here, undisturbed by foreign influences, for navigation was then but little practised, and the nomadic hordes of eastern Asia had not yet traversed the desert which separates them from China, it may be supposed that the population increased rapidly, and that here, with the growth of the human society, those peaceful laws were successively devised for its own protection, which reacting upon future generations, have formed the character of the nation. The period in which the Chinese first became a nation is so very remote that none but fabulous legends tell of its origin: the same is the case with their arts and manufactures, though we know that they were famous for the weaving of silk and manufacture of porcelain, and probably also the making of sugar even at the time of the Roman Republic, and that samples of their industry even then reached the Empress of the Western world. That the social arts have, in their present degree of perfection, been long practised by the Chinese, there is ample evidence to prove, as also that the nation has for a number of centuries been stationary, without, as the experience of all other nations teaches us, either regressing or advancing. Many of Marco Polo's descriptions of China and its inhabitants, though he visited this country in the thirteenth century, apply perfectly to the present condition of the country and the habits of the people. At what time then did it reach this high stage of civilization, and by what influence did a nation of simple cultivators of the soil become so immeasurably superior in all the arts of civilized life to every other people then existing on the earth? What can have caused this spirit of investigation and rivalry without which human society is not apt to improve, and which has slept in China ever since the attainment of a certain degree of eminence? The fertility, extent, and various productions agricultural as well as mineral of the country, probably at a very early period produced a very considerable inland commerce, which was greatly facilitated by the noble rivers that intersect the country, and which at a later period was still more assisted by canals. Commerce here as elsewhere, became the mother of arts, and both were fostered by laws which were not then jealously administered by a foreign conqueror. It is probably since the conquest of China by Kublai Khan, at the end of the 13th century that may be dated this stagnation in the genius of the Chinese nation, for though they were not long subject to the successors of this conqueror, the Chinese princes that succeeded them, were many of them but ill secured on the throne, and their weakness and vice were the cause of frequent and bloody wars and revolutions during the space of nearly three centuries, when they were dethroned about 200 years ago by the now reigning Tatsing dynasty. Besides Taetsung, the founder, this dynasty of princes has been distinguished by the talents of Kanghe and Keenlung, two emperors who during very long reigns raised the power and prosperity of the Tartaro-Chinese nation to its highest point, and assured to their successors Keeking and the now reigning monarch Taoukwang the

peaceable sway over upwards of 300 Millions of subjects. We believe that the present system of internal government, was, if not instituted, at least greatly perfected by Kanghe, and the cruel and suspicious character of Kienlung caused the fetters to be still more securely riveted upon the Chinese nation. That so numerous a people of whom many must naturally be hostile to foreign conquerors, could only be ruled by a system embracing both the greatest vigilance and severity seems evident; that this could not be done effectually by garrisoning the cities with Mantchoo tartars, is equally evident from the scanty numbers of these compared with the Chinese, and the expense a military occupation would entail upon a nation unused to heavy taxation. The government's instruments were consequently chosen from among the vast numbers of aspirants to literary fame which the country annually produces, and to withdraw the Government employes altogether from the influence of kindred and friendship, they are from the very beginning of their official career sent into provinces others than those which gave them birth; nor are they allowed to exercise their function long in the same place; every advancement in rank brings with it a change of country in order to guard as much as possible against collusion with the people. An immense body of functionaries thus educated, it may be said, for the sole purposes of the government, and entirely dependent upon it, withdrawn from all influence that might possibly divide their attention, or make them prefer the interest of friends to that of the state, may not unaptly be likened to the different orders of churchmen who, detached by the equally effective means of celibacy from the most endearing ties, devoted their lives without swerving, to the establishment and dominion of the church of Rome, and their labours, having but this one culminating point, were attended with singular success, holding Europe in prostrate subjection to the church during nearly ten centuries. The severe discipline to which catholic priests were subject in all that had reference to crimes against the church, is also found in the laws concerning Chinese officers with regard to offences against the state; such as in Europe are considered very venial if at all blameable, being punishable with death in China. All offices of the state are supposed to be conferred by the Emperor himself—if any high officer should take upon himself to interfere with this Imperial prerogative by bestowing an office, such offence is by law punished with death. Another offence to which the penalty of death is awarded, is the interference by prayer or otherwise of an inferior mandarin in favor of one of higher rank on whom for some crime sentence of death has been passed; we might here mention a number of other instances in which the lives of mandarins may become victims to the law, but this would extend our remarks beyond their necessary limit, suffice it to observe that to such degree does the state deem its officers its absolute property, that should any one be appointed by the Emperor to fill no matter what office, he must discharge its functions; a refusal exposes him to the degrading punishment of 100 blows, and to be declared for ever after unfit to serve the state. While, however, the law is so severe as regards crimes against the state committed by its own servants, it provides in the most ample manner that the people shall observe due reverence towards its officers. These are exempt from the degrading punishment of the bamboo; if they have incurred any punishment, and these are all, with the exception of the last penalty of the law, regulated by a given number of blows with the bamboo, they, instead, forfeit so many months of their salaries as are, by law, made to correspond to a given number of blows; ten blows being deemed equal to one month's salary, and so on in gradation. If the punishment awarded be seventy blows, they are, instead, degraded one step, but continue to hold their office; the heaviest punishment, 100 blows, is deemed equal to degradation of four steps, and the loss of office. The higher officers besides belong to the privileged classes, and their crimes can only be judged and punished by the Emperor himself. Many are the laws made to insure an impartial administration of justice, but we much fear that their object is defeated by the collusion of mandarines whenever they have been guilty of maladministration or oppression, for from the nature of their education and office they can only feel sympathy for their own class.

\* See Staunton's Ta-tsing-lee.

It is true that the people are told, in case of injustice, to appeal to the Emperor, a privilege which we should think they would but rarely avail themselves of, since they are told that they will be very severely punished should it be found that they had wrongly accused an officer of state, and the latter is always favored by the policy of the government and the sympathy of the judges. Such being the situation of the mandarines with the people, it need not be wondered at, when we also consider the minuteness and profligacy of the Chinese code, and the latitude therein given to the magistrate, that the people fear nothing so much as to come in contact with the mandarines, who, being but inadequately paid by the state, are obliged, by extortion, to obtain the means of a decent livelihood. That every innovation of what kind soever must appear threatening to the continuance of such a state of things is evident, and hence the watchfulness of the officers to preserve every thing as of old and their praise of the good old times. To the industry of the people and natural advantages of the country we may therefore ascribe the astonishing progress the Chinese have made in civilization so much earlier than other nations; and to their political troubles, but chiefly to the iron rule of jealous foreign tyrants is to be attributed their having remained stationary in this civilization, and allowed other nations, naked barbarians at a time when the Chinese formed already a polished nation, far to outrun them in the race of improvement.

#### From the Peking Gazette.

Great sensation has lately prevailed in the Imperial palace, on account of the want of regularity with which the urandeles relieved each other from standing sentinel at the palace. Our readers are perhaps aware, that the Emperor has surrounded his sacred person with a number of noblemen, conspicuous for their fidelity, who act as his body guard. Some of them have even the rank of kings of the first order, whilst others are dukes, counts etc. A life guardman is thus a person of no mean rank, and though his duties are numerous and by no means pleasant, yet he has always the care of the monarch, and is sure to get a lucrative appointment, if he can become a favorite. On the occasion alluded to they had in the dawn of the morning ranged themselves in the vestibule of the palace. The court etiquette is to rise early, say at four or five o'clock in the morning, a laudable custom, which it would by no means be amiss to imitate in our palaces. This time however His Majesty had overslept himself, and did not make his appearance so soon as was expected. The doctory retainers grew soon tired having stood so long outside, and suddenly dispersed. When the Emperor finally left his chamber, he found none of them, and highly indignant at such disrespect, he has delivered five of them, and amongst them two kings, to be tried by the board of punishments. This is a glorious precedent, and could we make our nobles submit with as good a grace as the Mantchoo magnates to fines and imprisonments, the glorious old feudal times might again be recalled, and democracy for ever be put down.

The military commandant of Wan cheo in Che keang is degraded from his rank, because he was unable to put down and seize the robbers that infested this district.

#### MACAO.

Several acts of daring piracy have lately been committed almost in the sight of this settlement. Happily no lives were lost in the struggle, and some large junk rather yielded to be robbed, than showed hopeless resistance. To the honor of the native pirates it must be said, that they are much more merciful, than the Mandarins that attacked the Black Joke, for they do not kill or mutilate merely for the sake of pleasure and are after generous enough to leave in the vessels the means for pursuing their voyage. After great exertions the Tso tang of Macao has finally succeeded to seize a boat in the inner waters with eight men on board, on whom arms were found. Elated with this success, he immediately repaired in person to the provincial city to present the trophies of his vigilance to his superiors. We do not grudge him this honor, for he is a very worthy man, and much beloved by the natives. He has with reluctance fallen in with the views of the Commissioner, and always shown mercy in preference to stern justice. This conduct however has drawn upon him many severe reprimands and he has repeatedly been threatened with the loss of his situation. The Governor being his personal friend, he having studied under his father, has saved him hitherto from disgrace.

To give a specimen how the new law of seizing upon suspected persons is put into execution, we quote an incident, that occurred last week near Macao. There lived a lone woman in a small cottage with two children. Her husband, who is a man that bears a very high character for probity has been absent for several months.



Some malicious person had given information that she possessed great treasure, or some of the soldiers of the adjacent military station imagined, that she was likely rich. Having received very strict orders to seize some person or the other, that the deputies might return in triumph to Canton, and show their captives to the Commissioner, they valiantly surrounded the hotel where this female with her two babes was living. An accusation was immediately made out, that she had been carrying the drug from Macao to Heng shan. She being much flurried by this unexpected visit, looked at her hoards, and found that one dollar was the whole of her property. She therefore offered readily to give half of it to the warriors; knowing very well that they had merely come to squeeze her, but they refused with disdain the offer, and boisterously insisted upon giving up the drug. She then took her whole stock of ready money; and handed it to the warriors—saying with tears in her eyes, one dollar is all that I have in this world take it, but leave me unmolested. Seeing her bathed in tears, they were inspired with hopes that more silver was forthcoming, and began to take hold of her, when the neighbourhood was gradually roused. Some sturdy fellows stood then forward, telling the soldiers that they were on the wrong agent; that there was neither money nor opium, and it they would not leave this innocent woman; the wife of the most respectable villager, they would be obliged to exercise the clublaw. During this edifying discourse larger numbers of peasants had assembled, and the soldiers, only few in number, were obliged to beat a retreat, and there the matter rests.

We hear that a bitter satire has been published against the commissioner. It describes his heartless cruelty; oppression, want of faith and the fearful state of things to which he has reduced the country. This is a well written composition and read with great avidity by the natives. A paper like this will do the magistrate more harm than the most elaborate treatises upon his misadministration. The invincible navy, with several functionaries, including friend Tang, likewise get their full praise from the Chinese Journal.

It is now much rumored, that His Imperial majesty has granted Lin his request, which he made after the battle of the Bogie, and degraded him three steps whilst our good Governor is to descend four. Three kinds of reports are generally the forerunners of matters that are going to happen. Every body who hears about it rejoices in his very soul, and only wishes that it might be made officially known, and then there would be no want of fuel and crackers to make bonfires. His Excellency has had far a long while a respectable native of Macao with him, who has undergone a very minute examination respecting the character of the foreigners and their resources. He is now returned and says, he told many stories, which the ignorant great man readily believed. Some of the most intelligent naval officers in and about Macao have received orders, that in the event of a British armament arriving in these seas, they ought to inquire, whether the ships are come to make war or to demand money, and to report immediately.

Lin and Tang have approved of the proposal of the Hong-merchants to stop entirely the licensed passage boats from entering the river, because they are navigated by British subjects. If in future letters are to be sent, a certificate of protection must be procured from the Hoppo and entrusted to the Hong-merchants, who will hand it over to the American Consul. The Comprador ought then to engage a native boat which will convey them. Passage boats must be engaged just in the same manner as formerly by asking for a permit. The six Asiatic British subjects that were gone to Canton are ordered away from the place most peremptorily, and only three English are permitted to remain until their vessels are loaded. (Daniell and Warner are two of them)—when the Commissioner will give further directions. The other foreigners are commanded to point out any Englishman, who might dare to smuggle himself up. This is the end of the great and ancient trade or rather, as we fondly hope, the beginning of a more honorable and extensive intercourse.

We generally admit, that the Chinese Government is a total stranger to foreign politics. The information respecting other countries is so scanty, the sources from whence it draws its knowledge so questionable; that it always remains as ignorant about the west as we are respecting the events of the interior of Africa. This is a very remarkable circumstance, and by no means in unison with the policy of the surrounding nations. The Japanese for instance receive annually a budget of news, which enters into all particulars, and is widely circulated amongst the officers of Government. They make particular inquiries about the various kingdoms of the world and eminent persons, and note every thing down with great care. The Cochinchinese keep a regular record, and as often as they visit the Straits, they carefully collect all the information within their reach. In Siam are several intelligent men, who, though very confined in their knowledge of geography, still endeavour to find out what is going forward in other parts of the globe, and have lately taken a great interest

in political events. Mekara, one of the highest princes in Burmah, if he is still alive—has globes and maps, and is thoroughly conversant with geography. His inquiries are by no means childlike, and he is anxious to obtain as much information about foreign matters, as any foreign chance straggler will furnish him. Amongst his select works, there is Rees' encyclopædia; the drift of it in general he seems to understand. The present king is also famous from his knowledge of foreign affairs and for the extensive view he takes of matters. Yet how he after all can be so foolish and irritate a nation of whose power he is fully aware, we are really at a loss to divine. But in the Celestial Empire—amongst a nation more civilized than all its neighbours—a Government that claims the exclusive honor of being civilized, what do we find? nothing but absolute want of knowledge, which is the more extraordinary, as there are the most ample opportunities for procuring correct information. The linguists and pilots have some smattering, and Howkwa may be in possession of a great deal of practical knowledge, but we very much fear, that there is not a single native who is acquainted with the details. But even those who know a little are men in a humble sphere of life, without any political influence, and despised for having had intercourse with foreigners and knowing more about them than their neighbours. As for the great men who hold the reins of Government even at Canton, they know less about the English and Americans as we about the king of Timbuctoo and some other Sanbo. It is pride, self sufficiency and utter contempt of the whole tribe of barbarians; that keeps them from inquiry. Lin however has gone quite an opposite way to work. First he provided himself with the best native interpreters that could be obtained. Then he organized a numerous host of inquirers and spies, including hong-merchants, linguists and pilots with perhaps twenty or thirty mandarins, all of them men of some talent, to obtain information in every quarter. These men kept a regular journal, which they delivered at stated times to the competent authorities to enter the same into a book. Several foreigners were moreover requested to furnish gratuitously information, and good English books were purchased, to give the interpreters an opportunity of translating the leading topics. And what has now been the result of so much investigation and such a valuable stock of information? Well it is all in the possession of Lin, the wise and good, who has taken immense trouble to impress it upon his memory by a frequent perusal. And now behold the second letter addressed to the British Queen as the first fruit of his study—which to say the least is the most wonderful literary production of this age, and will furnish the court of Windsor at least for a fortnight topics of conversation, if it is ever translated and sent, which we still doubt. Then come those extraordinary measures by which the Commissioner wishes to put a stop to the Opium traffic—which according to the rule of contrariety—are quite in accordance with the genius of Western nations—and finally—though last but not least, the closing of the port against British shipping. If a man studied ever to advantage it was Lin, and if he held a council to deliberate by what measures his native country might in the most speedy manner be ruined and the smuggling of opium be revived, he could not have adopted more suitable measures, as has already been shewn, and will be proved more fully in future.

We therefore ask, what are in general the principles that guide this government in its conduct towards foreigners, and we simply reply—principally the records; they find there, that western governments have never taken any serious notice of outrages committed, that threats as well as armaments on the spot have been all put at naught, that thundering edicts and an appeal to reverential obedience of the King of the said nations have been powerful enough to drive the men of war from the shores of the celestial Empire, and that a stoppage of the trade has made the most sturdy chief to cower before the majesty of the Central kingdom. No notice having been taken of the insults offered to Lord Napier; a peer of the realm and on officer of the household, and subsequent events all conspiring to repress the rising pride of barbarians, the just conclusion drawn from these premises is—that China may do whatever she pleases with foreigners that visit her shores. Now on the late occasion when it was required that a bond must be signed, in which the party promised to expiate with death a transgression against the new customhouse regulations; all but one nation, yielded to this demand—under such circumstances the Mandarins and the great Emperor to boot must be led to believe, that Barbarians who are ready to lay down their lives in the pursuit of gain, may be forced into any concession. It only requires the fiat of Heaven's son or his trusty servant Lin, or even of Howkwa and any legal imposition will gladly be born by them; yet even the spoiling of their goods and the taking of their very lives will be submitted to without murmuring. We are certain that this impression has generally gained ground, and do no longer wonder at the late arbitrary proceedings, which are based on this assumption.

## A PROCLAMATION BY YU.

Yu, commissioned by the Emperor; a groom of the imperial stud, and superintendent of the maritime customs of Canton, having been raised three degrees; issues an edict for full information.

Whereas the commodity of Opium spreads abroad its bane in the inner country, therefore have strict prohibitions been often issued with directions to examine into the matter. Now again the new law has been promulgated which is very severe. Relative to the dealer this law is clear in its directions; and also, the smoker will with difficulty be pardoned by it. Those who inform on the transgressors, and those who screen them; will be distinguished and rewarded or punished accordingly. Are not these things most severe, and extensive is the prevention; whilst distinct manifestoes have been issued on the subject, which are on record.

Now, a communication has been received by the frontier governor who got a despatch from Woo, Lieutenant governor of Seik keang province; the latter having made representations to the throne and received the following directions;

"Hereafter when maritime vessels arrive at port, if they bring Opium, any person, no matter who, whether on board or at the factory, may point out the place of its secretion by going to the customhouse and informing. The acting officer at the place shall immediately go with informant to the ship, search it out, and bring it away. Should it truly be whole chests of Opium, then shall be seized jointly the supercargo and crew of sailors who shall be delivered over to the local magistrate for strict examination. If the ship was loaded with this commodity at the place from whence she came, then the vessel and goods shall all be given to the informant as a reward. But if the supercargo was not in the vessel; and on the passage the Opium has been smuggled on board by the sailors, and on examination it clearly appears in the bill of lading that the owner was not privy to the matter; then the goods shall be returned to the owner, but the vessel as before shall be awarded to the informant. Thus then the owners of the goods and the sailors of the vessel will both be affected in the consequences; and will the more cautiously choose their seamen—will first themselves try them. Then if they themselves are not on board, still those put in trust will be confidential men, who on the passage will provide against such a custom—not daring to smuggle Opium on board."

Now a copy of these instructions having been sent me, the hoppo; jointly are issued these distinct orders, addressing the same to the merchants and crews who should obey accordingly. Do not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 10th month, 25th day,

(30th November, 1839.)

Translated by I. J. R.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—American *Roscius*, David, from Manila.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—British *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, for Liverpool; this day, *Red Rover*, Wright, for Calcutta; *Alexander Baring*, for London.

PASSENGERS.—Per *John O'Gaunt*, Captain Douglas, late commander of the *Cambridge*, and Mrs. Douglas; per *Fort William*, omitted in our last. Captain and Mrs. Millar; Captain Green, late commander of the *Triumph*, Doctor Jowett.

Loading for England: *Cordelia* and *Ann*.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Tungkoo being very irregular.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th July, & via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 7th July, & Valparaiso CALCUTTA, 25th August, & *Rustomjee Cowasjee* BOMBAY, 17th September & *Lady Grant*. SINGAPORE, 17th October, & *Margaret*. JAVA, 20th October, & *Fben Preble*. MANILA, 25th November, & *Roscius*.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 12.] Macao, Saturday, 21st December, 1839.

[No. 220.]

**NOTICE.**—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain DONALD MACKENZIE, lately commanding of the brig *Poppy*, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned and all indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. HUDSON.

"Commander of the Isabella Robertson."  
Tongkoo, 6th December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Whereas my Wife EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNAÇÃO E SILVA (daughter of Captain LUDVINO DE ENCARNAÇÃO) has without any just or reasonable motive, eloped from my house, I do hereby caution all persons not to trust the said EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNAÇÃO E SILVA, as I am determined not to pay any Debts that she may have contracted since the 31st day of October 1839, (when she left me) nor any Debts that she may contract from this date.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.

Macao, 23rd November, 1839.

**A VIZO.**—Já que minha mulher EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNAÇÃO E SILVA (filha de Capitão LUDVINO DE ENCARNAÇÃO) fugiu de minha casa sem justos motivos, Eu pela presente acatello a todos aque se não flem da ditta EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNAÇÃO E SILVA, porque estou determinado a não pagar divida alguma que ella tivesse contrahido desde 31 de Outubro de 1839 (tempo emque ella me deixou) nem as dividas que ella fizer depois desta datta.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.

Macao, 23 de Novembro, de 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Firm of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of Messrs. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will, and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to Messrs. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toonzkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. RE GINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADOW to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chamber's Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d, per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertake to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or

guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. (Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838.

J. H. MOOR.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CALEDONIA, Captain J. F. BURN, will sail on the 1st Proximo. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW ROSTOMJEE.  
Tongkoo Bay, 5th December, 1839.

## FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE British Ship THOMAS COUTTS, now at Whampoa; a great part of her Tonnage being engaged, expects an early despatch; for particulars, apply to

CAPT. WARNER.  
On Board at Whampoa.

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Barque LADY NUGENT, 535 Tons per Register, A. HOLTON, master, apply to

Messrs. BELL & Co., or to CHARLES FEARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

## TO LET.

A FINE HOUSE in the Praya Manduco. For particulars apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

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## China News in England.

We have just been favored with the loan of a Times, of 2nd August, and find in the report of parliamentary proceedings of 1st August, that Sir J. C. Hobhouse, gave the following answer to a question on the subject from an hon member. "That no official information whatever had been received by the government in relation to the late reported outrage on the British and other foreign merchants by the native authorities at Canton. He had seen a private letter in which these outrages were detailed."

In the house of lords the following took place on the Subject of the

## TRADE WITH CHINA.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH wished to put a question to the noble viscount, at the head of Her Majesty's Government, and as it was necessary he should introduce it with some preliminary observation, he would, for the sake of regularity, conclude with a motion. He wished to draw the immediate and serious attention of the noble viscount and of the house to the information which had just arrived from China. (Hear, hear.) The case was this:—The Chinese Government had determined at last to put an end to the trade in opium, and with that view had despatched a Commissioner to Canton, with full powers to act in that behalf. On his arrival he intimated to the British merchants that the Chinese Government did not insist upon the punishment of those who had theretofore been engaged in that trade, but desired that for the future the trade should entirely cease.

Lord BROUGHAM.—The trade in opium?

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Yes; that the trade in opium should entirely cease. The commissioner required from all the British merchants an engagement that they would not have anything further to do with that trade, and he also required the immediate delivery to the Chinese Government of all opium in the possession of the British merchants in the waters of China. This demand was sought to be enforced by a cordon round the British factory, and thus preventing the introduction of provisions. The British superintendent came from Macao to Canton, but he was put in the same peril as the British merchants, and his arrival made no alteration in the condition of affairs: on the contrary, the blockade was kept more strictly enforced and at length Captain Elliot, the Superintendent, imagined himself justified in requesting all the British merchants to deliver to him all the opium in their possession, for delivery by him to the Chinese Government, he undertaking on behalf of the British Government that the merchants should be indemnified. The quantity of opium delivered up amounted to more than 20,000 chests, and he understood the value was estimated at more than 2,000,000 sterling. (Hear, hear.) It would be matter for the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government, when they were acquainted with all the circumstances of this case, how far they sanctioned the proceeding on the part of Captain Elliot. Until the case was fully before the house and the public, it would be improper to form any opinion upon it; but he must state, as a general principle, that any person in a civil situation, called upon to perform civil duties, was under as solemn an obligation to disregard every feeling as to his personal safety as any individual in the military service. But in what condition was the country practically placed by what had occurred? Whatever might be the conduct of Her Majesty's Government—whatever might be their ultimate decision as to any negotiation or intervention for compensation for their losses from the Chinese Government—it was impossible not to come to this conclusion—that the trade in opium was practically at an end. Now, the revenue of India derived more than 1,000,000, he believed 1,200,000, sterling per annum from the monopoly of that trade, and he apprehended that 800,000, of that was derived from the export of opium to China; indeed,



that trade formed at least one-half the entire exports to China, and therefore the cessation of that trade would have the effect of reducing the imports of tea, and consequently of making that article much dearer, for its importation would be reduced, and by the reduction lead to great additional cost. He was not surprised at the desire of the Chinese to put an end to this trade, which tended to destroy the health and morals of their people, and he knew not what answer could be given to the somewhat lengthy but very able proclamation of the Chinese commissioners. Under all these circumstances, he desired to ask the noble viscount whether he would at once lay on the table the despatch of the British superintendent? For the sake of regularity, he (Lord Ellenborough) would move that it be laid before the house.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, that no such despatch had been received by the Government; in short, Her Majesty's Government had received no account whatever of the facts stated by the noble baron. He, therefore, should not make any observation on the matter until he was in possession of full information as to what really had taken place.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, he took his information from the accounts in the public journals, copied from the Canton newspapers, and he apprehended there could be no doubt of the circumstances he had stated.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir:—Many months have now rolled on since I last had the pleasure of addressing you, and in the interim, events of great magnitude have taken place, worthy by their importance of being carried down "to the last syllable of recorded time." I have not been an idle or lukewarm spectator of these events, on the contrary, few people have perhaps viewed them with more attention, or taken a deeper interest in them, but sundry reasons forbade my utterance. Of these I may specify, my high respect for the personal character of the Chief Superintendent; my sympathy for him, seeing the exquisitely painful situation that circumstances compelled him to occupy; a wish not to set the community by the ears, thus betraying our intestine strifes and divisions to the enemy; and a strong dislike to annoy and embarrass a man by means of newspaper attacks, already chin-deep in "a sea of trouble," with quite enough to occupy all his time and attention. But the British Trade with China having now been brought officially to a close, these reasons weigh with me no longer, and it is my present intention to take a cool, clear, and dispassionate survey of the Superintendent's public conduct and correspondence (in so far at least as the latter is known to the public) from the day the High Commissioner arrived till the present when the ports of China are declared shut to the British flag for ever, nothing extenuating, nor setting down ought in malice. As proof of the perfect correctness of my intentions, I may state that the writer of these letters is well known to Capt. Elliot, and should any mis-statement of facts, unfortunately find their way into these pages, that gentleman merely requires to point them out, and they will be instantly either amended or withdrawn.

Perhaps since the days of father Adam, no man was ever placed in a more singular, a more embarrassing situation than Capt. Elliot. Called by an ignorant ministry to fill the post of Chief Superintendent here, he was commanded to open a communication with the Canton authorities, and yet do it in such a way as not to compromise the dignity of his country, while at the very moment the meanest mandarin of China claimed for his Emperor from England that homage due from an inferior to his feudal superior—he was commanded to impress the Chinese with high notions of the power, honor, glory and integrity of the British government, at the very moment that the said government was meanly siding and abetting a prodigious contraband Trade, which was nearly turning this vast Empire upside down; and he was to endeavor to gain the love and confidence of the Chinese authorities, while the English and their opium were the object of their curses, day, noon, and night! To steer clear of these impending difficulties was certainly no easy task. His path reminds me strongly of that of the chariot of the Sun, which Father Phœbus, when trying to dissuade his wayward son Phaëton, thus beautifully describes.

"Ardua prima via est: et qua viæ manes recentes  
Exultant equi: medio est altissima colos;  
Unde mare et terras ipsi mihi sepe videre  
Fit timor, et pavida trepidat formidine pectus.  
Ultima prona via est: et eget moderamine certo.  
Tunc etiam, quæ me subjectis excipit undis,  
Ne ferar in præceps, Tetysq. solet ipsa vereri.  
Adde, quod æquæ rapitur vertigine cælum;  
Sideraque alta trahit, celerique volumine torquet."

I make these preliminary observations, not by any means intending thereby to justify all Capt. Elliot's measures, but that, on the other hand, when compelled to condemn him, the difficulty of his position may always be borne in mind, and used as a *set-off* against that quantum of censure which, in an impartial review of his public conduct, we may feel ourselves compelled to award him. It is a trite observation, that tho' man cannot control the current of human events, he may nevertheless by the exercise of common prudence, so trim and steer his bark as to keep her free of many of those rocks and quicksands with which that current abounds. It is upon this head that when coming to be weighed, we fear, Capt. Elliot may be found wanting,—but let us not prejudice the question.

I must in the first place totally dissent from that gentleman in the view he takes of the *modus* of corresponding with the Chinese authorities. Instead of endeavoring to keep as quiet as possible, and act merely on the defensive, which, bearing in mind the exceedingly delicate posture of our country as relates to the active encouragement she has given the opium trade, I maintain was his true policy; we find the Superintendent upon all occasions most anxiously bringing himself to the notice of the authorities as a personage specially appointed to control his countrymen, and actually thrusting his correspondence upon them to their unspeakable annoyance. This so far from gaining him the respect and esteem of the authorities, has induced them to class him among the *trize* *see che pooy* or business breeders (anglice—people who make a mighty fuss about nothing) who are continually *ping tee hing* po raising billows when the sea is quiet, a class of persons whom the Chinese object to as strongly, as the Captain of a ship would do to a crew of seafarers. As proof of this I may merely refer to the case of the Argyle's crew, the old rotten hospital ship, the formal hauling down of the British flag, on the 1st day of December 1837, the firing upon the Bombay Opium smuggler, the strangling of a man in front of the factories, &c. &c. &c., any of which events we thought at the time could surely never be allowed to pass over at less than a seven year's war, and now, where are they? We may have forgotten them, our government may have overlooked them with the contempt they merit, but all these "untoward events" still live in the Chinese records, and they only "hide their time" to be adduced at some future day, as proof, how that all the threats and big words of the foreigners vanish into thin air before a trifling display of Celestial firmness and composure. But the evil does not end here. By the Superintendent's *furore scribendi* he has committed several very gross mistakes and been compelled (as we shall have occasion to show hereafter) to eat in his own words more than once. The Chinese are too sharp-witted a people to neglect to profit by similar blunders. When a man talks big and afterwards signs small again, or when he makes threats which he either formally withdraws or has not the power to execute, they express this in their pithy language by *too show shay mee*, and the idea is that of a man who comes in with a face like a tiger rampant, and who goes out small as the wambling of a snake's tail. The Chinese view a person of this description in the very same light as we ourselves view him, and it is needless to say as *fear of respect* for such a character is just about the last sentiment which would enter into their imaginations concerning him. I very much fear that some of these mistakes have tended greatly to *cost* on the Chinese authorities to some of their later acts of violence and aggression. The Chinese are a people who seldom (i. e. heretofore) commit positive acts of violence towards foreigners. Their system always was that which has been put in force in England itself lately in reference to the collecting of tithes, and is very happily denominated *passive resistance*. Now acting on the old Roman maxim "*tu es ab hoste doceri*," Capt. Elliot might not have been above taking a lesson from the Chinese in this respect, he might have squatted on his hams like a bear at bay, he might have left the authorities to involve themselves in their own toils, he should have allowed them to exhaust all their eloquence in edicts, proclamations, theses and exhortations, while his replies (if he gave any at all) should have been brief, costive, and wrung from him by dribblets. But on the other hand he said and wrote far too much, he has "dash'd his proud foam like a wave on the rock," and in conclusion, tho' he conducted his negotiations according to the rules of the most "cute European diplomacy, yet "his coronat opus," there sits his antagonist triumphant, and here droops the British flag, sentenced no longer to wave in these seas!

We read in the "old books" that when the famous Pythagoras kept a school in the groves of Crotona, the first course of study which the sage proposed to his disciples was the study of silence, and to perfect them in that important branch, he permitted them to give attention to nothing else for the long period of five years. An excellent moral is conveyed in the plan thus recommended by the philosopher. In these words "the study of silence" are included the art, secret, mystery, of keeping one's own counsel, of holding one's own tongue, and the student is thus strongly advised never to *speak or write too much*. How many a time and oft, whilst watching the progress of passing events—have we wished

that our superintendent too had studied at Crotona, or, more elegantly to express ourselves, that he had served the full term of probation before the shrine of Tacita!

While upon the subject of his correspondence, there is another circumstance yet connected with it, that I cannot consent to pass by without the strongest deprecation. What I allude to is—the mantle of mysterious secrecy with which he has endeavored to envelope his correspondence with the Chinese government. This is a subject which I lament so deeply that my pen must pardon me if in the indignation which this feature never fails to arouse within me, I give vent too freely to the feelings of my heart. "But the Foreign Office! the Foreign Office Sir!" exclaim some, the rules of "the Foreign Office are exceedingly strict! Captain Elliot could not possibly—"

Friend! Romans! Countrymen! lend me your ears! and I will show you in a few words that the Foreign Office has really very little to do with the matter.

1st. You have merely to refer to his declaration of 5th January 1839 when most condescendingly he favored us with some garbled extracts of his correspondence in re the River (Opium) Trade, he therein used words to the effect, that he would from time to time furnish us with such parts or portions of his correspondence as he judged fitting for us to know, thus making no reference whatever to the Foreign Office, and using language which would lead any man to infer that *he himself alone* was the person best qualified to decide how much or how little political information was suited to our infantine powers of digestion.

2ndly. When the High Commissioner was good enough to publish in the most amusing way possible his half of the correspondence, Capt. Elliot, in order to prevent such an odd document going before the public, found himself compelled to contribute his *quota* of the correspondence, likewise, without asking permission from the Foreign Office—(of which more anon.)

3rdly. When a garbled translation of a document relating to the corpse of a Sailor having been found at Hongkong was being hawked about Macao, and men's minds were impressed with the idea that it was an *ugly* piece of business—the original document came forth, tho' slowly and ungraciously, to acquaint people how the *real facts of the case stood* (mind me this is just what I assert we have a right to know at all times) and I am yet to learn that he asked and obtained permission from the Foreign Office to make public any thing of the kind.

4thly. Should however these proofs be deemed insufficient, I beg the gentle reader to accompany me in canvassing the question, "what is the nature of Capt. Elliot's correspondence with the Chinese authorities?" No doubt many good people at a distance imagine Capt. Elliot cloaked with a Chinese secretary of state or other personage of the most exalted dignity; that a map and pair of compasses are put upon the table, that Captain Elliot thus addresses the mandarin: "If you'll not object to our occupying the country A, we'll allow you to do what you like with the country B;" to which the mandarin growls in reply, "Why, if you'll help us with '10,000' red bristles to drub C, most heartily, my dear fellow you shall have 50,000" black heads "to play the very d—with D," and that between the two they form some most deep-laid schemes, and their bosoms actually distend with *secrets of tremendous* political importance. If the good folks afar off dream that state secrets of this kind are carried on between their representative and the Chinese officials, then right it is they should be well bottled and reserved as a *bonne bouche* for the Foreign Office. But let me assure my readers that the very reverse of all this is the case. It is one of the fundamental laws of the Chinese Empire that no correspondence of this kind be held with foreigners, still further, the mandarin who should dare to cultivate any intimacy with a foreign officer, would, by the law of the land, be considered guilty of High Treason. The question we then urge again, "what is the nature of Capt. Elliot's correspondence with the Chinese authorities?" On one part it is merely begging for favors, or petitioning for redress of grievances:—on the other hand, it is the granting or refusing such favors, the redressing of or the explaining away of such grievances, the communicating of certain commands, that they be known to, and obeyed by, ALL. I repeat that it is quite impossible that any other kind of correspondence can exist! *Secrecy or mystery* is the last thing in this world intended on the part of the Chinese government in respect to their communications with foreigners. When H. M. Commission was in abeyance at Macao, many of these documents passed thro' the hands of the writer of these pages, and never yet did he see one which did not conclude with "take this, and show it to every one of your honorable nation" or "let this be handed to every foreigner that all may know accordingly" or other words to such effect. Why, so very anxious were the officers of the Chinese government that their papers should be known of all men, that they used commonly to send copies to most of the influential people, still begging the same favor, that they might have the most public circulation, and if deemed of sufficient importance, they were printed in large characters and stuck up in the vicinity of our Hong, where they were sure to attract the gaze of the passer-by. Now, what we complain of is this, that Capt. Elliot has intercepted



this correspondence, by requesting the officers of government to address their communications in so far as they respect the English nation, to him alone. In this he has partially succeeded, and some papers supposed to contain matter of importance, are certainly, for a time at least, hid to the eyes of his countrymen. But if hid to our vulgar eyes, they are not concealed from the gaze of the Americans and others. The reasons by which the Hong merchants justify the showing of these documents to the Americans and others seem sensible enough too, and I cannot complain of their being unjust. They say that "these documents certainly interest the English more directly, yet they also interest all other foreigners by implication; that a ray make a haze of bonfire on his own premises, but he must take care while so doing that he do not consume his neighbours." B. C. E. D's hayricks:—he may dig about the foundation of his own building, but he and the Hong merchants being landlords of the whole fabric, are bound to give notice to those who occupy the adjacent tenements, lest in their chopping and changes you not only bring your own house down about your ears, but also involve your neighbour in one common ruin. Therefore, while we may consent to bandage the eyes of the English as you say you alone are responsible for them, we find ourselves in common justice bound to communicate all to the other parties, over whom you confess you can exercise no control. This reasoning of the Hong merchants I repeat seems to me perfectly reasonable and correct, and it will at once show the impartial reader the manifest disadvantage of our position. While the Americans and other foreigners contribute not one farthing for protection, they are admitted gratis to witness the celebration of these Anglo-sinican mysteries: we who pay so many thousands a year for the expenses of H. M. Commission, are accounted mere "profanum vulgus," and unceremoniously thrust outside. Or if my readers would prefer a theological simile—while the Americans and others in the true independent spirit of protestantism, do each and every in his own person partake of this political communion, we, going back to the days of Mother Rome, tamely make a surrender of our understandings, and looking up with the eye of faith imbibe the virtue of the mystic elements, only as these pass thro' the alambic of our consular High Priest. Now I hereby lift up my voice, and solemnly protest against such a procedure. I protest against it as a British commoner, for I consider the making of a secret where no secret is intended, to be totally opposed to the free, liberal, and open character of our National Institutions; I protest against it as a British merchant, for in point of valuable political and commercial information, it throws me far behind my rival merchants of other nations, and I protest against it as a free-born man, for where certain intelligence is intended for my guidance, and a third party steps in and intercepts it, I look upon it as defrauding me of that which I conscientiously believe to be my due. What a bitter satire did the Commissioner perpetrate upon the superintendent, when by publishing his half of the correspondence, he thus drew from Capt. Elliot the questions that dove-tailed into his replies! Here on the one hand was the minister of a Despot, acting for a country where the liberty of the press is unknown, who yet, uncalled for, lays his papers open to the public gaze; here on the other hand was the representative of a nation, where a FREE PRESS is acknowledged to be the palladium of her rights and liberties, and who yet feels anxious to cover the truth with the mantle of secrecy! The whole affair will remind the classical reader, of Virgil's celebrated charade, every line of which began, Sic vos non vobis.

and the remainder required to be filled up in order to make sense of it:—or we may make a more homely comparison, namely that of a man who has already clean-shaved one half of his face, while the other half is still in the shade, he is of necessity required to finish the operation in order not to appear positively ridiculous. But the subject is too serious a one for joking:—other difficulties may be smoothed down, and mistakes may be pardoned, but upon this head I declare *le combat à l'entrance*, "war to the knife" with the superintendent. So much indeed did I take the matter to heart, that many times I felt an inclination to address the Commissioner in somewhat like the following terms:—

"Sir, many documents have passed between you and the English Superintendent which he insists on regarding in the light of state secrets, and knowing as I do by the genius of the Chinese Constitution, that Your Excellency cannot possibly have transmitted them to the superintendent for that purpose, but merely to communicate the same to the bulk of his countrymen whom they deeply interest—if Y. B. will graciously command the Hong merchants to furnish me with certified copies, I hereby pledge myself that they shall be forthwith published for the information of all."

I solemnly repeat that but for my high respect for the superintendent (apart from his political functions), but for a wish not to embarrass him, and but for the dislike I felt to betray the dissensions in our camp to the enemy, so help me God as I should have done it! Talk not about the Foreign Office! I boldly assert that if the Foreign office has given such instructions, the real circumstances of the case cannot by any possibility have

been fairly laid before them! but to our tale.—

Lin Taisien, the High Commissioner, or Kin chue or Yamehne, arrived here on the 10th March, and on 18th of the same month issued ——— but I find that my introduction has already trespassed too much on your columns, so I must reserve the rest for another occasion.

I am  
Dear Sir,  
very truly yours,  
BRITANNICUS.

Tongkoo, 12th December, 1839.

## CANTON PRESS.

### Macao, 21st Dec. 1839.

By the arrival of the *Eliza Stewart* from London 2d August, we learn that the news of the imprisonment of foreigners in Canton, and the subsequent delivery of 20,283 chests of Opium had been received there on the 30th July, and that it had caused the greatest excitement. At the time of the *Eliza Stewart's* sailing, the East India Company alone had received their despatches of 7th April from Canton; no private advices of any kind had then reached, nor was the Government then in possession of Capt. Elliot's despatches forwarded from here for the Good Success. The desire to obtain particulars of the extraordinary events here was of course very great among all classes, and in the House of Lords as well as of the Commons ministers were asked whether they had received any particulars concerning the *Outrage* perpetrated by the Chinese Government upon British Subjects and property, to which Ministers replied that they had not received any despatches from Capt. Elliot. Unfortunately these despatches are not likely soon to come to hand, as we believe that they were forwarded from Asten by the *Ariel*, and will not therefore reach London before the beginning or even middle of October. Meanwhile however Mr. Waghorn's mail containing the private correspondence from Bombay and China with full particulars of occurrences here were likely to arrive in England a very few days after the *Eliza Stewart* left. These accounts from China had necessarily not only created the greatest excitement among those immediately concerned, but had fixed the public attention in general, and aided in affecting commercial affairs unfavorably, which are represented as not so flourishing as may be wished, the Bank having raised her Discount to 6 per cent, and being, it was said to much pushed for money as to have obtained a loan of two or four millions sterling from the French bank; the accounts of money matters from the United States were besides by no means satisfactory. The China, news had raised the price of tea about 20 per cent, though this may as yet be considered altogether nominal, no holder being willing to sell—it is probable that prices will rise still more since for two months to come no later news than what they then had, would reach England, and thus the liveliest apprehension for the fate of the Chinese trade be kept alive.

By the *Asia* from Calcutta, who spoke the *Thames* from the same port in the Palawan passage, we learn that the latter vessel had the August overland mail bringing dates to the 12th, on board; one newspaper only has as yet as far as we can learn reached Tongkoo, nor has it been our good fortune to obtain a sight of it. The latest papers we have seen, brought by the *Eliza Stewart* are to the 27th July\* but contain little news of general interest, except that the riots in Birmingham were not yet quelled, and that several houses there had been burnt by the mob, and others gutted. Many and angry have been the discussions in parliament on this subjects, and minister have been accused of supineness, and a leaving even towards Chartism, they having appointed several magistrates in Birmingham known to favor that faction. August news indeed relate that Lord Melbourne had again tendered his resignation, which was not however accepted by the Queen. We notice that Mr. Powlett Thomson, has been appointed Governor General of the Canadas, Mr. Spring Rice is to be raised to the Peerage, and Sir John C. Hobhouse is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. The foreign news are of little importance: In Spain the Christiano General O'Donnell had with fourteen thousand men obtained a victory over 11 battalions of Carlistas which were besieging Lucena and thereby relieved the garrison of that place.

\* See first page.

The ringleaders of the late riots in Paris, though some of them were sentenced to death, have been reprieved, and the two most conspicuous, Barbes and another, have been sentenced to the galleys for life, and others to imprisonment more or less long. Serious disturbances have broken out in Hanover, caused by the removal, by the King, of the chief magistrate of the town; the military were called out to restore order and several people were killed and wounded. It is reported that the present Government of the Porte is more pacifically inclined than the late Sultan Mahmoud, and it was expected that the war with Egypt would soon be at an end. The funds had declined a little, being quoted at 91½ to 92.

After writing the above we learn that the *Thomas Perkins*, Amer. from Calcutta has arrived here, and brings papers with the news of the overland mail to the 12th August. *The Druid*, of 46 guns, had sailed from England for Sydney and China. We have not yet seen the papers.

It was said some days since that none of the vessels that have lately entered the Hoogh were permitted to be secured by the Hong merchants; this report is, we now learn, without foundation, and it is said that the Commissioner has given orders that all the ships now in the river with goods of British origin on board should be secured; this is a proof, if any such were wanted, that in spite of the edict closing the port for ever, the Chinese are perfectly aware of the value of the British trade, nor can we believe the Commissioner sincere in his declaration of excluding the British Commerce, for it is said that at an examination in Canton of Capt. Greig, (late master of the *Sunda* wrecked at Hainan) he was told by the Mandarins that it was expected of him to go and persuade his countrymen at Tongkoo to enter the river with their ships. Capt. Greig and his fellow sufferers have not yet reached Macao, though we hear of their having left Canton. The remainder of the crew of the *Cassado*, also wrecked on Hainan, have all reached Macao with the exception of one who died of fever after leaving Canton.

After writing the above, we learn that the two linguists Atung and Young Acheen have arrived at Tongkoo bringing with them Capt. Greig, and the survivors of the *Sunda*, along with three lascars who had been seized while ashore watering at Hongkong. Capt. Greig and the others were very kindly treated by the Chinese. They were taken inside the city before leaving, and admitted to an audience of the High Commissioner, Viceroy, Fooyuen, Judge, Treasurer, and other great officers of the Province, and were sent away with presents of provisions. The visit of the *Psyche* in search of them, had, it seems, come to the ears of the Commissioner, who questioned them whether they had met Mr. Thom on the shores of Hainan. The following account contains a few more particulars of the audience of the shipwrecked mariners:

Captain Greig with the unfortunate crew of the *Sunda* was called on the 16th instant into the city to be examined before the Commissioner, who has returned to Canton. He dwelt very little upon the circumstances of the shipwreck, but expatiated upon the opium question, and declared his determination to put it down at all hazards. Thielwall's pamphlet was handed to a cabin boy to read it; and as the lad read with great fluency, Lin was much delighted. The second letter addressed to the Queen of England was also produced in a garbled translation of the Commissioner's own people; and Dr. Hill was requested to correct some of the errors. It is in the usual high flown style of the celestials, and enlarges very much upon the evils occasioned by the drug. The English, Lin remarked, could again return to Canton, if they would engage in the lawful trade. The sailors were then treated upon roast pig and other good things, and made a very hearty meal. On the whole they have been well treated throughout their journey to Canton and have not the slightest reason to complain. The whole interview passed off in very good humour on both sides. The Commissioner laughed at the idle reports so industriously spread of his illness, whilst he is in the enjoyment of full health. We record this shew of kindness towards our unfortunate countrymen, as a redeeming trait in Lin's character.

We just learn that an affidavit will be in future required from all Captains of ships arriving at Whampoa, that they have not laden any part of



their cargoes at Tungkoo or any other part of the coasts of China. We imagine that this new "bond" will be cheerfully submitted to without much affecting the trade.

The Imperial Commissioner has left the Bogue, and reached Canton on the 12th, and has since again set out to visit other parts of the Province. There are rumours of another High Commissioner having been appointed to succeed him, said by some to be the Tartar General Ah, and by others, and this we think more likely, Hwang tso tze, who some time since memorialized the Emperor in favor of capital punishment on opium smokers, is named as this successor of Lin.

H. M. ships *Folage* and *Hincinth* anchored in the roads on Wednesday last. We understand that they have paid a second visit to the Bogue, and we hear it was intended to deliver a chop, but H. M. Cutter when coming near the Forts was fired at; we suppose the note was, in consequence, not delivered. We hear, just now, no more of threats to expel the few English here, but we have observed a good deal of movement among mandarins for a day or two past, an Inspector (Taou tse) being daily expected, and great preparations are made to receive him. The object of his visit we have not learnt, but he is under orders from the Commissioner.

We have but little space to notice the letter from *Britannicus* except to recommend it to the attention of our readers, and to assure our correspondent that we learn from him with much pleasure that he intends favouring us with a series of letters on the occurrences of the past year and the official measures taken by the superintendent to protect British interests. The subject is one of great importance and will we doubt not meet with able treatment from the pen of *Britannicus*.

Two Parsees who had gone to Canton to dispose of some valuable consignments have been ordered to leave again immediately, in consequence of which they were obliged to dispose of their effects, invoiced we are told at about \$150,000 for not much more than half that sum, the purchasers taking advantage of their helpless situation.

The Spanish Brig *Bilbaino*.—For the sake of our distant readers we shall give a succinct account of the affairs regarding this vessel. She was a regular trader between this and Manila, and had performed so many voyages, that the local Customhouse officers were well acquainted with her appearance. A few hours before she was burnt, on official pilot came on board of one of the English vessels, we believe the Colonel Burney, which was at a short distance from her at an anchor, and told the Captain, that the Mandarins were going to burn her, if she did not immediately get under weigh. It is therefore very apparent, that the deed was done intentionally and not by mere mistake. The two English ships sailed away and the *Bilbaino* remained. Very early in the morning she was boarded, plundered and burnt, whilst the crew shewed not the least resistance, but seeing so many men with arms in their hands, leaped over board. Only three, of the crew, as it is supposed, were drowned, at least they were never afterwards found, the others were set on shore or sent adrift in a boat without oars and rudder, but by some means or other all of them reached Macao in safety. Only two, the mate, a Spaniard, and a seaman, a native of Manila, were taken and sent prisoners to Canton. Repeated representations being immediately made to the local Chinese authorities complaining of the outrage, it seemed that no notice reached the Commissioner officially, though we certainly believe that copies of these papers were forwarded to the great man. The answer was that the craft burnt was the English vessel *Virginia* which had several months before left this for Calcutta. This last was again and again stated to the Keen min foo, even verbally, but he excused himself that the burning having been ordered directly by the Governor, he could not interfere in this matter.

This true, for Hwang the infamous naval Mandarin had done it in the Commissioner's name, and was richly rewarded for this deed of darkness. By some means or other a full official statement was finally put into the Commissioner's hand and he sent back a furious edict in return, threatening the applicant with seizure and a legal trial, for daring to assert that she was a Spanish vessel. Upon this the consignee addressed a circumstantial petition describing all the circumstances with great

minuteness, amounting almost to mathematical demonstration, and adding likewise the testimonials and certificates of the foreign authorities, Portuguese, English, Dutch and American, given under the hand and seal of the respective parties, and going all to prove that the vessel burnt was Spanish. This was not yet sufficient, but an English gentleman, well known to the Commissioner, and conversant with the Chinese language, went to Yu, Lin's deputy then at Macao, and explained to him in the most distinct manner possible, whilst adducing conclusive proofs, that the *Bilbaino* was Spanish property. As this civilian is constantly near Lin, and his counsellor, it could not be otherwise expected, but that he would give a full account of the matter in his conversation with him. The same individual also explained the subject to the Hongmerchants, so that no misunderstanding could exist. Some time elapsed before the papers reached the Commissioner; he read them over and then referred to his previous answer, declaring all the documents fabrications full of falsehood and contradiction and quoting the reports from his various officers in confirmation of the opinion, that the brig which was destroyed was the English *Virginia*. After such glaring proofs of a determined adherence to falsehood, we were of course prepared not to look for redress, but still we considered the tyrant incapable of one of the worst acts of cold blooded legal murder of which we have ever heard. After all the evidence produced, after the most solemn protestation, after the most conclusive proofs, after the spontaneous offer of the above British gentleman to go up himself to the Bogue in order to explain the whole satisfactorily, the Commissioner had the innocent Spaniard tortured and then executed, in conformity to the new law. We shudder whilst writing this, it is a horrible deed, against which all that bears the name of foreigner ought most earnestly to protest. Here is a man whom all declare innocent, in defiance of the most explicit information, and against the better knowledge of Lin himself, sentenced to death for no crime, because a ruffian chooses to burn the vessel where he is, to put his life in jeopardy and finally to declare that he was an opium smuggler. We scarcely can believe that it is true, and would delight if even the official report that arrived here could be contradicted, for this is fiendish atrocity. We also understand that a poor lascar has suffered death. It is high time that the western governments should awaken from their total apathy, for if they silently consent to see their respective subjects slaughtered indiscriminately at the pleasure of any mandarin, let them declare that they will not and cannot protect their subjects in China. True, it is only the first instance, but it is a fearful precedent, according to which any innocent man may be seized and decapitated after having been privately reduced by torture and starvation. Had Lin been able to sacrifice more individuals to his rage, he would certainly have done so; but thanks to the powerless state of the Chinese navy and the fears of the soldiers to lose their lives in any attempt of taking foreigners, and not to the forbearance of the rulers.—If foreigners are treated thus, what must the poor natives suffer.

There is like wise a rumour, that two other British subjects, who they are we cannot find out, have been put on trial. They deny their being Englishmen.

The former Hee tse or commandant of Canton, has finally been brought before the Commissioner, and as there exists abundant proof of his having received large bribes for permitting smuggling, it is expected that he will die by the hand of the executioner.

The natives generally believe, that Commissioner Lin will leave within a few days for the Capital. All hearts beat with joy at such a happy event. It is however not yet known, who is the fortunate individual who comes to relieve him. If he were the Emperor himself we should pity him. Another Governor is likely to arrive within the space of this month.

From the Peking Gazette.

When the salt revenue from this Province had nearly reached the capital, some robbers rose unexpectedly and took possession of the whole. What must be the state of the country when such things can take place within less than a day's journey from Peking! The indefatigable Ke shen has immediately degraded all the officers of the particular district, where this robbery occurred, but regrets that he is unable to seize the villains.

A censor complains, that the cases of theft which are brought before the tribunals of the Capital are so numerous as to exceed all belief. The houses of several officers are full of stolen goods. Robbery has become quite fashionable, whilst the police has in many instances shewn utter indifference. The requested reports upon the subject shew, that there exist no longer any security of property in the court of the Celestial dynasty.

Even to the very mountains of the inaccessible Kwei choo, the hateful vice of opium smoking has penetrated. A secretary was lately seized and as several tael of opium were found upon him, he confessed that he had smoked the drug in order to recover from a dissent. The Lieutenant Governor however viewed the matter in a different light, and has sentenced him to receive 100 blows and to be transported to Ele, which has been confirmed by the Emperor.

A number of the sons of soldiers and their parents in the metropolis of Keangse province, headed by a captain, went to an official clerk and procured a warrant to seize some people that were accused of dealing in opium. After having committed many violent acts, they were finally seized and brought before the civil magistrate. It then appeared, that they had leagued together with the clerk, and having before had some opium stowed away in a house, had gone there with the warrant to implicate the innocent. It was also ascertained that some amongst them had recently dealt in the drug. They have been degraded in consequence.

Ke shen found out that an officer shewed great neglect in doing his duty on the plea of sickness, and on nearer inquiry discovered, that he was enabled by opium smoking. Though he had abstained from it since the imperial ordinance, he was still dismissed from office as unfit for any situation of trust.

Wangyusze, a very celebrated and able memorialist, complains to the Emperor, that the soldiers and police runners supply the people that are imprisoned smoking opium in the capital, about 110 in number, with the drug at a very high price. He thinks that if the very executors of the law deal in this pernicious commodity for the sake of making money, there is no probability of ridding the country from the evil and do any thing effectually towards the suppression of vice.

In a great number of districts the revenue has fallen short, and though the officers have been degraded, for being unable to make up the deficit, there is not the slightest hope of ever collecting the money because the people have nothing where withal to discharge the arrears.

A censor of Keangnan draws a shocking picture of the deplorable state of a great number of people, who are overflooded of the law. They have largely engaged in law suits, and the local magistrates have shewn an unworthy alacrity to fleece them. Being thus impoverished after having paid all they were worth, they have become dissatisfied with their rulers. He throws the whole guilt upon the guardians of the law who encourage litigations, instead of suppressing them, that they may fill their pockets.

H. M. has finally allowed that 150,000 taels may be drawn upon the provincial treasury of Keangnan, in order to repair the dykes of the Yellon river, but recommends the utmost economy. Lin will come in right time to contribute his share. We do not know whether it is true that he has amassed large sums of money at Canton, though his accuser has reported thus to the Emperor, whilst he is here generally believed to be a man that cares little about worldly gear.

The maritime provinces of China have a very dense population. All foreign residents have been able to form some idea of the number of inhabitants that this Province contains from beholding the teeming multitude in and round Canton. Farther to the east the population is still greater. Fokeen, especially the South Western parts, exceeds Kwangtung by far, the most barren spots that lie neglected here are there inhabited. Chekeang according to the census is the most thickly peopled province in the empire, and if the statistics speak true there is not one spot on the wide globe where so many human beings are congregated together in such a small territory. The great delta between the Yellow and Yang tze keang rivers contain myriads of flowery people, they are there as numerous as ants. In Shantung the population is less, but still more considerable than in Kwangtung, whilst Che li main-



take many millions upon an arid soil. Since Leau tung has been colonized by the adjacent provinces, there are scarcely fewer occupants of the soil there, than in the mother country from whence they came. The only dreary waste is Kiria, an extensive region without harbours or trade, and under a climate as rigorous as that of Canada. By dint of industry all these beings by some means or other get a livelihood, and if they cannot do so, they starve almost without murmuring. The division of property, though parcelled out into very minute shares, answers on the whole very well, but still leaves myriads without a portion. These men must live by their wits and get on as well as they can. Hence we find in all large cities and in general in the best inhabited districts thousands who are completely thrown upon society, not merely as useless drones but frequently as dangerous characters. Indifferent about life, which they have no means to support and not over nice in the grammatical distinction between meum and tuum, they prey upon the industrious. One may see numbers of them in Canton, but they are a far more troublesome race in the East of this province. In Shantung they often dare to bid defiance to government, and have even during this year disquieted the court in the environs of Peking. However in peaceful times matters can be kept going on. Paltry insurrections and occasional resistance on the part of these knights of fortune are either compromised or put down with a strong hand. The grand principle whereby all the local authorities are guided, is to keep the peace at all hazards, to overlook as much as is consistent, and to soothe these vagabonds. They traverse the country, settle in hovels, live like gypsies and are always ready to do any mischief that may come in their way.

The matter however changes entirely when the country becomes disturbed, and the attention of Government is directed to other objects. So soon as the soldiers are engaged in distant expeditions or collected in camps, they immediately assemble in bands and no longer scruple to attack the peaceful inhabitants in open daylight. Soon they are joined by the worthless characters from amongst the people, they grow bold an account of their numbers, and bid defiance to all law. From them have arisen that host of pirates and robbers who have from time to time infested the country, and were the cause of the overthrow of the last dynasty. They have therefore exercised a paramount influence upon the destinies of the Empire, and more than once a leader amongst them has ascended the throne. From them sprung the celebrated founder of the Han dynasty, Lew pang, and Hung woo the grand sire of the Ming, one of the greatest princes that ever sat on the throne. Even in recent times they have repeatedly suewn themselves very hostile to all order and Government; and two years ago they boldly threatened the Canton Government, but were by some means or other appeased. The whole transaction remains in the dark, but there were papers stuck up in the provincial city and other places, promising a very high reward to any one who would, dead or alive, deliver the ringleaders.

A far more dangerous association is the Triad society. For many years past the government has taken little notice of the fraternity, but still they are in all their vigor and rather on the increase. In Canton alone they amount to about 30,000 and have by no means been indifferent spectators to the late events. There are few people of the higher class amongst them, but all the unruly and daring characters join this society. Though their object, according to their own account, is merely patriotic the expulsion of Barbarians from the throne of China, yet they are a desperate horde. No laws but those of self interest guide their conduct, they are the most inveterate enemies of the existing order, something like the chartists, and have enlisted amongst their numbers soldiers and police runners. We can form no idea of their wide spread ramifications and the machinations that are constantly at work. There is something extraordinary in their union and steadfastness of purpose, the faithfulness with which they keep their vows, and the implicit obedience they yield to their superiors, whom they themselves have chosen. It is on this account that the mandarins do not like to meddle with them, they rather overlook their misdeeds, than make them their enemies by a severe execution of the law. Even their nightly orgies are winked at, the most eminent amongst them wear openly a badge which is well known to the officers; they court inquiry, that their formidable numbers may be known and the terror of their name become general. Though some are

most depraved characters, habitual gamblers, and sharper, yet none are allowed to suffer want, the club pays all, and when its resources are exhausted, the members prey upon the peaceful citizens and extort money in various ways.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—A few days ago Chung, a native gentleman of Macao was beheaded by orders of the Commissioner. We give the whole detail of this affair, in order to enable the reader to form an opinion of the manner in which the new law operates. The father of Chung is a literary graduate, his younger son was engaged in the opium traffic, and some months ago on the east coast, when he bought sixteen chests from one of the ships. Being however obliged to abscond, his brother, who for a considerable time received no tidings from him, became anxious about his welfare, and set out upon an exploring expedition. Before he however went to the west coast, he first visited one of the foreign vessels with which his brother had had connexion, to make further inquiries about him. A mandarin junk was anchored at a distance, and commanded by the infamous Hwang chung, the same who burnt the Bilbaino. He had a spyglass with him and descriing the boat, he immediately seized Chung and the crew and delivered them over to the magistrate of Sin ning. Chung, however, like a clever fellow, compounded the matter with the civilian for 400 dollars, who to oblige him wrote up to the commissioner, that the said Chung who had been caught was an excellent man, and had been on a voyage to visit a sick friend, when he was unhappily seized on suspicion of carrying supplies to the smugglers. Upon this Hwang chung demanded 500 dollars to buy his own cooperation, in order to give him a fair character, and as Chung had only three hundred left, he firmly refused to comply with the request. Exasperated at this backwardness, the naval officer immediately addressed a letter to the commissioner, charging Chung with traitorous intercourse with barbarians. He was therefore taken up to the Bogue and there dreadfully tortured, which wrung the confession of his brother's guilt from him. Lin sent him afterwards to the Governor who treated him with still greater severity, until the unfortunate wretch amidst the agonies of excruciating torture stammered out that he himself was a dealer in the drug. In consequence of this evidence he was beheaded, and his body arrived a few days ago at this settlement. He was newly married to a young beautiful woman, who a few days before his execution bore him a son. We have this from the most authentic sources, and the only crime that can be brought home to Chung, is that he knew about his brother's delinquency, and occasionally made out the accounts for him. The boatmen, though declared innocent, have been sentenced to transportation.

Hwang chung, the cold blooded pirate, that burnt the Bilbaino, and bore witness that the vessel was an opium smuggler, was summoned before the commissioner to have some private chat about the future military operations. Lin who had heard a great deal of his exploits and especially had an indubitable proof of his being a hero, in the affair of the Bilbaino, said: Kwang, you are a brave man according to your own shewing, and also in my own opinion, and in fact the best champion in our sacred cause. I now command you sternly to go and seize the two British men of war. This being rather a hard task, and Hwang fearing that he might catch a tartar, excused himself as well as he could. Lin however turned around and said, I am commander in chief of the navy, go and take the craft; if you refuse to do so, you shall be beheaded according to martial law for disobedience to orders. Hwang remained mute, went on board his own junk, pondered over the matter for a while, and then took French leave and has no more been heard of. Thus one of the heroes has honorably left the field.

The Heang shan heen and Keun-min foo have refused in the most determined manner to obey the commands of the commissioner for seizing and annoying the English at Macao, because it is against all rule and precedent to invade a friendly settlement of which the people had been hitherto reverentially obedient. The Hee tse however was still for war, and could not coincide with their determination. Since the memorable campaign of the 9th instant however, his courage has a little cooled and he no longer contradicts the civilians nor urges them to deeds of violence. As this doughty commander has several war junks lying useless in the inner harbour, why does he not go out and bravely meet the Volage, to shew that he despises English prowess?

The place is at present swarming with the commissioner's spies and informers. All the native authorities have received strict orders to search after traitorous natives, who may have the slightest connexion with the English barbarians, and to denounce them instantly. The basest of men and the most fraudulent informers have now an abundant opportunity to fill their pockets and to ruin men of wealth and respectability.

The prisons of Canton are filled with large number of helpless wretches many of them entirely innocent. As however full licence has been granted to informers, the most excellent citizens are led in chains to the dungeon, there to expire under torture, filth, and starvation. The mortality of the devoted victims has recently been so great as to render the jail a charnel house. What glory does this confer upon Lin's administration!

Governor Tang. Several natives of the provincial city having this year repaired to Peking in order to obtain the degree of Tsin tze; the Emperor, or some of his confidential minions, was pleased to interrogate them respecting the proceedings of his worthy representative Tang. They therefore described the horrors with which their native place was filled; how he himself had derived large profits from encouraging smuggling in the river, and how his own son had been one of the leading characters in this desperate affair. But whilst he was so very lax when his own interests were concerned, he treated the people with great rigor, confined several on mere suspicion, and beheaded numbers whose guilt was not sufficiently proved. This statement was corroborated by all unanimously, and H. M. has therefore been pleased to punish his undutiful servant. He is degraded from his rank and is to remain until farther orders in office. The general belief is, that he will be brought to trial.

Commissioner Lin. After the Bogue affair, a nameless individual undertook to address a very spirited memorial to the Emperor, in which he set forth the cruel and truculent reign of the magnate, accused him of amassing large riches, and proceeding with heartless barbarity towards the numberless prisoners denounced for dealing in opium, no matter whether it were proved or not. He also called upon the manes of the soldiers, who most wantonly had been sacrificed to his whim, and the loss of life that naturally must ensue, if such a violent man remained any longer in authority. In consequence of this representation H. M. has sent orders to degrade him three degrees, and intimated that he must shortly appear before his tribunal to answer for his misdeeds. It is the intention of the Great Emperor to send him afterwards to the unruly Yellow River, which seems again to have overflowed its dykes, and to make him pay about 80,000 taels of his ill gotten gains, in order to repair the damages. We suppose Lin will tremble for the future.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Brit. *Ellen*, Dixon, from Manila, 4th December; *Eliza Stewart*, —, from London, 2d August; Amer. *Asia*, and *Thomas Perkins* from Calcutta.

**SAILED.**—None reported.

**PASSENGER.** omitted before, per *Geo. Washington* for Batavia. Mr. M. J. Senn van Basel, Netherlands Consul for China.

We notice the arrival in Manila of the *Eugle* (Dutch), *Giraffe*, and *Rosa* (Brit.), all from China. The Span. *Patriota*, for China, had sailed on the 1st of this month.

The *Aden*, a new Clipper, was to leave London for China on the 4th August. The *Thames* from Calcutta was spoken in the Palawan passage by the *Asia*. She and the *Camden* from the same port are daily expected.

Leading for England: *Ann*, *Stains Castle*, *Ellen Stewart*, *Cordelia*.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Tungkoo being very irregular.

**LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 12th August via Calcutta.** UNITED STATES, 7th July, *Valparaiso*. CALCUTTA, — October *Thomas Perkins*. BOMBAY, 17th September *Lady Grant*. SINGAPORE, 17th October, *Margaret*. JAVA, 20th October, *Eben Preble*. MANILA, 4th December, *Ellen*.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 13.] Macao, Saturday, 28th December, 1839.

[No. 221.]

**NOTICE.**—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain DONALD MACKENZIE, lately commanding of the brig *Poppy*, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned and all indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. HUDSON.

"Commander of the Isabella Robertson."  
Tongkoo, 6th December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Whereas my Wife EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACAO e SILVA (daughter of Captain LUDOVINO DE ENCARNACAO e SILVA) has without any just or reasonable motive, eloped from my house, I do hereby caution all persons not to trust the said EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACAO e SILVA, as I am determined not to pay any Debts that she may have contracted since the 31st day of October 1839, (when she left me) nor any Debts that she may contract from this date.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.

Macao, 23rd November, 1839.

**A VIZO.**—Já que minha mulher EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACAO e SILVA (filha de Capitão LUDOVINO DE ENCARNACAO e SILVA) fugiu de minha casa sem justos motivos, Eu pela presente acauteleio a todos aque se naõ fiera da dita EMILIA MARIA DE ENCARNACAO e SILVA, porque estou determinado a naõ pagar divida alguma que ella tivesse contrahido desde 31 de Outubro de 1839 (tempo emque ella me deixou) nem as dividas que ella fizer depois desta data.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.

Macao, 23 de Novembro, de 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of Messrs. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to Messrs. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839. And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toongkoo Bay, 23th November, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. RICHARD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADDO to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above rates, without any charges added any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or

guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838. J. H. MOOR.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

**THE CALEDONIA**, Captain J. F. BURN, will sail on the 1st Proximo. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW ROSTOMJEE.  
Tongkoo Bay, 5th December, 1839.

## FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

**THE** British Ship THOMAS COUTTS, now at Whampoa; a great part of her Tonnage being engaged, expects an early despatch; for particulars, apply to

CAPT. WARNER,  
on Board at Whampoa.

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

**THE** Barque LADY NUGENT, 535 Tons per Register, A. HOLTON, master, apply to

Messrs. BELL & Co., or to  
CHARLES FEARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

## TO LET.

**A FINE HOUSE** in the Praya Manduco. For particulars apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

## FOR SALE.

**A BILL of EXCHANGE** drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate *Venus* on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232.67 cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs RUSSELL & Co. of Canton, or  
JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

**A** burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong,  
or B. BARRETTO, Esq.—Macao.

10th September, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

**A** Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of Wutskey in casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR GUTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES of AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

**NOTICE.**—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keau Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press,  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

## Europe.

### STOPPAGE OF THE CHINA TRADE.

(From the Spectator, August 3)

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Strange news from China: which however strange, has the appearance of being authentic, and, at all events receives general credence among well informed persons. The accounts come down to the 7th of April; and those aware of the unwonted activity and vigour of the steps taken by the Chinese Government in the previous months towards suppressing the smuggling trade in opium, will have been prepared for some news like that which has just come to hand. The statement amounts to this—that the British superintendent, namely her Majesty's representative, has been seized and rigorously imprisoned, and with him the whole of the English merchants on the spot; that they have been compelled to deliver up opium to the value of 2,000,000 of taels, equal to near 700,000*l*; and that the entire trade of the British nation with the Chinese empire (of which the annual value now is about twelve millions sterling) is for the moment, and until the smuggling-ships depart from the coast, put a stop to. If all this, or onehalf of it be true, there is ground, not for going to war with, but certainly for signally chastising an unsocial people, who conduct themselves, not like men, but spoilt and naughty children.

We hear it often said that opium is a poison, and that the Chinese have not only a right, but are fully justified, both in a moral and political point of view, in prohibiting the introduction of the drug into their country. Before adopting these views, it will be well coolly to examine them. Opium is the produce of the poppy, which acts as a stimulant, or produces inebriety according to the quantity taken; and Ale and Gin are the produce of barley, Brandy of the grape; and these produce much the same effects. No man who by experience has and a proper opportunity of judging, will venture to decide that inebriety produced by opium is in any one respect worse than inebriety produced by Gin or Brandy. Both are bad enough, and so are drunkenness with champagne or claret, or glutiny. This is all that any man of sense or experience can conscientiously aver; although our philanthropists preach on the subject as vehemently as if we were disseminating among the Chinese the poison of the rattle-snake or the juice of the upstree. The Turks take opium in large quantities & yet are eminently a sober people: many persons take it largely in this country, without making beasts of themselves,—witness the late Mr. Wilberforce, whose health required its habitual use in great quantities, and who lived a virtuous life to beyond eighty. Did any one ever hear of excess in brandy, or beer, or claret, with so much impunity.

Next, as to the right of the Chinese Government to prohibit the vending of opium, or any thing else to its subjects. The abstract right is indeed unquestionable; but it is the right in the case to commit an act of folly; and the Chinese must take the consequences, in the same way that we are obliged to take the consequences of our folly in the shape of law-breaking when we put an inordinate tax on brandy and Geneva, and thus hold out by law a premium on smuggling and immorality, while we lose much revenue. The Chinese folly is the greater of the two; for the Government not only loses all the revenue which might keep consumption within bounds, but it contrives to secure at the same time the largest consumption, and the greatest possible amount of smuggling & its concomitant demoralization. What the Chinese Government attempts, is equivalent to what in this country would be total prohibition of all foreign spirits and wines, and even to opium itself used for medicinal purposes; for to the tastes of the Chinese, opium is all that wine, brandy, Geneva and rum are to us. They choose to stimulate themselves with opium, and sometimes they procure a drowsy inebriety with it, just as some of us stimulate or lull ourselves with brandy, while others prefer to be muddled with beer or mad with champagne. Still, we admit that the Chinese Government has the right which authority and custom give to commit an egregious folly as regards the subjects of China, and it is certainly not for foreigners to dispute it. The matter, however, does not rest here, even in so far as the opium trade is concerned. The opium trade always nominally prohibited, has notwithstanding always been carried on almost ever since Europeans knew China, from the annual value of half a million sterling to millions. During this whole period the Chinese Government from the highest to the lowest



have winked at the traffic, and accepted huge bribes for their connivance—in fact pocketed what ought to have gone into the imperial treasury. Even the Vice-roys, and other great functionaries of Canton have paid large sums to the Emperor for their places, the bribe for connivance at the smuggling of opium being one of the chief sources of the emoluments which enabled them to buy those places. All that the Chinese Government ever did, in all the long time alluded to, was to publish every two or three years an angry edict, never carried into execution. By its virtual connivance, it has allowed a prescription of fifty or rather of a hundred and fifty years to be established and a trade of 3,000,000 to grow up. An European nation, that suddenly destroyed such a trade, must be very strong indeed to escape consign punishment.

But let us attend to the worst part of the subject, the seizure and imprisonment of the persons of British subjects, and first of these of the merchants. Some of them are engaged in the opium-trade, and there are others who have nothing to do with it. Even respecting those that have, it is impossible to produce a tittle of evidence, for the parties in question not only have no opium on their persons, or in their premises, but have never even seen the article. Parties in possession of the opium are the Chinese or the masters of the English ships at the mouth of the estuary of the Canton river, and imprisonment of the merchants is only a species of torture inflicted upon them in hopes of getting at their supposed accomplices. With respect to the seizure and imprisonment of the representative of the sovereign of this country, it admits of no palliation whatever. He had nothing to do with the opium trade, but on the contrary, went a little out of his way by backing the Chinese proclamation for its suppression. He holds his appointment direct from the crown; is its true representative; and, as such, the Chinese Government has, over and over again, addressed him for the five last years.

Supposing the narrative which has reached the East India House to be genuine, the necessity of inflicting punishment and exacting contribution is unquestionable. How is it to be done? It is not difficult either to punish the Chinese or to make permanent arrangements for our future relations with the empire. China is the weakest nation on earth, and its people those of all others, the Hindus not excepted, the most docile and unwarlike, as testified in their conquest by a few Northern shepherds, who still hold them in subjection, although in manners and conduct even now foreigners. Nothing has preserved the Chinese over and again from foreign subjection, but the desert's weak herds, and semibarbarous people that surrounded their land frontiers in every direction, with the sea, and the absence of any enemy that would avail itself of the sea, in every other quarter. That sea is open to us. We must proceed resolutely and do the work promptly and at once. The seizure and temporary occupation of a couple of the great maritime towns, will be quite sufficient to bring the Chinese Government to its senses; and the Indian fleet, with some three thousand European troops on board, and a couple of good steam boats, will be sufficient to effect this both cheaply and safely. Canton and Tientsin-fu, in the bay of Amoy are the most suitable, being wealthy, populous, with harbours, and near at hand. Another plan, still more speedy and effectual, is to sail up the Yellow sea; enter the Peiho; when a couple of day's march carries us under the walls of the Imperial Palace, less defensible than an American log-house. The Chinese army is a very numerous rabble—a few armed with matchlocks, none with muskets, some with short spears, but the greater number with bows and arrows and targets. A regular European force has about as much to apprehend from it as the stork has from the frogs. The Government is the greatest political bully on record. It swaggers and blusters, is cowed by the very first appearance of resistance. Five and twenty years ago, a Chinese free-booter on the coast set it at defiance for years together, defeating its armies and its fleets; and the Government suppressed the rebellion, and made its peace with the rebel, by making him an assignment of lands granting him a pension, and raising him to a rank equivalent among us to a duke!

The next point will be to make the aggressors pay for all the mischief they have occasioned. For this they possess better means than any other people of Asia. Clive eighty years ago, & when we were struggling for empire in India, thought that enterprise not difficult, which we shay doubt and boggle about before we resolve on; and we believe his proposition to this effect is still preserved in the private archives of his family. But we must not stop at mere punishment and temporary retribution. A trade of the value of twelve millions, the supply of an article of necessity for which the nation pays six or seven millions per annum, and a revenue to England and to India of five millions, ought not in future to be put to yearly risk by the individual caprice of a barbarian residing at Peking, and blindly ignorant both of the importance of the article and ours. We ought to insist on the cession of an island close to the Chinese coast with a safe harbour, from which our future commerce might not only be conducted without danger of collision, but greatly extended. —*Bombay Times, Sept. 25.*

On the 7th August, a deputation consisting of Messrs Crawford, J. A. Smith, Larpent, Mac Vicar, Dent, and Grant, had an interview with Lord Palmerston, requesting him to afford any information he could respecting the state of affairs in China, and as to what steps Her Majesty's Government might deem it advisable to pursue. His Lordship told the deputation, that the Government had not received official accounts of the occurrences in China, but that he was not disposed to doubt the facts generally as represented in Captain Elliot's public notice of 27th March, and other particulars detailed in the Newspapers. In the absence of official accounts, and before having an opportunity of consulting with his colleagues, he could not say more than that the deputation might assure their friends and correspondents in India and China, that the Government would bestow on the subject that early and anxious attention which its great importance demanded. —*Bombay Times, Sept., 25.*

## Bombay.

### ADMIRAL MAITLAND AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We understand that a reply has been received from Admiral Maitland to the letter some time ago forwarded to his Excellency by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, respecting the extreme danger to which the lives and property of British subjects are exposed in China from the absence of any British men-of-war.

His Excellency observes that with the exception of the unprecedented and extraordinary means adopted by the Chinese authorities to obtain the delivery of the Opium, neither those authorities nor the Chinese people had shewn any desire to commit further aggressions on H. M. subjects; and if any collision did arise it would probably be occasioned by the unwarrantable proceedings of some of our own countrymen—and that though he should deeply deplore such a collision taking place before instructions were received from England from H. M. Government, and the means supplied for effectually demanding redress for the insult offered by the Chinese authorities to the British Nation, by imprisoning and threatening with death, H. M. Superintendent of Trade in China, and other subjects of Her Majesty, yet he had no apprehension that any such event would occur if a prudent line of conduct were now pursued on our part. One of the principal reasons for his Excellency not proceeding to China in person was the conviction that the assemblage of a number of ships of war on that coast, without authority to act with energy could only excite the jealousy of the Chinese, and lead to further misunderstandings which would render the question of redress more complicated, and therefore embarrass H. M. Government in the measures to be adopted for obtaining it.

With regard to the return of H. M. S. *Larne*, His Excellency observes that so long as the lives and property of H. M. subjects were in jeopardy, Captain Blake remained in China, which was all that was required of him by Captain Elliot, and the British Merchants, until they were liberated from confinement, and as he did not then perceive any danger to the lives, liberty, or property of H. M. subjects he very properly carried into execution the orders he had received from the Admiral. The American Commodore also did not interfere in any one way, and so little did he consider the lives or property of the Foreigners in danger, that he informed Captain Blake that he meant to quit the river, and proceed on his voyage a few days after him.

Before hearing of the extraordinary events in China, the Admiral had destined H. M. Ship *Volage* to visit that country for the purpose of giving countenance to H. M. subjects and of protecting their interests; and as soon as she rejoined them at Trincomalee, from the Persian Gulf, and could be refitted and got ready for sea, she was sent on that service and must have arrived in Macao about the middle of August, since which H. M. Ship *Hyacinth* has followed her.

The report that the *Hyacinth* had proceeded about to proceed to China, which appeared some time ago in the Calcutta papers, is incorrect. The *Asiatic* and *Zeller* sailed from Singapore early in July on a scientific voyage, and were then bound to the coast of Borneo. It does not

appear that they had any immediate intention of proceeding to China. —*Bombay Times 5th Oct.*

**OVERLAND MAILS.**—The following notice, issued from the General Post Office, London, contains the new regulation respecting the transmission of letters to India by the overland route.

Mails will be made up in London, for India, "via *Marzeilles*, on the 12th August, 16th September, 14th October, and after that time on the 4th of every month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up on the following day."

"The uniform rate on single letters to and from India by this route will be 2s. 8d. and so on in proportion."

"On Newspapers, the rate will be 2d." —*Sing. Free Press, 14th November.*

The following paragraph relative to the views of the Opium indemnity question taken at home appears in the *Madras Spectator* of 2nd October:—

The first accounts of the surrender of the 20,000 chests of Opium had reached England. The disposition of the authorities we fear is not favourable for holders of the "Scrip." We have a letter which speaks of a hint having been dropped from "a rather high official quarter," that it was the intention of Government to repudiate the guarantee (as implied to have been given) of Capt. Elliot. Much excitement prevailed at home on the subject, and the first impetus had been given to the Tea market, where prices were very firm and rising, while India stock had fallen 2 or 3 per cent. —*Sing. Free Press 24th October.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—We abruptly broke off in our last, when stating that Lin Tshih sen, Viceroy of Hoo Kwang, especially nominated High Commissioner (thence called Kinchae or Yumchae) for putting down the Opium Trade, and to that end armed with the Emperor's own seal, arrived in Canton City on the 10th day of march last. His arrival here did not excite that attention and interest at first which the high Office he held, and the important object he had in view seemed to demand. Some good people thought that he would quietly pocket a large sum of money by his trip, trump up a fine story for his master and go away bootless back again; others actually imagined that now was a capital opportunity to petition him for redress of grievances against our old enemy the Viceroy, while a good many of the "knowing ones" (and by the bye not a small portion of the Canton community consists of these) merely shook their heads, looked wise, and explained the whole in one word, the most mysterious, the most emphatic word in any language, the word ——— *humbig!* In the meantime the accounts given us of him by two deeply interested parties, the hong merchants and linguists, were amusingly discrepant. To the linguists he had spoken kindly, he enquired of them concerning our manners and customs and asked them to give him a few lessons in English &c. &c. &c., so the picture these drew of him, was, "he very proper man!—he truly 'live clever man!—number one good man!" —"black beard too much fat, any time make laugh, 'an sabbee any pigeon all same same "Joss!" The Hong merchant's gave a somewhat different account. He had treated them with great harshness in the interview he granted, obliging them (and old Howqua among the rest) to remain on their bended knees with their heads down for upwards of two hours. Their description of him was, "he talkee sweet word, he please, he talkee 'angry word, he please; truly no can along he make 'play pigeon" and they added that tho' he smiled now and then, yet he did so with such a sinister cast of the eye, as made them believe that he must be "a tarnation wiper" at his heart.

The time rolled on, each cracked his joke and told his tale, till on the 18th of march our attention was attracted by two most fire-and-brimstone edicts, one addressed to the hong-merchants, the other to ourselves. These have long been before the public, so we may state briefly that the edicts addressed to us after enumerating the advantages we had derived from trading with China and the ungrateful return we had made for these advantages by deluging the country with Opium, commanded



tus within 3 days to deliver up all the Opium in our possession and to bring no more on pain of death:—while that addressed to the Hong merchants first upbraided them with mean and truckling conduct on their part towards foreigners and concluded by telling them to bestir themselves and see that the foreigners duly delivered the opium within the time specified, and that henceforth a sweeping reform take place of all old abuses, else he should select one or two of them as an example and warning and instantly have them publicly executed. The Hong-merchants, it will be readily believed, trembled from top to toe with fear and anxiety, while we received our paper, at first, with comparative indifference. We were still of opinion that the affair would blow over. But wearied and beset at every corner by the entreaties and tears even of the wretched Hong-merchants, the foreign community at length came to the conclusion that matters had now assumed a serious aspect, or to use the language of the ring, that this Yumchae was a *rum customer* and would n't stand no nonsense.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, comprising the most influential merchants of Canton, was held at their Hall 21st idem. In it Mr. King spoke feelingly and eloquently, he represented it as a struggle between blood and gold, whether we should deliver up our Opium, or see the Hong merchants, our fellow-men, men moreover whom we were in the habit of looking upon as our friends, put to a shameful and cruel death for their transgressions. Mr. King was corrected as to the view he had taken of the case, he was assured that the gentlemen then present sympathized with the Hong merchants as deeply as he could do, but that which they were called upon to surrender was not their's, it was almost entirely property consigned to their care for sales and returns, and that by thus giving it up even for the sake of humanity, they exposed themselves to be prosecuted by their constituents, and cast in heavy damages which would plunge many of them in utter ruin! They offered to send away their ships, to discontinue henceforward the Opium Trade, in short, to do any thing except part with the property of others entrusted to their care. On the evening of the same day another meeting of foreigners was called at the urgent prayer of the Hong merchants, as they had received solemn warning that unless a considerable quantity of Opium was delivered up that very day, tomorrow's sun should be their last! Upon this a long debate took place. One party urged the impolicy of giving a single chest; that if we gave way in the first instance, it would be merely an invitation to extort more, whereas if we remained firm, all would yet go well. The other party argued that we had to deal with another sort of person now from a mere common Viceroy, that he was no other than a man standing in the Emperor's own shoes, and endowed with absolute power of life and death;—that when he imperatively demanded Opium, and we told him flatly he should have none, we reduced it to a trial of strength between the two parties, and pushed the poor Hong merchants forward as our *enfans perdus*:—whereas if we now make sacrifice of a part to preserve the rest, it would be like a case of Jettison, where the cargo saved should contribute in equal proportions to make up the amount thrown over-board, and that having made this partial sacrifice, not only would the Yumchae be able to "save his face" with the Emperor, but we should be enabled to take a new and firmer ground and say to the Commissioner—"you have demanded all our Opium:—we give you in compliance what is *our's* to give, the rest belongs to third parties and is entrusted to our honor,—by the laws of our country we cannot part with it, we shall defer it to the last." It was also hinted how painful it would be if, after having sacrificed the Hong-merchants rather than give up any Opium, we should in the end be compelled to part with it: to save ourselves. Pity carried the day, and before the meeting broke up, upwards of 1,000 chests were subscribed to save the lives of the unfortunate Hong-merchants.

Many conflicting opinions are maintained till this day upon the propriety or impropriety of the step we then took. By some it is considered the first cause of all our woes, as it was tantamount to a confession of our weakness, and as the Yumchae seeing we were to be moved, not only rose in his demands, but, instead of threatening the Hong-merchants, his next step was to threaten *us*. It is a very easy matter now, for a man to sit down quietly in his arm-chair and say what he would do and what he would not do, were the same

thing to be acted over again, but this is a most incorrect criterion to go by. The Italians have a very expressive proverb, "*passato il pericolo, gabbato il santo*," when the danger is past and gone, the guardian saint (whom a moment before we were kissing and hugging) we now mock and make a fool of. This is too true, and applies to all mankind in general, quite as much as to the Italians in particular. To judge correctly of our position towards the Hong-merchants when we made that large sacrifice to save them, we must go back to what our feelings were then, not to what they may be now; and any man possessed of the most ordinary feelings will no doubt remember the agony of mind he suffered on that occasion, the longest day he lives. If the question be now coolly discussed, "supposing we had not delivered up that Opium, is it likely that the Yumchae would in very deed have executed two of the Hong-merchants next day?" I reply, and think that he would not, and for two reasons. 1st. Because the Hong-merchants rather than suffer death, had it always in their power to purchase the Opium from us, and at that time it was in all conscience cheap enough. 2nd. From the entire change of measures on the part of the Commissioner immediately after that partial surrender:—from persecuting us *thru'* the Hong-merchants he thenceforward began to persecute us *directly*. But if on the other hand it be asked, "supposing we had obstinately refused to deliver a single chest, would, as many suppose, the Commissioner have shrunk 'abashed at our firmness and withdrawn his demand'?" I reply, most certainly not! We might have put off the evil day a little longer, or possibly brought ourselves into personal contact with the authorities still sooner than we did, but it is absurd to suppose that after having compromised himself with his Emperor, his fellow-mandarins and the people at large, he would at once withdraw all demands and stifle all proceedings at the display of a little firmness on the part of a couple of hundred defenceless foreigners. Whether the proceeding was morally right or wrong, the writer of this is not ashamed to confess he was among those who voted for this partial delivery of Opium; and he may also add, that under similar circumstances he would most likely vote again in the same way.

We have remarked that the Commissioner now changed his measures: instead of persecuting the Hong merchants, he began to persecute *ourselves*. As this step was connected with some dark transactions and showed off in very revolting colors the *pusillanimes* of the Chinese Hong merchants, linguists, and other government officers, we take the liberty of being very minute and circumstantial in our details. On Friday 22nd March about mid-day the writer received an invitation from the Hong merchants to meet them at the Consol House and to come alone. He went accordingly, and the Hong merchants told him that the Kwang chow foo wished to meet Mr. Dent at the city-gate, and would like much if the writer would accompany him. This was said with all the coolness and self-possession imaginable, no distrust, no suspicion of a trick for a moment entered the imagination of the writer, and he innocently replied that "he would go with Mr. Dent either to the city gate or indeed any where else." Mr. Dent had in the meantime been sent for, but when the proposal was made to him, he answered (with a little more foresight) that "he was busy that day, that he had some important accounts to settle, that in fact he would think 'over it on that night and give them an answer to-morrow &c.'" Upon this the meeting broke up, the Hong merchants went to the Viceroy's to report, while the writer took a solitary saunter to the city gate, to see what was going on there. He found matters somewhat different from what they usually are. Over and above the Kwang hee p's soldiers commonly stationed there, he observed a good many of the Viceroy's body-guard; the men were drawn up three deep on each side, extending to the end of the street, leaving a narrow passage between, so that two persons could hardly walk abreast. The soldiers were unarmed, tho' their weapons were probably not far distant. While looking about him, he heard a voice (he thinks the Kwang chow foo's) say from behind a curtain to the left. "You may tell—that if he has not brought Dent with him, it is no use his coming here" or words to that effect, and immediately afterwards a Mandarin came out from the Viceroy's and begged the writer to return to the factories. He was so communicated to an experienced friend all he had seen and heard, who immediately exclaimed that

the whole was a base plot to entrap Mr. Dent inside the city. Is proof of this he referred to the manner in which Mr. Flint was inveigled and seized some 60 or 70 years ago, and certainly the circumstances were so very much alike as perfectly to amaze and stagger us. Yet we argued: "Mr. Dent has no enemies among the Chinese, on the contrary, he is greatly liked by them, these men the Hong merchants are his particular friends, they lie under peculiar obligations to him; only a day ago he gave up a large amount of property to save their lives: the linguists may be said to eat his bread, and think you that if any evil were intended him, there is not so much as one among them to give him a friendly hint to take care of himself? On the contrary they all swear by Heaven and Earth that no harm is intended, and that the Kwang chow foo merely wishes to see him to admonish him not to continue the Opium trade! How is it possible that good men as many of the Hong merchants are, and his intimate friends, they can so 'forewear themselves!'"

Difficult as it might be to credit the foul suspicion that the Hong merchants &c., &c., were forewarning themselves, yet every hour brought fresh proofs, until it became no longer a suspicion but a certainty. Next day being Saturday 23rd March, several mandarins vizt the Kwang chow foo, the Foh shan, Tung che, the Nan hae heen (or Nam hoy), the Pwan yu heen, and a Wei yuen came to the Consol House and requested Mr. Dent to meet them there. The writer had also received an invitation from the Hong merchants to join them, and went accordingly accompanied by a few friends. We found the principal entrance to the private rooms shut, but on announcing ourselves we heard the rattling of chains (the plain English of the matter is that they were putting on the *harkies* to receive us, as we learned afterwards) and were shortly admitted by a small side door. Here the Hong merchants came out to meet us, Gowqua sobbed, Mowqua blubbered, while old Howqua, the tears apparently streaming down his withered cheeks, pointed to his cap, from which the blue button had been plucked, and the iron chain and padlock about his neck, begging us to bear in mind that these *insigne* denoted his approaching fate, if Mr. Dent did not that day go inside city to wait upon the commissioner. We were then admitted to a conference with the mandarins, who confirmed the fact that the commissioner *per fas aut nefas, nolens volens, must see Mr. Dent that very day*. A great deal of discussion took place, partly at the Consol house, partly at the Chamber of Commerce and partly at Mr. Dent's. Perhaps the foreign community of Canton never witnessed a day of more intense interest! The mandarins on their part maintained that to the best of their knowledge and belief no evil whatever was intended towards Mr. Dent by the Yumchae, that if they took him inside city, they would also accompany him outside city, and that within four and twenty hours, and hoped that Earth would gape and swallow them up if they were in any way accessory to Mr. Dent's detention, or annoyance in any shape whatever. The foreigners argued on the other hand, that the demand for one of their number thus to go inside city was utterly novel and extraordinary, that the Chinese mandarins had broken faith with them on sundry occasions before, and that the whole body of us were determined as one man to resist any attempt to take Mr. Dent thither, unless he had a safe conduct from the Commissioner and Viceroy. There being no chance of arranging the disputes, the mandarins invited four foreigners to enter the City (of whom the writer was one) and explain to the higher authorities how the case stood. The community thought it rather perilous entering the lion's den at that particular moment, especially in the case of Mr. Inglis, who went boldly avowing himself to be Mr. Dent's partner, and equally culpable with Mr. Dent, if indeed there was any culpability in the matter. When about to enter the Chuh lan gate, we heard some people exclaim, "How strange! these foreigners are going into the City willingly!" This sounded badly, and when about half way, Mr. Inglis' foot slipped and he fell. This was still a worse omen. After passing the front of the Viceroy's palace we entered the Temple of the Queen of Heaven not far from the petition gate where we found the Kwang chow foo and other mandarins waiting for us. We were then given over to the care of the bonzes who provided us with chains and joined us, and once more we laughed and talked and were as good friends as ever. Suddenly



the boom of a large gong was heard, and every thing was hurry scurry, the tea and cakes vanished in a trice, the hall was lighted and put in order, the *Hong merchants put on their chains again, and we were requested to withdraw until matters should be arranged for the audience.* In a little time the writer found himself standing before the Judge, Treasurer, Salt Commissioner, and Grain Inspector of the province all in their robes of state. It is impossible to remember all that passed then, but we recollect well enough that after a few "sweet words" they asked why Mr. Dent would not come, "surely" said they, "you, some two hundred odd foreigners, cannot for a moment think of opposing the force of our Empire! The Commissioner is determined to see Mr. Dent, and if he will not come by fair means he will have him dragged from his Hong and may perhaps kill him! How can he possibly escape us! his Hong is surrounded on all sides!" &c. &c. Adverting to the Hong merchants, they said, "are not these men your friends! and do you want to sacrifice their lives? for assuredly they will be put to death!" (Here Mowqua blubbered, but it was done so evidently and caputandum that it was difficult to maintain one's gravity.) When the writer had been again and again admonished to tell Mr. Dent all he had seen and heard, he was honorably dismissed and his companion called, in relation with whom nearly the same colloquy took place, only Mr. Inglis told them boldly: "I am Mr. Dent's partner, we have been alike engaged in the Opium Trade, any thing that you have got to say to him applies equally to me." Upon returning to Mr. Dent's and talking over the matter coolly, the Judge's threats were not without effect, the house was surrounded on all sides by men with lanterns, escape was impossible, and it appeared to the writer and some few others at the time, that perhaps the lesser evil would be for Mr. Dent to meet the authorities boldly as Mr. Inglis had done, than to run the risque of being torn from his Hong by violence.

The question however was deferred till Monday, the intervening day (Sunday) being looked upon as a day of rest by all parties, when in the interim the arrival of another and most important actor on this stage, gave an entirely new turn to the course of these important events. This however deserves a new letter and we may conclude this long epistle by a little information which may perhaps surprise some of our readers. It is quite true that the High Commissioner had no intention to take Mr. Dent's life, but it is equally true, that he had every intention to ensure him inside city, and keep him there until he had extorted from him every chest of his opium and perhaps a great deal more than he really had. Nay further, it was intended that the writer of these pages should be his companion in captivity, all of which every Hong merchant and every linguist was perfectly aware of, at the very moment they were taking Heaven and Earth to witness the purity of their intentions! Thus, not only would they have rewarded a guiltless third party with a prison for his simplicity, but would have made an instrument of him (an innocent instrument it is true) for betraying a highly respected countryman into the hands of his persecutors! This is one proof among many, how little qualified a person brought up amid the free institutions of the far west is for playing the game of low cunning with these wily Asiatics; but if this be adduced as a proof of Chinese hypocrisy, we blush to add that it is no less a proof of English gullibility, but *experientia mater sapientie est*, as the old saying has it. Your's

Very truly,  
BRITANNICUS.

Tungkoo, 23d December, 1839.

## Loss of the Sunda.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—On looking in your paper of the 14th instant, I saw an account of the melancholy loss of the Barque "Sunda" under my command, and as that statement is not altogether correct, I hasten to give you an authentic account of the loss of that vessel. On the 7th of October at 6 o'clock in the evening the land of Tyron was seen from the masthead, bearing N. E. by N. distant about 35 miles, the weather at this time appeared very unsettled, the barometer falling fast, and an appearance of an approaching gale on wind, which I prepared the vessel for, by turling

top gallant sails, courses and jib, and double reefing the top sails; at 9 o'clock, the wind suddenly veered from N. N. W. to N. E. by E. and blew a strong gale; in attempting to close reef the top sails they were both blown to pieces; also the fore top mast stay sail and mizen; the wind continued to increase, till three next morning, when it blew a perfect hurricane accompanied with a tremendous sea; at 8 o'clock the wind abated a little, but the sea became more violent and to sing in all directions; at this time the fore top mast and main top gallant mast both went over the side, and sprung the main top mast; from this time the wind continued to abate, but it still blew a strong gale with a very heavy sea, until the morning of the 10th when it became moderate, the wind from the N. Eastward. All that day we were busily employed clearing away the wreck of the masts and endeavoring to get the vessel into a working state, and getting new top masts made. On the 11th it continued fine, when we had succeeded in getting new sails bent and the broken spars on board, and one new top mast ready to send up. At 4 in the afternoon we saw the Taya Islands bearing W. S. W. distant about 8 miles, when finding there was not sufficient drift for the vessel till morning, I set the fore sail and run under the lee of one of the Islands, and brought up there. At this time, 8 p.m., it was moderate weather, but at nine it began to blow, accompanied with a heavy swell; at eleven, it had increased to a gale, the vessel then began to drive with 90 fathoms of chain, I immediately gave her the whole chain being 120 fathoms, when she held on, but capsize the windlass and started the bits from the deck; at one in the morning of the 12th the chain parted about the hawse hole, and the vessel fell off with her head toward the coast of Hainan. I then wore the ship round to the S. Eastward, the wind at that time being about E. N. E. I then set the fore sail and main trysail, and continued on the larboard tack, it blowing a heavy gale with a most frightful sea. At 3 a.m., the vessel touched the ground while in the hollow of a sea; I then set the square mainsail, the only remaining sail I had, when we deepened our water and kept off shore till five o'clock, when the vessel made a heavy plunge burying her fore part into the sea as far as the fore mast, carrying away the Jib-boom, fore top mast staysail, filling the fore-castle with water, and washing everything off the deck; a short time after this the main sheet broke and split the sail, I then gave up all hopes of being able to save the vessel, there being at this time five feet water in the hold, but kept reaching on with the foresail and main trysail, anxiously looking for day light. During all this time the passengers were all in the cabin, I visiting them occasionally and comforting them in the best manner I could. At a little past five I discovered the land close to, to leeward, and extending to the S. E. about two miles, which part we were driving on; it appeared to be a very high rocky coast, and much like an Island, I at this time communicated to the passengers our dangerous position, and my intention of bearing up, and running to leeward, in hopes that the land might prove an island with sufficient water between it and the shore to come too in, and if not, to run the vessel on the sandy beach which extended from it to the northward, for the preservation of our lives. At 5-30 kept the vessel away with the fore sail; when within a quarter of a mile of the rocky coast and two miles of the beach; during all this time it blew a heavy gale with a tremendous sea. In about fifteen minutes after keeping the vessel away she struck the ground, all hands were then employed clearing away the boats; we got the cutter on the booms ready for launching, when a heavy sea washed her off, and carried away the warp which had been passed aft from the lee-bow, and made fast to her, to haul her up under the bow by, it being the most sheltered situation the position of the ship afforded; in endeavouring to get the longboat off she was broken in pieces by the sea; about half an hour after the ship struck the stern dead lights were broken in, and the cabin filled with water; I then removed the passengers to the steerage in front of the poop, where I and part of the crew took shelter on, failing to get the longboat off, the rest of the crew took to the fore-rigging; by this time, 8 a.m., the vessel had been driven much nearer the shore by the force of the sea and had now begun to settle in the sand, and the sea making a clear breach

over her; about ten o'clock the companion of the steerage was washed away, when Mr. and Mrs. McPherson with her female servant and myself, were washed out; I, in attempting to save Mrs. McPherson, had her infant child washed out of my arms which went over board, and myself washed into the lee main rigging; we all succeeded now with great difficulty in gaining the poop and mizen rigging, excepting poor Mrs. McPherson and her servant, who were washed to the main mast; Mr. McPherson in attempting to reach Mrs. McPherson, was washed forward to the main hatchway, and at the same time Mrs. McPherson and servant were washed into the body of the vessel, where they all remained but a short space when they were washed over board; the other passengers, myself and part of the crew, remained in the mizen rigging till 3 p.m. when the sea fell considerably, and after many vain attempts we succeeded in gaining the fore-rigging; at this time the vessel began to work very much and soon became a total wreck. We continued on the wreck till evening when I had no hopes of her holding together during the night; and thought the only chance of saving our lives would be by trying to get on shore before dark; there appearing at that time a current setting in shore, the cargo drifting rapidly towards it, we all succeeded in reaching the shore on pieces of the wreck; excepting Mr. Ilbery, Mr. Magnellius and one of the crew, who were drowned in the attempt; six others of the crew remained in the fore top, Mr. Newbery being the only passenger who reached the shore in safety. On reaching the beach we were surrounded by great numbers of natives, armed with hatchets and large knives, who were all busy plundering whatever came on shore, and carried it into the country. At dark I succeeded by means of my cook who was a Chinaman, in prevailing on one of the natives, to conduct us to a place of shelter; he took us to a Joss-House about four miles from the beach, where we remained for the night. The next morning at daylight, I and my crew went down to the beach, to endeavour to get the remaining part of the crew on shore; on reaching it we found that the ship still held together, but the main and mizen mast had both gone during the night, and the sea still continued so high that all communication between the shore and the wreck was impossible, and continued so during the day. I then endeavoured to learn from the natives if any of the bodies had been cast on shore, as none of them could be found by us after searching the beach for several miles. I learned from them that one had been cast on shore, and to which they conducted me. It proved to be that of Mr. McPherson which they had buried; this night we slept in a small hut on the beach; at day light I and my crew walked down to the beach; the weather was now quite moderate with very little sea; a great number of natives had got on board the wreck, and thousands of them were on the beach. At this time those of the crew who had remained in the top go, on shore on rafts constructed of broken pieces of the wreck; I now finding it was impossible to save any part of the cargo which drifted on shore, the natives being so numerous, determined on attempting to reach the wreck and endeavour to save the treasure, and keep possession of it until some of the authorities might appear, the natives being under no control. In the evening I succeeded in taking a boat from them, and myself, doctor, and three of the crew got into her, and got on board of the wreck, and drove the natives from on board, and kept possession of it during the night. Next day the weather continued very fine, and finding that I had not a sufficient number of the crew with me to protect the treasure, as boats from several Junks which had come and anchored close by, had attempted several times to come on board. I sent the boat on shore for part of the crew which were on the beach; on sending the boat several of the crew got in, and Mr. Newbery who was with them came on board. I sent the boat a second time for the Doctor, and two others who were still on the beach. On the boat reaching the shore the natives swam out and cut the rope which had been made fast to her from the wreck to haul her off by, and took possession of her. I was now left with Mr. Newbery and three of the crew on the wreck, without any means of communicating with the shore. At 5 p.m. it began to blow fresh with a heavy swell from seaward; by ten o'clock it had increased to a gale;



we were at that time obliged to leave the after part of the wreck and got forward, as the sea was washing over it. At eleven the wreck broke in two, and the poop part drifted several hundred yards from the forepart. The scene was now most terrific, as the sea had full power on the upper part of the wreck, and was tearing it to pieces. Soon after the foremast went over the side, and in a short time there was nothing left but the stem and part of the bows. Mr. Newbery, my carpenter, and I were standing in the head protected a little from the sea by the night heads, from which place I was washed about midnight. I was fortunate enough to get on shore but I scarcely know how, with my body most frightfully cut and bruised by the broken pieces of wreck. I lay on the beach till day light when I succeeded in getting to the josh house by the assistance of the crew who came to the beach. From the report of a sailor who was also washed on shore, it appears that on me being washed off the wreck, Mr. Newbery and the carpenter left that part and got on to the main mast, which was still fast to the wreck by the rigging, and that a piece of wreck passed over his (the sailor's head) and on looking round, Mr. Newbery, the carpenter, with another seaman had disappeared and has no doubt but that they were carried off by the piece of wreck mentioned.

Next morning Mr. Newbery and the carpenter's bodies were found twelve miles to the Northward of the wreck, at which place they were buried; two days after the vessel broke up there was not a vestige of the wreck to be seen, as what was not floated out to sea, was broken up by the natives and carried into the country. I remained with my crew at the josh-house three days, when two mandarins visited me, and next day we commenced our journey to Canton. I am happy to say that on our travels from Hainan, we were very hospitably entertained by the Chinese and kindly provided by the mandarins of the different cities I visited, with provisions for myself and crew, and also conveyances for those who were not able to walk, until I arrived at Canton, where after a few days detention, I had an interview with the Yum chae who was very familiar and kind; in sending presents of five large roasted pigs, and an immense number of loaves, and on our being dismissed, he gave orders for two boats to be provided for the crew, one for myself and officers, and other two for a mandarin and linguist who were to conduct us to Toon-koo where we arrived on the 19th instant after an elapse of 59 days from leaving the wreck.

I beg also that you insert in your paper that I and my crew are grateful to the American gentleman resident in Canton, and more particularly to Mr. Snow, the Consul, W. Delano, Esq., and the houses of Russell & Co., and Wetmore and Co.; for their prompt and kind administering to our several wants on our arrival at that place; and their unabated kindness during our stay there.

**ALEXANDER GREIG**

Tungkoo, 23rd December, 1839.

**ILLEGAL SEIZURES OF A PORTUGUESE VESSEL BY BRITISH CRUIZERS.**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.**

Mr Editor,—The first week of October the Portuguese barque 'Anna,' owned by a merchant in Damaun, was seized by Capt. Smith of H. B. M's frigate Volage on an alleged irregularity in her papers, but really because the vessel was supposed to be engaged in the Opium-trade.—On a reference to the Macao authorities, this Barque's papers were declared regular, and in three days she was given up to the ship's agent.

On the 18th December this same Barque 'Anna' was again seized by the 'Hyacinth' on the ground of not having a register.—On application to the Governor of Macao, he informed the British Captains that the master of the 'Anna' at the time of the second seizure was on shore for the express purpose of having an extension to his pass noted by him, the Governor, on the back of the ship's register, and which was then being done. On this the vessel was delivered up to the Governor, and by his Excellency handed over to the ship's agent.

It is not my belief that Capt. Elliot, H. B. M's. resident here, and Capt. Smith did these acts know-

ing them to be directly contrary to the law of England—but, that they are expressly contrary to British law, I am prepared to show, and that from the highest legal authority, viz. that of Sir William Scott, who in the case and judgement of the French ship 'Le Louis' lays down the law clearly against any right of visitation or search of a foreign vessel in time of peace!

I give sufficient quotation of this case below to enable the value of the law laid down to be estimated.—I do this for the instruction of Captains Elliot and Smith, who will have no excuse for repetition of such illegality in future, and I do it for the benefit of shipowners who may be thus prepared to learn, to ascertain, and to defend their rights.

In this remarkable trial it is singular that if you alter the words, *slave trade for opium*, and the words, *French vessel, to Portuguese*, one might quite suppose Sir William Scott to be pronouncing judgement in the case of the 'Anna'.

In asserting the rights of other flags, though I may assume, for an instant, Capt. Elliot's power or right to declare illegal trading in Opium in British vessels, this is merely done for the sake of narrowing the field of discussion; but I distinctly protest against the legality of the conduct of Capt. Elliot in this matter towards ships of his own country.

**A SHIP-OWNER.**

CHINA, 25th December, 1839.

Extract from the 'Friend of India' No. 8. Page 44, date of periodical, January 1819—date of trial before Sir W. Scott, 1817.

*Case of 'Le Louis' French vessel.*

"This vessel sailed from Martinique on the 30th January 1816, and was captured by the Sierra Leone Colonial vessel of war, 'the Queen Charlotte'.

"Proceedings having been instituted against *Le Louis* in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone, as belonging to French subjects, and as fitted out, manned, and navigated for the purpose of carrying on the slave-trade, the ship and cargo were condemned as forfeited to His Majesty.

"From this sentence an appeal having been made to the High Court of Admiralty, the cause came on for hearing; when the Court reversed the judgement of the inferior Court, and ordered the restitution of the property to the claimants.

The judgement of Sir William Scott was given at great length. "No doubt," he said, "could exist that this was a French ship intentionally engaged in the Slave Trade. But, as these were facts which were ascertained in consequence of its seizure, before the seizure could avail himself of this discovery, it was necessary to inquire whether he possessed any right of visitation and search; because, if the discovery was unlawfully produced, he could not be allowed to take advantage of the consequences of his own wrong."

"The learned judge then discussed, at considerable length, the question, Whether the right of search exists in time of peace and he decided it, without hesitation, in the negative. "I can find," he says, "no authority that gives the right of interruption to the navigation of States in amity upon the high seas, excepting that which the rights of war give to both belligerents against neutrals. No nation can exercise a right of visitation and search upon the common and unappropriated parts of the sea, save only on the belligerent claims." He admits, indeed, and with just concern, that if this right be not conceded in time of peace, it will be extremely difficult to suppress the traffic in Slaves."

**CANTON PRESS.**

**Macao, 28th Dec. 1839.**

We have by the *Thomas Perkins, Glenelg*, and *Thames* received our files of the *Bombay Times* to 5th October, and of the *Sing. Free Press* to the 14th November, and extracts will be found in another part of the paper.

Our readers will find in another column a translation of the correspondence that has lately taken place between Captain Elliot and the Commissioner, nor can they fail to be astonished at such awkward attempts to renew, at the present moment, a correspondence from which it was impossible to expect any other result than an insulting reply. If such was the aim, it will be found from the Yumchae's answer, that H. M. Superintendent has succeeded to the utmost of his wishes. We cannot but admire the Commissioner's dexterity

at special pleading; the art with which he turns all Capt. Elliot's acts into acts of enmity against the Chinese, and the apparent moderation and dignity with which he bestows his censure on the Superintendent. No allusion is made here to promises broken by the Yumchae as soon as given, nor to imprisonment of which the English complain; nor to the murder on board the *Black Joke*; nor to the burning of the *Bilbaino*; nor to expulsion from Macao; nor to the permission given to natives to kill the English wherever found on shore; nor to the poisoning of wells; nor lastly to the circumstance that it was the Chinese themselves who provoked the affair at Chuenpee. There is however another circumstance in this correspondence which cannot fail to be deeply resented by Capt. Elliot's countrymen, we mean, the keeping such important documents as the Yumchae's reply from their knowledge, and from their knowledge only, whilst American merchants are supplied by the Chinese with official copies, and whilst, as will be seen from the Commissioner's answer, it was especially intended for the public eye. By this unnecessary secrecy the parties who are most concerned are kept in complete ignorance of what is passing, whilst merchants of other nations are under no such disability, and may consequently avail themselves of the information studiously withheld from the English to their great disadvantage. Our correspondent *Britannicus*, has very ably remarked on this subject in his letter of last week, and we perfectly agree with him on this point.

In another column will be found an Edict from the Commissioner etc, prohibiting in future all transshipments into neutral bottoms, and in fact the importation of British goods, and threatening with confiscation of ship and cargo to whoever acts against this new law. This document being of great importance, the translator has taken great care to give the exact meaning of the Edict and we doubt not that he has succeeded. In consequence, the transshipments that were still going on at Tungkoo have ceased for the present, we are told, and an American Ship partly laden, has again discharged her cargo and proceeded to Whampoa with rice. Doubtless are nevertheless entertained about the law being rigorously enforced, and we may here mention that the *Helon Douglas* late *Cambridge* hitherto refused admittance to the port on account of the vessel's having been in Capt. Elliot's service; has now received permission to proceed to Whampoa, and that other vessels already laden will also be permitted to enter the port.

It will be seen that Capt. Greig, late of the Barque *Sunda* has favored us with a letter detailing the manner of his melancholy shipwreck.

We have recopied from the *Bombay Times*, a letter which appeared in the London Spectator, concerning China affairs. The letter is evidently from the pen of one well acquainted with the subject, and if these pages are read by the Imperial Commissioner, he may find that a portion, and we believe by far the greatest, of the British public take a view, very different indeed of the "iniquities of the Opium-trade" from Mr. Thelwall, whose book he appears to have studied, and whose opinions, unacquainted as the Yumchae naturally must be with the effects of a free press, he may possibly consider those of the English public in general, and thence derive fresh courage for his inimitable proceedings against the English. We also copy from the *Bombay Times*, Admiral Maitland's reply to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, since then the Admiral has with his squadron arrived at Madras, and his destination was supposed to be either Burmah or China; but we also hear it said that he was about leaving again for Bombay. H. M. S. *Druid*, it is supposed may be ordered to proceed direct from England to China, in which case she may be daily expected, as is likewise the *Alligator*, 28, from Sydney.

The letter from "a plain Englishman," though dated Tungkoo the 24th, we received only yesterday after dark, and at too late an hour, considering that we have already so much exceeded our usual limits in this week's paper, to be able to publish it; next week we shall make room for it.



The letter from a "Shipowner" well deserves the attention of our readers, the writer having fortified his position with the judgment of one who is acknowledged, we believe, the highest authority on international law. The case of the French ship *Le Louis* in which Sir W. Scott gave judgment, seems, so far as we are acquainted with the circumstances of the seizure of the Portuguese ship *Anna*, perfectly to apply, and the seizure of the vessel must therefore appear altogether illegal, of which Capt. Smith and Warren must have been twice convinced, as soon almost as the seizure was made, judging from the promptness of her release. This release, however, was agreed to by H. M.'s captains apparently upon other grounds than those laid down by Sir W. Scott, for according to the law, as expounded by him, neither the *Volage* nor *Hyacinth* had the right of search, and yet the vessel was, after having been once given up, again seized, and again released, and, if we can trust information since received, she was again to have been seized a third time by H. M. S. *Volage*, on arriving at the anchorage of Tungkoo from Macao a few days since. The cause of her seizure was insufficiency of papers, and, in the second instance, this combined with the absence of the Captain who had gone with his papers to Macao to have them extended to a longer period by the competent authorities. We trust that such blunders will not in future be committed, as they cannot but tend to throw doubt and discredit upon the acts of the British public functionaries here to whose care such vast interests are at present entrusted.

We learn from a good source, that the information we had from natives last week, of the execution of the pilot of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, was incorrect, since, as our readers will be glad to learn, he still is alive, though still imprisoned by the Chinese.

H. M. S. *Volage* and *Hyacinth* accompanied by the Cutter left the roads yesterday it is said for the Bogue. The *Royal Saxon*, Capt. Towns, we hear, again gone to the Bogue on her way to Whampoa, but has not yet been allowed to pass, either on account of all commercial intercourse between England and China being declared at an end, or because she had no pilot on board; the latter appears to us the more probable reason of her detention.

We stated last week that two Parsees who had been sent away from Canton, had in consequence lost a large sum of money, by being obliged to realize, immediately, their consignments; this was so far incorrect as their whole investment was worth only a few thousand dollars.

There is much excellence in the Chinese constitution, especially in the theoretical part. The most fortunate thing however is that amongst the many millions of inhabitants in this Empire, there are no dissenters from the once received opinion respecting good government. Supposing now that the Chinese would in the present era of improvement revert to antiquity, and establish like their remote ancestors a parliament, the speakers would certainly broach nothing else but what they had learnt in their youth from the school books. If a recorder happened to be present, he would only have to write: see page so and so in the four books or some other popular writer, and the newspaper would be filled merely with references. There are theoretically no Whigs nor Radicals nor even Chartists, and you may behold here a whole nation of conservatives of old standing, having pretty well persevered for the last 2000 years in the same course. This is an exceedingly great advantage to this nation, there is no need of large meetings like those at Birmingham nor any electioneering. The Great Emperor does this all in their behalf with some few individuals whom he chooses from amongst the great mass, who dispatch the business generally nemine contradicente. Thus you see laws, which might have been discussed several years, and about which all public journals might have given a hundred different opinions, sanctioned at one single meeting of the Cabinet. As for raising taxes, marching armies, obtaining supplies, and that most pleasant business about ways and means, all this is settled with one single pencil stroke, and the ipse dixit of the autocrat: respect this! Now this is most convenient as far as the rulers are concerned, the ruled however judge differently and there is the rub.

From year to year however the same routine is kept up, and the slightest deviation from the common

course occasions great trouble and confusion. The Government may in one sense of the word be considered very powerful, so long as the ordinary manner of doing things is preserved, but on the other hand powerless, whenever it cannot act according to established laws. Hence the utter helplessness on the breaking out of a sudden insurrection. The soldiers who are not indispensably necessary for the maintenance of peace in the country, are generally on furlough and engaged in various pursuits. It costs great trouble to call them together, and to equip them for a campaign. Then again there is no money in the treasury for such an exigency, and months elapse before the requisite sums are extorted, or remitted from other parts of the Empire. And now the valiant warriors are marching forward with a slender stock of provisions and empty pockets to buy them on the road. Thus foraging parties, must necessarily scour the country, whilst many go home of their own accord, and let the others march on. The territory traversed by any considerable body of them resembles a dreary waste, and nothing but the miserable huts of the peasantry remain to testify the rapaciousness of the celestial army. It is therefore great political wisdom on the part of the Supreme Government, not to move numerous corps, for the disorders arising from their passing through the provinces are even worse than a defeat. Hence it became a ruling principle, never to allow armies to assemble, but to send the soldiers always in small detachments, and let them unite at a certain point. The mysteries of the commissariat are fortunately not yet known to the Chinese; whithersoever they turn their arms, they live at the expense of the people, like the famous sausculottes. At first this goes on very well, but soon the supplies fall short, and the soldiers must disband in order to seek fresh quarters. Though the common rations of rice and money are doled out to them as customary, in most cases, the commanders either manage to keep the good things for themselves, or the obstacles in the transportation are so great, as to make it exceedingly difficult to obtain a regular supply of provisions. Want of money has repeatedly obliged the generals to send their people home, and to abandon thus the most promising enterprises. In this there is nothing singular; the Chinese are above many of the barbarian nations of the east, who just for the occasion collect a rabble. Long before Lewis XIV of warlike memory, they had a standing army, scattered over a large space of ground, and for all peaceful purposes quite adequate. In the first efforts the Government is vigorous, but scarcely half a year elapses, when its strength fails and its operations become clogged. This may also be easily explained. Unless the army can live in free quarters or levy heavy contributions in the country of the enemy, it cannot exist in the absence of quarter masters and other financial arrangements, to which the Chinese are utter strangers. At the present period the country has no surplus revenue, and the receipts do not even cover the current expenses, and any military undertakings on a large scale, which might perhaps require about 5 lakhs of dollars per month, could only be of short duration. We fully however believe, that Taoukwang has full coffers for his own private use, which he is however likely to keep well stocked for emergencies, and perhaps for a tour into Manchouria, whether his loyal countrymen one day or other are likely to emigrate noliens volens. To draw heavily upon the provincial treasuries would only throw the local administration into difficulties, and on the other hand to squeeze the rich and powerful, might not be exactly very prudent, especially when a fierce enemy is near at hand. The condition of this country in any serious struggle will be most extraordinary. There has never yet been a contest with any civilized foreign state, the enemies of China have been barbarians, inferior in point of tactics to themselves, though perhaps endowed with greater prowess. Since in all the pages of China's lengthy history not one similar instance of a collision like the present occurs, we shall be slow to predict the probable events, but cannot refrain from believing that the country is placed in the most fearful predicament of which the consequences cannot be foreseen by any human wisdom.

Since there is at present a winding up of partnership with the Celestials, it is a most extraordinary thing, that in all the edicts, not a single word has been spoken about the payment of debts due to the barbarian creditors. This is perhaps in accordance with the wanted show of the compassion on the part

of the Great Emperor, who doubtless does not send the hard cash, lest the barbarian ships might sink on their voyage home, and so many valuable lives of persons whom the great monarch cherishes with the greatest tenderness, might be lost.

It is at all events a most edifying sight to see the sponge, the great liquidator of national debts, so adroitly applied as in the present instance. So completely has it obliterated all the claims from the Commissioner's memory, that the very mentioning of the thing escaped him when he wrote the last edict about closing the port of Canton for ever. We should not have found this so very extraordinary, if the Supreme Government had not hitherto been so very careful, not to leave any just demands unsatisfied. Whenever foreigners have been expelled by the express order of the Emperor, their debts have been paid to a farthing; and though powerless to urge their claims, no real difficulty has ever existed for obtaining the money due to them. However we live now in a new era, Lin has turned another leaf of the national code, and he is likely to read an edifying chapter to the great Emperor about sending barbarians back to their homes with empty pockets and light hearts. How this will tell in London we are really curious to know.

MACAO NEWS.—The Inspector, a Manchoo civilian, arrived last Saturday with about two hundred militia. Even the native authorities are not perfectly informed about his future measures and the object which brought him hither. Like the commissioner he keeps his own counsel and wants his time. The general belief is, that he is come to afford protection against any invading foe. A Major General, a Manchoo by birth and formerly stationed in Turkestan, is also to honor our peninsula with a visit. His name is Efoo, he is said to be a man of prodigious strength and muscular appearance, well acquainted with the art of fighting. Two hundred soldiers are to constitute his escort. No satisfactory reason has been assigned for his coming hither.

The drilling of the soldiers at Casa Branca has lately been carried on with unremitting zeal. But though some martinet was highly delighted with this occupation, the privates hated it above all things, and shewed great reluctance and neglect to perform the prescribed manoeuvres. The officers, much annoyed at this, punished several severely, and went on plaguing them daily. Thus the men were exasperated, and when last week many were beaten with relentless cruelty, a whole company of one hundred men mutinied. On the spur of the moment they wished to kill their officers, but these happily escaped into some adjacent buildings, and the soldiers immediately disbanded and went home. We rather doubt whether this glaring breach of discipline will be visited with rigour, as it is the interest of the officers to compromise the matter.

From the Peking Gazette.

The veteran Ke shen, at once a General, minister of State, memorialist and even occasionally a dictator, has lately made a tour throughout Che le province to hold a review of the militia. As this corps is partly under the orders of the civilians, he found that the soldiers were good for nothing and above all unhandy in the use of the bow. Having read the magistrates a long lecture, and also degraded some as an example to others, he declared that the bow was of no use, and strongly recommended to the Emperor the future adoption of fire arms, a suggestion which has found great favour. Thus the very weapon with which the ancestors of the reigning family obtained possession of the country, is more and more falling into disuse. There can be not the least doubt that even a clumsy matchlock is preferable to bows and arrows, but the people who once have imbibed a strong dislike to fire arms, as the Chinese army certainly has, will never become great adepts in handling them. Ke shen observes likely the gathering storm and endeavours to make suitable preparations. If the Gazettes speak truth, there is not one man at court more energetic as he himself, and who is at the same time so thoroughly versed in all branches of government.

The Lieut. Governor of Shense has asked leave of absence on account of a swelling in the throat, that brought him very near the grave. He has appointed the provincial treasurer as his temporary substitute and the Emperor has graciously sanctioned the proposal.

Old Taou shoo, the predecessor of Lin in the government of Keang soo, Ganhwuy and Keangse provinces, has finally left this world well stricken in years. He commenced his successful career under



Keen lung, and held for a considerable time the highest provincial appointments in the Empire. It is not a small honor to rule over about 90 millions of people, who inhabit the most fertile part of China, and are far advanced in all the Chinese arts and manufactures. He possessed for many years the confidence of the monarch, and was one of the most fearless men who gave his advice, often alas! to no purpose. No great events happened under his viceroyalty to call forth real talents, but he was just the man to keep matters quietly going on, the sort of people whom old Taoukwang most liked. During the last spring, when he at the nomination of Lin, had retired from office, his hand was contracted by paralysis, a cough ensued and he died within a few months afterwards. The testament he made has been forwarded to the Emperor, who expresses great regret at the loss of such a valuable servant. Perhaps he is also admonished to think about his end, as many of his youthful companions have lately sunk into the grave. Taou shoo leaves one son and a relation who are both recommended to the paternal care of the Great Emperor. Youths of that description are put into the national school (Kwo tsze keen) at Peking and without going through the drudgery of severe examinations, they are soon promoted to office. Wherever the corpse of the governor passed, the authorities and soldiers came out to meet the coffin and thousands of eager spectators thronged along the road.

The orders issued against the Eunuchs, to keep them from retailing and smoking the drug, are very severe, and if acted upon, will be the means of purifying the imperial harem.

Serious cabals have lately disturbed the court, and they have generally originated amongst the members of the Imperial clan. It must be expected, that whenever hundreds of princes of the blood are congregated without any employ and a very small pay, whilst much circumscribed in their liberties, petty intrigues must be the order of the day. We really believe that Machiavel might have taken lessons at Peking. Of course the Emperor lets only the public know as much as suits his convenience, but whenever judicial proceedings are instituted, a report is published in the gazette. Since a series of years a number of mischievous youngsters had made very free with the mausoleums, which according to all accounts are the most magnificent structures. By some means or other, they contrived to pilfer some of the valuable things that fell in their way, and in order to avoid investigation they purposely burnt the combustible materials. Now there is no crime more heinous in the eyes of the Chinese, than to disturb the tombs of the dead, it is real sacrilege; how much the more so to destroy an Emperor's monument. For eight years they had carried on their disreputable profanation, when old Taoukwang was finally, apparently with great reluctance, obliged to institute an inquiry. Every body at Court considered the culprits as doomed men, and the judges who were chosen from amongst the highest personages of the tribunals, set accordingly to work with great severity. As however separate courts were nominated, and each of them had to send in sentence, without consulting the other, there existed a great discrepancy in the whole legal proceedings and also in the evidence. The tribunal that judges exclusively the Imperial kindred was most violent in the prosecution, and of course pronounced the offenders worthy of the most ignominious death. Taoukwang took the matter much to heart, the accused were his near relations, likely personally known to him, and he is by no means a blood thirsty man. Perusing therefore the paper carefully and perceiving a great diversity in the statements, he turned round upon the judges, and accusing them of conspiracy against the lives of the criminals, he degraded three dukes of his own kith and kin and several high functionaries of the Board of punishment. If we could lift the veil and inquire what intrigue was at work, and how many times the old man was disturbed in his slumbers, when he saw such a formidable array of courtiers against him, we might be able to tell a most wonderful tale, but now we can only furnish the reader with the simple detail, which the Emperor has graciously been pleased to make known to his officers.

We have often admired the general system of toleration of the various sects in China, as practised by the Emperor. Upon this forbearance there is only one recent exception, in which religious persecutions were carried on by order of the Monarch. A very officious censor had lately denounced

some religionists in Shantung, whom he considers a class of Buddhists. A commission having been nominated, it appeared that they were so infatuated by their spiritual guides as to spend large sums towards maintaining them; in fact the inquisitors could make nothing of the matter. These officers were of the Emperor's own choosing, and he godnaturally remarks upon their report; let them undisturbed, they will soon be ashamed of their folly and again become sensible men.

Immense preparations are making for clearing the great canal throughout all the districts it flows. The various provincial judges have received severe reprimands for keeping cases of the law so long on hand and for not making known their decision at the board of punishment.

A prince of the blood having been confined for a while, because he was found smoking Opium, has, when on the point of being delivered over to the court of justice, made his escape. Several persons of rank have on that account been degraded to atone for their neglect.

A high officer of the imperial household seized lately a native of Teen tsin, who was found, as it would appear, in the very precincts of the palace selling Opium. As several caties of the drug were found upon him, he did not deny the fact and will stand his trial.

#### EDICT AGAINST THE IMPORTATION, IN FUTURE, OF BRITISH GOODS.

Lin Imperial High Commissioner, and Tang Viceroy of Kwang tung &c. &c. hereby issue this Edict for the full information of the principal and junior security merchants—and that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, on a former occasion we issued an edict to the effect that—"from and after the first day of the eleventh moon (6th December 1839) the Trade of the English nation should be stopped, but, excepting the said nation, it should be permitted all other foreign countries to continue their commercial intercourse as heretofore—only it should not be permitted them to convey the goods or merchandise of or belonging to any English vessel (to Canton) and there relieve the same for (the said English):"—all of which has been already clearly set forth on the face of our said Edict or proclamation, as is duly recorded:—

—we now having reason to think that the said goods or merchandise of the English, by being long stored up on board ship, may have become spoiled, and that they may wish to get them sent up to Canton under the shadow of some other person's name, and having also reason to apprehend, that the foreigners of other countries, viewing with desire the freight and charges thereon, may feel inclined to bring them up (to Canton) and there realize them for English account, it appears unto us right and proper that we immediately frame certain regulations by which such abuse may be prevented, and FORASMUCH we now unite all the circumstances and issue this our Edict:—and, when this our Edict reaches the said principal and junior security merchants, let them forthwith communicate its contents to the American Consul Snow, and inform him, that from the day of issuing this Edict and after, whenever any ship or ships of his country arrive (outside), he the said American Consul must examine clearly the nature of the Cargo on board, whether it be the produce of the said country, or the produce of any of the English possessions put on board such ship or ships for the purpose of being conveyed to Canton;—and in accordance with the real facts of the case, he (the said Snow?) must make a clear statement to the Keun min foo of Macao, handing his petition over to the Hong merchants who will present it for him;—and (the said statement being satisfactory) a chop and pilot will forthwith be granted to enable the ship to enter the port. At the same time however a duly prepared bond must be given, and in it the following words must be distinctly set down—"if we have got on board the goods or merchandise of any ship belonging to the English nation, no matter whether taken on board within or without the Grand Ladrone Island, or on the high seas, or at Singapore, or at Penang, or at Manila, or while touching at any other of these foreign possessions;—if anything of the kind be found on board, we are hereby perfectly willing that both ship and cargo be confiscated"—such bond to be delivered over to the Hong merchants, who will in their turn hand it up to us the Commissioner and Viceroy for our examination and approval. Furthermore, in reference to the Dutch nation, their Consul Van Basel has already returned to his country, and the Prussians, Swedes, Danes, Hamburgers, and French, have got no Consuls resident in this country, so let the Hong merchants with perfect clearness and self possession, devote their whole minds to the subject and see what plan may be devised for obliging them to give a similar bond (to the American one), and wait upon us with the result of their deliberations, that we may examine and decide accord-

ingly. In one word, we the Commissioner and Viceroy do not make these regulations intending thereby to scrape and pare you to the last farthing, it is solely with a view to cut off for ever the further importation of Opium. And as the said English foreigners would not submit to sign the duly prepared bond, but aimed after clandestinely getting rid of their new Opium, we could not but lop off their commercial intercourse, in order thereby to cut up the evil by the roots. The foreigners then of every nation ought to take warning by this example (of the English), and with deep respect, duly submit to our laws and prohibitions!

Moreover, the circumstances attending goods whether shipped at the original place of production, or taken on board during the voyage, such as their being old or new, their being a long time on board or merely for the moment, all these are exceedingly different! At the first look the true and the false will be found out, and there will not be the slightest difficulty in putting your law of confiscation immediately in force! Besides all goods are always accompanied with an Invoice in the foreign character, showing the place where such goods have been bought and shipped, and every box and every bale has alike got the distinguishing mark of each particular country on it's outside; we the High Commissioner and Viceroy are at no loss for skilful translators and interpreters, so that it will be still more easy for us to ascertain the country whence they came.

Let then every foreign merchant beware! do not for a trifling advantage, lose a much more important object, thus involving yourselves in the same unpleasant consequences!

Let the said principal and junior security merchants take up this our edict, and with the greatest earnestness and distinctness make it known (to all whom it may concern) and let them at the same time get the duly prepared bond from the said American Consul Snow, and let it be straightway handed up to us!

Do not oppose or delay! Hasten! hasten! a special Edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 11th moon, 13th day.

Canton, 18th December, 1839.

#### LATEST CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONER AND CAPT. ELLIOT.

Whereas on the 11th day of the moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (16th December 1839) the English Superintendent Elliot petitioned us (the High Commissioner and Viceroy) to the following effect.

"I the said Foreign Superintendent do with a sincere heart desire and beg for the maintenance of peace, (as 'proof of which I may mention) that the high respect 'in which I have ever held the statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty is well known to the chief authorities of this province. At this moment all business being in a state of complete confusion and disorder, I, the said Superintendent cannot avoid feeling anxiety and sorrow, and therefore it is, that I now respectfully request Your Excellencies the High Commissioner and Viceroy, to take such clear and perspicuous measures as may again get all matters tranquilized, and that the English merchants may with their families return to Macao, there to dwell in peace and quietness, until (my) petition having reached the sovereign of my country, she may be graciously pleased to give such orders as may enable all (unpleasant) business to be arranged with the utmost clearness, correctness and propriety. England having already enjoyed commercial intercourse with the Heavenly Dynasty for about 200 years, all that I now beg at this time is the continuance of our legal commerce as of old, and that every thing be done in respectful submission to the statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty, while at the same time the laws of my native country be not opposed, thus causing that both may exist and remain together: 'it is for these reasons that my petition is now respectfully forwarded to Y. E. that after due examination 'it's prayer be granted &c. &c."

and this coming before us the High Commissioner and Viceroy, we find that the said (English) nation have come to Canton, and enjoyed commercial intercourse with us for somewhere about 200 years. Our Heavenly Dynasty looking upon all men with equal kindness, was not at first willing to offer opposition to, and cut off such Commercial intercourse in the hurry of a moment. But lo! these said foreigners have given themselves up to the smuggling of Opium! While gaining profit to themselves, they sought to involve others in destruction! and so deluged our country with their poison, that at length they drew down upon themselves the anger of the Holy One! (i. e. the Emperor.) We, the said Commissioner and Viceroy published and made known the new regulations commanding that a certain duly prepared bond should be given, and our sole object in so doing was to cut off for ever the poisonous stream, and not absurdly to make difficulties. Had these said foreigners after having completed the entire delivery of their opium (in many last) submitted to our Edicts and given the duly prepared bond required, that they would alone carry on a lawful traffic, then not only might the ships arriving have sold off their Import Cargoes long



ago, but the ships departing might have gone away full laden and been back again by thistime:—and as for what you call, "peace and quietness," and "managing matters with propriety," all this would have been neither more nor less than just doing as we now tell you! But when the ships at first wanted to enter the port, they were prevented by you, and being outside, they could not open their holds to discharge; thus a great deal of merchandise got spoiled which was entirely caused by your mistake, and will you still come and talk to us about your "sincere heart" and that you "desire and beg for the maintenance of peace," eh? Moreover if you had not thus detained your merchant-ships outside, then such a thing as the homicide of Lin Wei he would not have taken place, and what then would have led to "all business getting into a state of complete confusion and disorder" eh? But since a case of life and death (is actually brought against you) you must certainly deliver up the murderer: this is a current law of ancient as well as of modern times, of the central land as well as of foreign countries, how can we for your account consent to make a dead letter of our statutes!

In regard (to permitting English families) to reside temporarily at Macao, (we may observe) that the object of Foreign merchants residing there, was originally to look after their mercantile transactions; now, as you did not permit your merchant ships to enter the port, you ought not as of old to have dwelt at Macao, but you after leaving Macao, went to Kowlung, Chuenpee and other places, at all of which you were the first to commence firing, and as for "desiring and begging for the maintenance of peace," is this the way to set about it, eh?

Now we have in respectful accordance with the commands of the Great Emperor made our clear and distinct report that we have closed the port against you, and will henceforth hold no further commercial intercourse with your nation. This is all you who have brought it upon yourself, and not that we of the Celestial Dynasty, without a cause, cut off any man (from the benefit of our intercourse). You would not repent and awake while there was yet time, and now to begin to say that you "cannot avoid feeling anxious and sorrow," pray is not this a little late, eh?

As regards your begging that "your families may be permitted to return to Macao and dwell there in the meantime until that you receive orders from the sovereign of your country," we should like to ask of you, was your preventing the merchant ships from entering the port, as well as the sheltering of a foreign murderer, and your repeatedly firing off great guns, thus stirring up the embers of war, were all those acts in very deed done in compliance with the commands of the sovereign of your said country, pray? Or perhaps it is only in such cases as these that you don't require to wait for orders from the sovereign of your country, eh?

Still further, there was a man of your country who submitted to subscribe the duly prepared bond, his name was Tong long (Capt. Townes?) and his family was living at Macao. This (obedient) family you escorted (or sent) on board ship, while you turn round and permit those men who oppose and make sport of the laws, to carry their families back to Macao! we should like to ask if such a topsy-turvy, such a jumble-of-right-and-wrong reason was ever heard of before!

In your petition you say, that "every thing be done in respectful submission to the statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty, while at the same time the laws of your native country be not opposed &c." These words are still more inconsistent than ever! We must be aware, that the laws of your native country cannot go beyond the statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty, for the laws of your country are based upon foreign commerce, and if you offer opposition to the statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty, then you will never to all eternity be permitted to hold commercial intercourse with us:—therefore it follows that these very laws of your said country are now broken and violated in your own person, and be- think you, will you be able to bear up under the weight of such a heavy crime, pray?

Having already closed the port against you, properly speaking we ought to hold no further communication with you, but seeing that you have addressed a duly prepared petition begging and praying (for certain favors), we, out of pure indulgence now, take up the reason of our conduct, and with the utmost clearness make the same known unto you, causing at the same time that ALL THE PEOPLE OF YOUR COUNTRY

AS WELL AS YOURSELF may equally and alike know the cause why that this port is now shut against them!

Taoukwang 19th year, 11th moon, 13th (?) day.  
Canton, 18th (?) December, 1839.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Thames*, Marquis, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Orwell*, Hews, from Sydney; *Glenelg*, Shetler, from Bombay and Singapore; *Hamb. Harriet*, —, from Soerabaya.

PASSENGER.—per *Orwell* Mr. H. M. Clarke. SAILED.—None reported.

The *Marquis Camden*, Reade, has, we learn, proceeded from Singapore to Manila.

The *Stains Castle* for Bristol, and the *Ellen Stewart* for Liverpool, are, we hear, to be despatched on the 3rd, the *Ann* and *Cordelia*, about the 10th of next month.

Loading for England: *Ann*, *Stains Castle*, *Ellen Stewart*, *Cordelia*.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Tungkoo being very irregular.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 12th August, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 7th July, & Valparaiso. CALCUTTA, 7th October & via Singapore. BOMBAY, 5th October & *Glenelg*. SINGAPORE 14th November, & *Thomas Perkins*. JAVA, 20th October, & *Eben Preble*. MANILA, 4th December, & *Ellen*.

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**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills amounting to £2000.—(in sets of £250, payable at thirty days sight) on the Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on or before 12 o'clock the 10th Instant.

Macao, 3rd January, 1840.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender," on the envelope of the letter.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Any parties requiring a passage in the THOMAS COUTTS, for London are requested to make their applications to CAPT. WARNER, before the 8th Instant.

**T**HE subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain DONALD MACKENZIE, lately commanding of the brig *Poppy*, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned and all indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. HUDSON.

"Commander of the Isabella Robertson."

Tongkoo, 6th December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to MESSRS. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the residuary Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toonzkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**T**HE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

**T**HE Barque *LADY NUGENT*, 535 Tons per Register, A. HOLTON master, apply to

Messrs. BELL & Co., or to CHARLES FEARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

TO LET.

**A** FINE HOUSE in the Praya Manduco. For particulars apply to

A. A. DE NELLO.

#### FOR SALE.

**A** BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate *Venus* on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232,67 cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton, or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

#### FOR SALE.

**A** burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong, or B. BARRETTO, Esq.—Macao.

10th September, 1839.

#### FOR SALE.

**A** Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKY in casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir.—As your readers have reason to expect from Britannicus a series of papers in continuation of his letter in the last number of the Canton Press; I am anxious thus early to remind him of the different view which others may take of the matter on which he treats; and I trust to your liberality in publishing these lines in the columns of your valuable journal.

Britannicus must pardon me if I allude in the first place to the singular way he has chosen of illustrating the principle he so highly commends, never "to speak or write too much." One might almost imagine that not thinking the "furor scribendi" of which he accuses the Chief Superintendent sufficiently obvious in the official documents of that gentleman, he had felt it his duty to give from his own pen a practical example of the indications of this malady, but it is dangerous to affect madness even in jest, and I intreat Britannicus, if not for the sake of your readers, at least for his own, carefully to repress these incipient symptoms.

His profession of respect for the Chief Superintendent, and his boasts of the generous forbearance with which he has for months delayed his castigation of a man already beset, as he says, with so many troubles, contrast oddly enough with the bitter and not very dignified tone of the strictures which follow. This inconsistency, I will not quarrel with: it is amusingly absurd, and the length of the letter required something of this sort to relieve it, but it gives an unfavourable impression of the temper and motives of the writer.

After reminding us that Captain Elliot was called by the British government to fill the post of Chief Superintendent here, and "commanded to open a communication with the Canton authorities," the first charge Britannicus brings against him is that "instead of keeping himself as quiet as possible," which our writer ascertains would have been the best way of fulfilling the command we have just been told was imposed upon him, "we find the Superintendent upon all occasions anxiously bringing himself to the notice of the authorities, as a personage specially appointed to control his countrymen, and actually thrusting his correspondence upon them to their 'unpeakable annoyance.'" I will not now stop to consider how far this charge is to be regarded as implying any departure from the instructions with which it is thus placed in juxtaposition; nor, unsupported as it is by any reference to facts, how far the circumstances of the case will justify the offensive turn which is sought to be given to it; but I would remind Britannicus that, while on the one hand, the appointment which Captain Elliot now holds was instituted with no view to cause annoyance to Chinese authorities in Canton or elsewhere, the gratification of the officials of the Provincial City was by no means a primary consideration with the British legislature. The immediate object sought for was the protection, in every way that the principles of justice, the right of na-

tions, and the practice of civilized governments would allow, of existing British interests in China. How far this end has been attained by the measures of the present Chief Superintendent, facts themselves must tell. An ulterior object of the Commission I apprehend to have been, to pave the way to an extended, an honorable, and in every respect satisfactory commercial intercourse between Great Britain and this Empire, to be conducted on principles recognized and guaranteed by the governments of both countries. What success may result from the exertions of Captain Elliot for the advancement of this cause, time has yet to shew. If, however, in the delicate and very embarrassing position in which Captain Elliot has been placed, the way in which he has performed his arduous duties should obtain for him, on the whole, the approbation of the British nation and of the government through whom he is responsible to his countrymen, I think it more than probable he will be able to console himself under the recollection of his present misfortune in having forfeited the approbation of so considerable and sympathizing a patron as Britannicus.

I would here ask this writer what he means by the "active encouragement" given by "our country" to the opium trade. If by "our country," he means a few individuals lately resident in Canton and their connexions, I advise him, in order to avoid similar misnomers, to give a more careful revision to his future letters; but if by "our country" he means the British government, I call upon him to withdraw the assertion, or to adduce evidence in its support. The cultivation of the Drug by the Anglo-Indian Government cannot correctly be called an "active encouragement," on the part even of that body, of the opium trade in China. That, under all the circumstances, it should be regarded by some as a tacit sanction of the trade, is not strange; but at the very utmost it is but a tacit sanction—a very different thing, be it observed, from active encouragement; and it is with overt acts alone that the Chinese government can in this case have anything to do. Equally different and distinct, I feel happy in saying, are the two countries of Great Britain and British India, with their respective Governments.

The little Chinese monosyllables with which Britannicus favours us may be very expressive terms of abuse; they are evidently much to his taste, and will no doubt serve to shew he has studied the language to some purpose. Beyond this, I cannot divine what end they are to answer.

Britannicus goes on to raise a phantom in the shape of some stickler for the rules of the Foreign Office, against whom to display his valour. But the conjuring up of unreal antagonists, is a stale and a poor trick in controversy, and one which so doughty a champion as Britannicus should have disdained to have recourse to. Every office of government is bound, I presume, by a rule "exceedingly strict" either implied or expressed, to make nothing public which the interests of the commonwealth require should be kept secret. The duty of deciding how far the obligation to secrecy extends, must obviously devolve, in the absence of definite instructions from the source of authority, upon the highest government office on the spot. If this rule apply to public officers in general, how peculiarly must it bind those whose functions are of a diplomatic character!

Britannicus's joke about Capt. Elliot's applying or not applying to the Foreign Office for daily instructions on this head, is certainly very witty, but calls for no comment. Different from this is his laboured attack on that officer for having, as he alleges, intercepted and withheld from his countrymen, information intended for them, and important to their interests that they should be in possession of. This, though too vaguely made, is a serious charge, and as such, deserves to be dealt with.

If, while the British community resided in Canton, in the peaceful and unobstructed pursuit of their own lawful interests, and under the protection of the Chinese laws, Captain Elliot did ever dare

to intercept and withhold information coming from the authorities of the country and intended for communication to the British community, and which the promotion of those interests he was appointed to protect, required that they should be in possession of; he has indeed committed a very grave offence, and one for which he ought to be brought to account before the tribunals of his country. So soon, however, as the Chinese authorities announced and enforced an indiscriminating system of outrage and exaction upon the British residents in Canton, in spite of the solemn protest of Captain Elliot in the name of his government, the Chinese by persisting in their perverse policy, did, I maintain, place themselves in the position of a power in hostility with Great Britain; and Captain Elliot as the accredited and acknowledged responsible agent of the government of the latter country, was no more under an obligation to publish among his countrymen the communications of the enemy, where he did not consider that national interests required his doing so, than is the commander of a besieged city to aid the enemy without the walls in his attempts at communicating with the citizens within. Here the idea may occur to some of your readers of danger to the public cause from the disaffection of turbulent spirits among the citizens, or from unauthorized parties entertaining and encouraging the insidious overtures of the enemy; parties perhaps who had been glad to avail themselves of the protection of the state when the preservation of their lives or property required it, but ready to sell the interests of the community and their country's honour when they see any chance of doing so with impunity; but in this it is to be hoped there can be no analogy, certainly I will not seek for any, when, if it should be found to exist, the discovery would be so truly humiliating.

With regard to the Americans, the position which they now occupy, and the advantages, whatever they may be, which they derive from it, whether through their confidential intercourse with the Senior Hong merchant or otherwise, I really do not see what they and their affairs have to do with the matter.

If the Americans have throughout acted a straightforward and honourable part, no one ought to regret their present good fortune; but if the reverse of this has been the case, it ill becomes Englishmen to envy the advantages they have meanly purchased.

I have no wish or intention again to trespass on your columns in reference to this subject; but hope to see it argued by other and abler writers. I would recommend to those who take part in this discussion as close and frequent a reference as possible to the known facts of the case, and I doubt not the cause of truth will, on this as on all other occasions, be promoted by full and free discussion.

The Chief Superintendent is a public man, and as such his conduct cannot be too openly canvassed; as to his private character, I suspect there are not among his countrymen in China two individuals who fancy it stands in need of their advocacy.

I am,

Dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,

A PLAIN ENGLISHMAN.

Tungkoo, 24th December, 1839.

### III.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—In our last respects of 23rd instant we endeavored to give a sketch of what took place in Canton immediately previous to the arrival of Capt. Elliot on Sunday 24th March between 5 and 6 of the afternoon. We omitted however to mention that on the 19th idem the Hopoo had issued an edict prohibiting all foreigners from going to Macao; and that on Saturday the communication between Canton and Whampoa was interrupted by the Chinese, so that altho' troops were not brought out and arrayed against us, yet we were *de facto* detained by force, even before Capt. Elliot's arrival in Canton. When that gentleman landed, his first act was to go to Mr. Dent's Hong and mustering as many of the foreigners as could be assembled at a moment's notice, these marched arm in arm from Mr. Dent's Hong to the British Factory. The Chinese coolies who had been placed around Mr. Dent's Hong to prevent his escape, seeing a large body of foreigners sally from the Hong, headed by Capt. Elliot dressed in naval uniform with sword, cocked hat, &c. &c. imagined that the foreigners intended to embark *vi et armis* in their boats, and ran to the shore to prevent them, if necessary, by an appeal to physical force. Seeing however that the party entered the British Factory, they offered no violence, tho' their shouts and yells mingled with those of the multitude sounded like thunder and made many of

us apprehend another affray like that, or worse than that, which took place on the 12th December of the previous year. The foreigners then having entered the British Factory, the square was cleared by troops;—chop boats, ferry boats and other kinds of river craft were filled with soldiers, drawn across the front of the foreign factories and lashed together so as to cut off entirely our retreat by water;—all streets leading to the factories, excepting one, were blocked up (the back doors of the Hongs were built up with brick and mortar the day previous);—the creek was filled with mandarin boats from the bridge to the customhouse;—men were placed on the tops of the houses overlooking the Hongs on all sides—in a word—the local government laid their plans with so much ability, and had them executed with such singular promptness, that in the course of only a very few minutes, we were all completely caged!—so much so that the escape of a single foreigner was made physically impossible. Add to this, the whole Foreign Trade was immediately stopped by Proclamation, we and all belonging to us were placed under an interdiction, our Chinese cooks, servants and coolies fled from us as if we had the plague, and in a few minutes more our Hongs which had now become one large prison, contained none, except (to use the language of Byron) those who wore the chain, and those who watched over them!

Before proceeding to relate what took place at the British Factory, let us first review Capt. Elliot's public conduct on this occasion.

We find that on Friday the 22nd March the Superintendent issued two Circulars or public notices, one from Macao, the other dated on board H. M. S. Larne, but both to the same effect—vizt—enjoining *all* the ships belonging to H. M. S. Subjects to repair to Hongkong (then reckoned the best and safest anchorage in the world, but now? *ah! quantum mutatus ab illo, Hector!*) and there hoisting the national ensign, prepare to resist Chinese aggression to the uttermost:—to receive orders in the first instance from Capt. Blake, commanding H. M. S. Larne, and failing him from Capt. Parry, commanding the *Opium receiving ship Hercules*, and failing him from Capt. Wallace, commanding the *Opium receiving ship Mermaid*. Now the issuing of these documents involved more important consequences than one.

1st. Some of the owners of Opium and Opium receiving ships had already given orders for these vessels to proceed to Singapore &c. &c., they having made up their minds to run the gauntlet in Canton. But when these circulars came out from Capt. Elliot, they (the captains of Opium ships) thought the orders of their owners superseded by the orders of the representative of H. M. S. Government, more especially as these latter were backed by a man of war; they therefore listened to Capt. Elliot, tarried where they were, and the Opium on board their ships became part of the 20,283 Chests delivered up on the 27th March which might otherwise have been avoided.

2ndly. It appears to us a very strange proceeding altogether on the part of the Superintendent. One can hardly suppose that these circulars of 22nd March 1839 were actually issued by the same Capt. Elliot, who on the 23rd of December 1838 addressed the Canton Government, telling them that the selling of Opium at Whampoa was as much opposed to the laws of the English government as to their own, and who begged the assistance of a Chinese force for the purpose of expelling the Whampoa dealers! We should be dealing very unfairly towards Capt. Elliot indeed, were we to say that selling Opium *inside* the Bogue and *outside* the Bogue was *precisely* the same thing; on the contrary, we are perfectly aware that on the 23d December 1838, the one involved very important consequences which the other did not;—but let our readers if possible imagine the utter bamboozlement of the Chinese authorities, when on the 23d December 1838 the Superintendent tells them it is illegal at Whampoa, and offers his flag to assist them if necessary, while on the 22d of March 1839 the same flag is hoisted to protect the same kind of property in the Chinese harbours some 50 or 60 miles from the other place, and instructions given to knock his quondam Chinese allies to shivers, if they dared to make any noise about the matter! We ask our candid reader, what in God's name could the Chinese think of the man's *consistency* who acted thus? how could they possibly understand his conduct, or reconcile his acts on the one occasion, with his acts on the other occasion? This will show that he did very wrong to apply to the Canton Government in the way he did on the 23d December 1838, or if he did properly *then*, he committed a still greater error by issuing his two circulars of 22d March 1839.

Different opinions have existed and do exist to this day as to the propriety of Capt. Elliot coming up to Canton at all, at the time he did. Some people say that this question being one between certain dealers in a contraband commodity and the Chinese authorities, he ought not to have interfered in any shape or way (unless perhaps called upon as a sort of mediator or by both parties) as by doing so he placed H. M. S. Government in a very awkward predicament—vizt—that of aiding, abetting and protecting individuals notoriously violating the local laws of the land they lived in, and further that an

affair of this kind could, generally speaking—be much better arranged by the parties *themselves*, than by any Government *employing* thrusting his finger in the pie:—the opposite party maintained that the British Factory at Canton was the Superintendent's Head Quarters, that in time of danger he ought unquestionably to be at his post, and that he was merely obeying his most clear and positive instructions in preventing British subjects getting Chinese justice (?) at any time or under any circumstances. We do not pretend to *decide* so knotty a point, nevertheless we confess a leaning towards the former line of argument. But under all the circumstances of the case, supposing it to be clearly proved that the Superintendent had in very deed "shut his ears to the suggestions of Prudence, and listened to the whispers of Fanny," and supposing that we were compelled to convict, yet such was the thorough goodheartedness that prompted him to the step, and such the personal gallantry with which he forged his way thro' every opposition and danger, that not only should we strongly recommend him to mercy, but we should honor him for the very thing for which we condemned him!

But having awarded this our meed of praise (faint as it may appear) we are under the necessity of speaking very differently of what took place almost immediately afterwards. We allude—

1st. To the subject matter of his Public Notice dated Macao 23rd March. The language used in it was unnecessarily strong and vehement. When we consider that this proceeded from a despised foreign officer, at the head of some two hundred unarmed and unwieldy fellow countrymen, enclosed in a city of a million inhabitants, and addressed to a man wielding *pro tempore* the full power of one of the greatest Monarchs in the world, can we be astonished if the Chinese authorities looked upon it like so much (to use a term of their own) *kuang fe*, or barking of a mad dog? what we call gently a *brutum fulmen*, or in plain English, mere stuff and bombast! Capt. Elliot accompanied Lord Napier to China, he could not be ignorant that Lord Napier too had used vehement language in his day; he had used it in respect to a person endowed with not a tithe of the power of the Commissioner, while he (Lord Napier) had at his beck twice or thrice the physical force that Capt. Elliot had, that circumstances compelled him virtually to retract his vehement language, and beg for permission to get away, and has Capt. Elliot forgotten what was the end of that ill-fated, but most amiable nobleman? Could not our superintendent take warning (to use a Chinese simile) by the carriage overturned in the way before him?

2ndly. To the manner in which it was read. The impassioned gesture with which the Superintendent read it, agreed most happily with the fiery nature of the document itself. Great allowance must however be made for the agitation of the moment, the Superintendent had just completed an arduous journey, in which his life had been placed in imminent peril. What we were principally sorry for, was, that by his gesticulation, he elicited three cheers (they were rather faint it is true) from those whom our highly esteemed friend of the Register calls "the juveniles of Canton." Every thing in this world has its own time and place. We don't object to "three cheers" when mounting "the imminent deadly breach," or when gallantly bowding the enemy, but we appeal to any man of common sense, if a question involving such mighty interests, both commercial and financial, a question worthy of the coolest deliberation, of the most mature debate, ought to have been settled at once by three cheers from the Canton community, especially after most of them had their Sunday's dinner? We do not mean to affirm that the Superintendent *himself* cheered, we rather think he did not, but we certainly mean to say that his vehement gesticulation elicited those cheers, which a little more coolness and moderation might have prevented. So far from cheering, we could hardly at the time refrain from a burst of sorrow, so well we remembered the cheers that were given to the ill-fated Napier in that very hall, when at the public meeting of 16th August 1834, he declared that he would never quit that spot "except at the point of the bayonet," and too well we remembered that our cheering, was none other than *his* death-knell! and yet Capt. Elliot had, the example of Lord Napier before him!

3rdly. Immediately on arrival Capt. Elliot again hoisted his flag, and thereby hangs a tale. Our readers may perhaps have forgotten, that after the execution of poor Fung-an-gan before our factories on the 26th of February, all the foreign Consuls *hailed down their flags*, considering that these national emblems would be disgraced were they to be hoisted any longer in a place of public execution. The British merchants went still further; many of them wished to *hew down the flag staff itself*, that our flag might never more beam a benignant look on the city of Canton. This it is true was overruled, but they were unanimous in begging Mr. Johnston not again to show his colors, until at least he heard from the Senior Superintendent. On the 2nd March Capt. Elliot thus addressed the British merchants in reference to the same subject. "Gentlemen, I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th ultimo to the address of the Deputy Superintendent and I beg to acquaint you that it is not my intention to show the



"British Flag at Canton in the present posture of circumstances, &c., &c." This was written as we have observed on the 2nd of March, yet we find that one of his first acts on arrival on the 24th idem, was to adorn that Chinese *Aceldama* with the British Union Jack! And why did he of all the foreign Consuls alone hoist his flag we should like to know? Is it because that ill-starred piece of bunting of ours, has been up and down, and up and again, so many times at Canton, that it of all the foreign flags is the only one at last grown insensible to shame? Or let us take a more cheering view of the picture. May there not be something so innately pure and spotless about the British flag, that neither time, place, nor circumstance can for a moment infect it with the taint of dishonour? And that it is perfectly the same thing whether it be hoisted above or below that of an enemy, whether it proudly wave from the Tower of London, or droop it's head in front of the Old Bailey! We should not have said so much upon this point, only from our strong desire to do justice between man and man. We remember perfectly when the American Consul Mr. Snow went up to Canton to reside there again after his captivity to the Chinese, many of our good folks spoke about the American flag being guilty of an act of self-dishonour, and made very free in passing a number of remarks by no means complimentary to our Transatlantic brethren. It is then fair to state that the American Consul mourned for the insult offered his nation in the public execution of Fung-an-gan before his door for upwards of four months, while as we have shown above, our Superintendent was sporting his gawags within the four weeks? Is there no text in scripture that says something about "casting the beam out of our own eye, before that"—but the saying is musty.

We have now then got the whole community prisoners in Canton, let us take a short view of what took place there.

The Chinese compradores, servants, coolies &c. &c. on the whole behaved very well. Before leaving, they contrived to throw a good deal of provender into our fortress, altho' this was not quite fairly distributed. Some could have held out a month, while others had not belly-timber for four and twenty hours. The effects of famine first began to tell upon our cattle. These poor animals moaned, and looked most piteously around, but for some days we had no fodder to give them. At last on a representation to old Mowqua (since dead), food was obtained for the cows, these dumb animals having in no way infringed the laws of the Celestial Empire. We remember when the first load of grass was brought into the square, a regular scramble took place for it between the east enders and the west-enders, the bearer was overturned in the melee, and the precious herbage carried off in triumph by a young gentleman belonging to the Paou shun. Here of a morning might be seen a rich Canton merchant with a pail over his shoulder going to water his cows, there was another being instructed in the mysteries of sticking a pig or plucking a fowl, a third would be trying his hand at chopping billet wood, a fourth watching when the water would boil, and a fifth endeavoring to churn butter. But all these were nothing compared with the *horreux des horreux* of cleaning one's own room, and emptying one's own *pot de chambre*! In the course of a few days however provisions began to be regularly supplied, the sailors were engaged to lend a hand in the different Hongs, and our Parsee friends kindly assisting us with their servants, matters began to go on much more smoothly. An attempt was made at first to establish a patrol in the different Hongs, but we found our Chinese guard to be the best patrol in the world, so the undertaking was soon abandoned. Nothing, we believe, was stolen from the foreigners during the whole time of our captivity.

We are unable to state the precise number of foreigners shut up in Canton on the 24th March, but shall endeavor to give an approximation viz.—

Number of foreign residents per Hopps's book 203,	
deduct for absent at Macao & other places say, 13,	190
whom we class in round numbers as follows,	
British merchants and their employés,	100,
Parsee merchants and their employés,	35,
American merchants, Supercargoes,	
employés &c.,	40,
French, Dutch, Portuguese, and other foreigners,	15,
Add to these sundry Parsee servants, cooks, lascars &c. not included in the Hopps's list, almost all of whom were British subjects, say	50,
Boat's crews detained in Canton, chiefly British,	25,
Strangers, visitors, captains of ships &c. chiefly British	15,
	90

Making less or more a grand total of souls

280

To guard us there were placed at different stations in the front of the factories about 200 of the Hong merchants.

\* Though the American Consul resided in Canton, the American flag has not been again hoisted.—Ed. C. P.

A guard of the inhabitants of the British Hong, was organized, and kept watch day and night at the gate of the Hong during the whole time of our imprisonment.—Ed. C. P.

chants coolies, under the immediate command of the Hongmerchants themselves. These were armed with sword and shield, short lances and long quarter-staves; we did, not observe any fire-arms among them. Stouter, cleaner-limbed, better tempered fellows we never saw, and there was not one among them, who if left to himself, would not far rather have done us a good-natured turn than an injury. In the boats before the factories, were about 300 of the Kwang heep's soldiers. These were better armed than the coolies, each man having at least his sword and match-lock. These were all that we saw, but in the event of our trying to make a sally, there is little doubt that their numbers would have been multiplied in a few seconds by ten or twenty. Of all the foreigners thus shut up, scarce a dozen had arms of any description. It is an amusing fact, that just before taking these steps, the Commissioner sent to make enquiry as to the arms we had in our factories. The return was a very pacific one, somewhere about half a dozen pistols, as many fowling pieces, a sword or two, and hardly a musket! at least not one that would go off! This fact speaks volumes as to the complete protection we used to enjoy from the Chinese government, and the efficiency of their police. We almost begin to doubt that this is the same China which it was! Why, two or three years ago we remember seeing little schooners daily arriving at the factories laden with specie from Lintin, say 50, 60, or 70,000 dollars, and defended by 3 or 4 lascars armed with half as many rusty muskets! Yet we do not remember that any of these boats were captured or even attacked! But now? ah! the case is widely altered!

Among the details at Canton, we remember a tough old fellow "who had seen a little service," and he said, that with twelve good English sailors he would have undertaken to cut thro' the whole concern. This however may be looked upon as mere bravado, and probably spoken because there was no chance of it's being put to the proof. The plain fact is, we were not fighting men, probably not ten men among us had ever smelt gunpowder in earnest, we had been brought up to a very different *metier* from "Spanish blades, and cutting men's throats." Moreover, altho' the coolies who guarded us were as we have said very fine good-natured fellows, yet both they and their masters were placed there to answer for our safe custody with their lives, and as the love of life is very much the same in a Chinese as in any other man, I humbly conclude that in choosing between the two difficulties, they would rather have cut us down, than have been hanged by the Commissioner themselves.

To our further proceedings when incarcerated, and what led to our being set at liberty again, we must devote another letter.

Yours Truly,

BRITANNICUS.

Tungkoo Anchorage, 31st Dec. 1839.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—I cannot help thinking of the ingratitude of some people, and among others of the commander of one of the English ships who was in the first instance conveyed to the Bogue by all H. M. ships in China, and when he arrived there, not permitted to enter from apprehension being entertained of his safety. He then quietly returned to Macao and thence proceeded to Tungkoo apparently perfectly reconciled to his fate. When however the Chief Superintendent came to enjoy his Christmas dinner with his family, bringing with him his usual escort—the whole of the naval force in China—the absence of the ships of war was availed of, and this vessel proceeded and entered the Bogue. The unhappy consequences, as far as the seizure of a British merchant and the violation of the threat of employing force to prevent the entrance of any British vessel into the Bocca Tigris, are known to every one, but there are events covered by the veil of time which may be much more disastrous if the demand for the restoration of this British subject is not acceded to. Another engagement may be the consequence, and a fresh effusion of blood, and all resulting from a violation of the promise given to induce our removal from Hongkong to Tungkoo, viz: the presence of one of H. M. Ships at the latter anchorage, whenever her services were not otherwise required.

Comments are of course unnecessary, but we hope H. M. Superintendent will vouchsafe some explanation to remove the unhappy impressions which the late unfortunate events have made upon the harassed and aggrieved community.

Your humble servant,

QUERE.

Macao, 3d January, 1840.

#### CANTON PRESS. Macao, 4th Jan'y. 1840.

In wishing our readers a happy new year, we should feel inclined to pass in review the occurrences of the year just ended, were it not that our corres-

pondent *Britannicus* now employs his pen on the same task, and that we wish to avoid unnecessary repetition. The first act of the drama, Chinese oppression and persecution, is nearly at an end, and the Chinese have had a whole year to act it in; it will probably be this year's business to exact retribution. Unsatisfactory as the trade with this country has been during by far the greater part of last year, yet we cannot expect to see it much more prosperous in the year we now enter, and much fear that it will require a much longer time before the relations between England and China can be reestablished on such a footing, as to ensure to the former a safe and honorable trade. We expect nothing whatever from Chinese concession, except what is wrung from them *vi et armis*; any accommodation, without having sufficiently convinced this Empire of the power of Great Britain, will prove only temporary, and the continued impunity of Chinese aggression will only be the cause of ever new vexations. Nearly ten months have now elapsed since the foreign community was imprisoned in Canton, and the time is near at hand when the steps which the Home Government is likely to take, will be known; indeed, the *Ariel*, which vessel arrived at Suez on the 1st September, allowing that she waited there two whole months for the return despatches, may now be expected here every day. We heartily wish that these may prove of such decisive character as to end the state of anxious suspense we now suffer under.

#### SEIZURE BY THE CHINESE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT.

We last week stated that the *Royal Saxon*, Capt. Towns, had again proceeded to the Bogue on her way to Whampoa. It appears that Capt. Towns, who had previously been officially informed by Capt. Elliot, that any attempt of his to enter the Bogue, would be forcibly prevented if necessary, by H. M. Ships, availed himself of the absence from Tungkoo of both the Frigates, and proceeded to the Bogue which he safely entered on Sunday last. On the previous Thursday, Mr. Gribble, of the firm of Messrs. Gribble Hughes & Co., wishing to send one of his establishments to Whampoa by this vessel, left the anchorage at Tungkoo in a smuggling boat, pulling about 30 oars, and on his return from the Royal Saxon, before day light on Friday morning, the boat was chased by a large mandarin-boat, pulling about sixty oars, and which, having the advantage in swiftness over Mr. Gribble's boat was rapidly nearing. In this dilemma, finding it impossible to reach the fleet at Tongkoo, the boat was run on shore, and the men saved themselves by escaping to the land, all with the exception of Mr. Gribble, who awaited the arrival of the mandarin boat, and who, on their attempting to seize his person, so the Chinese boatmen relate, fired off his pistols at them, though fortunately, without effect. The mandarins then seized Mr. Gribble, and pulled away, towing the abandoned smuggling boat astern. Soon after, by means of the China boatmen, intelligence of this event reached the shipping, and it was determined to give chase to the Mandarin. Sixteen boats were accordingly got ready with as little delay as possible, and at about 9 o'clock on Friday morning started in pursuit, but after pulling about 15 miles were not able to close with the chase, which got safe into port in a village called Nam taou or Lam taou. The English Brigs *Lyra* and *Harrier* had also got under weigh to assist the boats, but, it being a dead calm, were of course soon distanced by the boats, which returned to the shipping at 5 in the afternoon after a hard pull of about 30 miles. Despairing of recapturing Mr. Gribble, his partner addressed a petition to the Commissioner, demanding his immediate release, and this was forwarded to Canton without loss of time. On the following day, Saturday, it was discussed whether it might not be well to send a sort of embassy, demanding Mr. Gribble's release, to Lam taou, but H. M. Ship *Vulgar* just then heaving in sight, it was thought advisable, to put the whole affair into Capt. Smith's hands. H. M. Ships *Vulgar* and *Hyacinth* accompanied by the *Psyche* and cutter very shortly after proceeded to the Bogue, where, we hear, on Monday last, a chop was delivered, demanding Mr. Gribble's immediate release within 5 days from the demand being made, that time being, we presume, considered necessary to correspond with the Imperial Commissioner on the subject. It was also ascertained that Mr. Gribble had either arrived at or passed Chuenpee in a chair, and we are happy to say, on authority of a letter from Canton, that Howqua on Mr. Hughes petition being handed to him for delivery to the authorities, has declared that Mr. Gribble would be released immediately.

after arrival at Canton; this is of course merely the private opinion of a Hong merchant, who is however known to be well informed on passing events. Meanwhile H. M. S. *Volage*, the *Psyche* and cutter, have returned to Macao roads on Thursday last, and left this again, for the Bogue we suppose, yesterday morning. We hope and believe, even should the Chinese refuse Mr. Gribble's immediate release, that he will suffer nothing more than the temporal inconvenience of imprisonment, and take this opportunity to caution our readers against needlessly trusting themselves into unlicensed Chinese boats, which is at all times dangerous, but particularly so at present. Had one of the ships of war, instead of being both at anchor in Macao roads, been at Tungkoo, neither the *Royal Saxon* could have gone to Whampoa, and given the second instance of disregard for the general, in favor of private advantage, nor would Mr. Gribble have been tempted to follow that vessel to the Bogue.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—The Tsotang has returned to Macao and resumed his functions.

A great many junks from Chaou an and Cheope and occasionally from Cheepo have been in the habit of visiting this port. They arrive here with umbrellas, alum, and coarse China ware, which they exchange for manure, Straitsproduce and rice, or invest the proceeds in sugar at Haenan. Other vessels arrive from Teen tsin and Shang hoe and buy a cargo for the Straits, Tunkin or Siam, from which countries they return to the above harbours. During this last year however this trade has nearly come to an end. Though a few stragglers with some trifles on board will occasionally enter the inner harbour, nobody who has any thing to lose dares to come within reach of Macao. All are afraid that they will be seized and their property confiscated, of which there were last year numerous instances. The seas hereabout being moreover infested by pirates, no security of life and property to the native trader any longer exists, so that the commerce has suffered most severely and is near its total extinction.

The Canton court circular, a paper remarkable for its brevity, is almost without interest. When Robespierre kept the guillotine daily in motion and thousands fell under its voracious axe, the *Moniteur* preserved an ominous silence, and contained nothing but trivial occurrences. The great people at Canton seem to imitate the Parisian fashionables in this respect, and whilst mountains are to be removed, they carefully count sandcorns.

It appears that the salt-inspector of Canton is woefully in arrears for the last two years. No exhortations, nor threatening edicts have yet enabled him to make up the deficit. The Board of Revenue however has again addressed a very gentle admonition, that the money must be forthcoming, because it is very much wanted. Now the salt monopolists resemble in many respects the hong-merchants, and in one particular, viz that they are generously allowed to make patriotic gifts, they stand completely on a par. The salt-inspector knowing that no greater favor could be bestowed upon the traders, than to make them subscribe largely for making up his quota, got accordingly these gentlemen to contribute towards this laudable object. When it however came to paying down the hard cash, they flatly refused to enjoy the high favor of offering their money at the shrine of patriotism. Yet the Supreme Board does not yet despair, and by the present arrangements it is confidentially hoped, that they will so much be worked upon, as to jump for joy and pay whatever is demanded. What this is we leave the reader to divine.

**From the Peking Gazette.**

The process instituted against some men who had cut down some trees near the Imperial tombs, has now been brought to a close. As it is a great matter of state, we shall here give the detail. An officer of the Imperial household, the keeper of the pearls, was by some means or other impoverished. Whilst he was sitting down to think about the best means how to get through the world, it occurred to him, that he might as well go to the tombs, where many men beforehand had picked up something to make themselves comfortable. He therefore took an axe and entered the hallowed ground. Nothing however but fir trees meeting his eye, he set to work to hew some down, and was discovered in the very act. Several of his fellow officers scolded him and brought him before the magistrate. He could not deny the fact, for there were the trees felled, furnishing full evidence of his guilt. The Emperor was soon informed of his black guilt, and immediately summoned the principal members of the Board

of punishment, who decreed instant decapitation. The trial was quite an event at the court of Peking and engrossed the attention of the wisest statesmen. Surely it was a very serious matter to fell two fir-trees and an exploit worthy of the highest consideration. The respective authorities are therefore ordered to take better care of these sacred plantations, and to plant two other trees!

Three grain junks from Chekeang, when crossing the Yellow river, were wrecked and their whole cargoes lost. The officers who make the report are under engagement to restore the whole within a given time. The largest of these vessels had about 1000 Shih of rice on board.

There is a splendid dyke entirely made of granite slabs about 30 feet above the level of the sea at low water, near Chin hae in Chekeang. It is a masterpiece of workmanship, the stones being so carefully joined to each other, as almost to present a smooth surface; and strong iron clamps keep the whole together. As however nothing can withstand the ravages of time, this work of human skill has lately fallen into ruins. An extensive flat behind it seems to have been drained from the sea, and if the dyke is not kept in repair, this whole tract of land, containing numerous villages and cities, is deluged. The Emperor therefore has given permission to expend a large sum upon putting it again in order, and permits very graciously the local authorities to pay for the same.

A considerable part of the banks of the great canal has fallen down, and the officers in charge of the shore have been ordered to erect the whole for their own money, and the principal Mandarin is degraded from his rank for neglecting to keep the earth and masonry from falling.

The gentry of a celebrated place in Keang se managed to rebuild the wall round their city by patriotic contributions, and as they thought themselves entitled to ask a boon, they have requested the Great Emperor to open an additional gate on the river side, which in consideration of their loyal endeavours has been freely granted.

Taoukwang has this year given out several themes from the classics, that prize essays might be written upon the sayings of the sages. We only notice one of these texts, viz, "Riches that rapidly come in, take as rapidly wings." The words occur in a passage, in which the author proves, that bullion does not constitute the real wealth of the country. It is well worth while to write a good treatise upon this subject in these bad times, when money is getting so very scarce.

Ke shen has dismissed one of his civilians, because after having weaned himself from opium smoking, he relapsed into this vice and became unfit for the station.—Another magistrate was degraded and sent to his home, because he had not held a coroner's inquest according to rule.

When China stands forward to fight the unruly barbarians, it disdains every alliance. Nothing but total submission is the term upon which this country will bestow its protecting friendship. It would be considered as no service to shed one's blood in the ranks of the Chinese army, but rather be viewed as a favor to be permitted to join the Celestials. Under such circumstances we cannot expect, that any foreign adventurers, like in India, will crowd to the camp. The Central Empire defies single handed the whole world; to an enemy it can only dictate total submission. No terms must be asked; "obey our laws," this is the word of command, "if not, we shall extirpate you." It may therefore be easily anticipated, that all negotiations, how benevolent soever their tendency might be, are next to impossible. That there will be semblance of wishing to come to terms, we doubt not, but this merely for gaining time and annoying the enemy. The language, "we order your king, who has hitherto been reverently obedient to do our behest" will not be changed until the Government is humbled. No other reply will be given upon the most pacific application, but, "promise to subscribe the bond, and we shall ask the Great Emperor to forget your former obstinacy and again open the port to you." Let us not flatter ourselves, that the appearance of a large force will materially influence the men in power. They know by long experience that all our operations, or rather half measures, have been confined to Canton, and that the most direct efforts could be easily neutralized by cunning and deceit. These are the most powerful weapons which the Mandarins can wield with consummate skill, and whosoever will meet them on their own ground will be doomed for a certainty. The ground on which the

negotiator treads is a marsh, where he will fall at every step into a slough, and sink deeper and deeper into the mire the farther he advances. We consider negotiation totally out of the question, whatever may be thought about the feasibility of the thing at a distance. With Persia, Turkey, Birmah, etc., we can exchange diplomatical notes; here we meet every where the stern command: obey—leave our shores—no Barbarian Eye—implicit submission—Hong merchants—linguists—naval officers and warriors of sundry descriptions. Negotiate with them for one hundred years, and you will be still at the same point from whence you set out. Talleyrand would be a mere child before these giants, and even the famous Gortz with the works of Grotius and Puffendorf in his pocket would have effected nothing.

Such is the Government with which we shall have to deal. None have yet succeeded, and this is even beyond the range of possibility, because the Chinese will keep no faith, and lie always to suit their purposes. The individuals who engage with them in a paper-war are not to be blamed, for victory being out of question, they must yield to the Celestials. There only remains one alternative; to turn the tables. Instead of waiting to receive orders, to issue commands; instead of hearing the laws of the mighty Empire recited, to prescribe some ourselves; instead of seeking negotiations, to draw a narrow circle and ask the wily sons of Han to declare before they leave, whether they will agree to your propositions or not. This will be considered very uncourteous diplomacy, but there remains no other way. We trust that in the ensuing contest, we shall not go over the same ground, which so many before have trod, and utterly failed. A new era has dawned upon this country and a new international code has become necessary.

**A PROCLAMATION BY SAN.**

SAN, specially commissioned chief magistrate of Heang-san Heen, raised ten degrees &c. recorded ten times, and with extraordinary talents awaiting promotion; issues a proclamation to the following effect:

Whereas at Macao the habitations of the flowery people and those of the barbarians are mingled together, examination should be made very strictly into this matter. Now on inquiry it has been found that at the two places in Macao called *Sam-chun-lan* and *Ha-wam-ki* there are pimps with whom the egg women, after changing their clothes, clandestinely go: And there are trefling scoundrels in Macao who build matted boats on shore into which they receive vagabonds and secrete barbarians. And on examination it is found that the traitorous native Loo Tun-ue and others have been having intercourse with the English. Now orders have been received from their excellencies, the imperial commissioner and governor, to examine into this matter and hinder intimacy with the English: therefore examination should be immediately made, and those persons seized and delivered over for trial; moreover orders have been given to the police to examine and apprehend. Therefore we jointly issue this proclamation addressing the same to the inhabitants of Macao for their full information. After this admonition you should all assiduously and quietly do your duty obeying the law. And those who have built the matted boats in Macao should unitedly break up and remove them. You cannot be allowed to track in the former rut. If any dare triflingly to oppose they shall be immediately seized and sternly examined. Each should tremblingly obey, and by no means oppose. A special edict. Taoukwang, 19th year, 10th month, 17th day.

**ARRIVED.**—None.

**SAILED.**—None.

Under despatch for Bristol: *Slains Castle*, for Liverpool; *Ellen Stewart*. For Singapore and Bombay: *Caledonia*; *Lyra*, for Manila. and *Isabella Robertson*, for Ceylon.

The *Thomas Coult* for London, to sail on the 15th; the *Ann* and *Cordelia* for England will likewise have early despatch.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Tungkoo being very irregular.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 12th August, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 7th July, *Valparaiso*. CALCUTTA, 7th October & via Singapore. BOMBAY, 5th October & *Glendy*. SINGAPORE 14th November, *Thomas Perkins*. JAVA, 20th October, *Eden Preble*. MANILA, 4th December, *Ellen*.



## CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 15.] Macao, Saturday, 11th January, 1840.

[No. 223.]

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS &amp; Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE &amp; Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Any parties requiring a passage in the THOMAS COULTS, for London are requested to make their applications to CAPT. WARNER, before the 8th instant.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD  
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Firm of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of Messrs. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to Messrs. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—I hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firm at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY &amp; Co.

Toonoon Bay, 25th November, 1839.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s. 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. R. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MORRISON.

Singapore 29th October 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras,

and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE &amp; Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE *Barque Lady NÉBERT*, 335 Tons per Register, A. HOLTON master, apply to

Messrs. BELL &amp; Co., or to CHARLES FEARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate *Venus* on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232,67 cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs. RUSSELL &amp; Co. of Canton, or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at

Bombay, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong, or B. BARRETT, Esq.—Macao.

10th September, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

**NOTICE.**—Just PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.

**ORDERS** for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges:

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## Latest Europe News.

From the *Sing. Free Press Extra*, of 9th December.

## GENERAL VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

In England our domestic tranquillity is restored. The Chartists,—their principal leaders being now the occupants of our prisons,—are no longer formidable as an united body. Reduced to a few restless bands, they raise the banner of discord here and there without adding to their numbers, whilst by their innumerable acts of folly, they daily fall deeper into public contempt, and render wider the breach

which separates them from the well-disposed, the really industrious and most useful classes of the community. An abundant harvest too, has blessed the soil; and thus, gladdening men's hearts, which the scantier growth and higher prices of last year had had too much tended to disturb. With little to apprehend at home, our attention is more immediately directed to the posture of affairs abroad,—to our relations with the states of Europe,—to the struggle between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt,—to the progress of the civil war in Spain, and to the course of events in our Colonies. The information which we receive with respect to each of these, is of a kind to render us watchful and anxious; although as yet nothing has transpired that can afford a reasonable ground of alarm. In concert with the other great powers of Europe, we are earnestly endeavouring to put an end to the hostilities in Turkey and Syria, and to bring about a proper understanding between the young Sultan and the wily Veteran of Egypt. Hitherto the obstinacy of Mehemet Ali, and the unreasonable nature of his demands, has thwarted the success of these endeavours; but if the Five great Powers remain true to themselves; it is difficult to imagine that he can oppose a triumphant or a lengthened resistance to the terms which they choose to dictate. In Spain the civil war is rapidly approaching to a close. It may be doubted, indeed, whether it has not already reached its end. Towards the close of last month Maroto, the principal Carlist leader, deserted the ranks of the Pretender, and with a large body of followers joined the Queen's troops under Espartero. This is deemed fatal to the cause of Don Carlos, who, on learning the treason of his General, fled to Lecumbery, and shortly afterwards dismissed the whole of his Court and Ministers. Most of his followers have already sought a refuge in France, where it is hourly expected he himself will follow them. Our relations with Russia and France remain undisturbed; although it seems necessary to maintain a careful watch upon the designs of both. Russia, whose policy it is as difficult to fathom as its immense wilds are to traverse, has concentrated a large military force upon the Turkish frontier, and equipped a powerful fleet in the Black Sea. It is suspected that the obstinacy of Mehemet Ali takes its rise in some secret negotiation with the Czar, who is anxious to obtain a pretext for interposing the dangerous projection of a Russian army, to sustain the tottering empire of the Porte. The promises of France are fair and plausible, but in her heart she is jealous and false. Her aggressions upon our commerce at Porto Rico, remain unrepaid, and her vexatious and injurious blockade of Buenos Ayres, continues in full force. There is a strong anti British feeling in her Cabinet; and to the mass of her people, anything that savours of England is hateful. Portugal is labouring under a delirium of rage at the measures taken by Lord Palmerston, with the concurrence of Parliament, towards the close of the Session, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade. She regards those measures as striking a severe blow at once at her liberty and her commerce. Her indignation is boundless—her threats unmeasured;—her press calls upon the people "to shoot the British residents in London like wolves;" and inquires why "the crystal waters of the Tagus are allowed to flow unmingled with their blood?" It then pleasantly anticipates not merely the destruction of England as a nation, but its total annihilation from the face of the globe. "Who is there," it says, "does not repeat with contempt, the barbarous actions of a nation whose territory will disappear at the pleasure of the waves, and will become an expatriated and wandering nation."

In the Canadas, the frontiers are still disturbed by bands of outlaws who make liberty the cloak for pillage. In other respects tranquillity has been generally restored. The anxiety, however, with which the approach of another winter is regarded, is in no degree diminished by the recent change, which Mil-

ministers have made in the government of those Provinces. Sir John Colborne, in whose firm and able hands the Government has remained since the return of Lord Durham, resigns the office he has filled with so much credit to himself, and so much advantage to the country, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Poulett Thomson, who goes out as Governor-General, accompanied by General Jackson as Commander of the Forces. The selection of Mr. Thomson, as Governor-General, has excited much surprise, not to say much apprehension, for whatever may have been the fitness of that gentleman to preside over the Board of Trade, he has as yet manifested few or none of the higher qualities—little or nothing of the energy, mental or physical, which would qualify him to undertake the government of a disturbed and rebellious province. In the West Indies matters remain much in the same state as for some time past. The tenor of the accounts from Jamaica, with respect to the slothful and insubordinate habits of the labourers, and the state of cultivation in the island, does not offer any remarkable variations from those which have habitually arrived by every packet for many months past.

#### COMMERCIAL.

We have been obliged by a mercantile friend with the following extract from a late letter from London, containing intelligence of a very interesting character:—

London, 16th September.—Nothing has transpired up to this time so far as we know, as to the intentions of Government in regard to the Opium question. It being understood that their dispatches had been received, Lord Palmerston was applied to last week to fix a day for another interview, but no reply having been received, a requisition is now being signed by the East India and China houses calling a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in order to consider the steps necessary to be adopted in regard to this important question. Deputations are expected from Liverpool and Glasgow.

Our money market, which has been for months past in an excited and uneasy state, has during the last eight or ten days, exhibited occasional symptoms of amendment, which however we can only look upon as temporary, while the Bank keeps up its rate of discount to 6 per cent and the result of the harvest is a matter of doubt. The weather having proved at intervals very unfavorable, has caused, it is believed, extensive orders for corn to be given, which must eventually be paid for in gold, and tend to depress our foreign exchanges.

A rumour reached us this morning of Messrs. Hoisinguer and Co, the Agents in Paris, of the United States Bank (Biddle's) having refused its drafts to the amount of £200,000 which had caused a great sensation in that city. Mr. Jaudon, the Agent in London, left this on Friday, but happening at this particular time, when confidence is rather shaken, it serves to increase the evil occasioned by the previous state of the money market.—*Calcutta Englishman Novr. 14.*

#### LAW CASE.

The case of Blain and another, against Daniell and another, was tried at the Liverpool Assizes. The plaintiffs are whole sale tea-dealers in Liverpool; the defendants merchants in London, having an agent at Bombay, and also engaged as agents in the China trade. The action arose out of a speculation in tea made at the period when the China trade was opened. The plaintiffs employed the defendants to remit to China for them a very considerable sum of money, to be laid out in the purchase of teas of the following description, namely, Congou, very best small black leaf, strong full Pekoe flavour, Hyson very fine bright wiry bluish leaf. The plaintiffs were particular in requiring that the teas should be of the specified quality, to be sent home by Capt. Ricketts, in a new ship then about to be launched, called the *Ingleborough*; and if teas of the specified qualities could not be obtained, the defendants were at liberty to return the money in silk, at not more than 15s. to the pound, or in good bills payable in England. In 1837, the *Ingleborough* arrived, and the teas were delivered to the warehouses of Hornby & Co. of London, when the plaintiffs procured them to be inspected by Mr. Brodrick, a tea-broker, who reported that they were not of the qualities specified in the order. They were then submitted to the inspection of several other London tea-brokers, who separately examined them, and made reports in writing, all of which agreed in the inadequate quality of the goods. The deficiency in value was estimated at 6950l., and the plaintiffs proposed to refer the question to any three London merchants, and to abide by their award. This was refused by the defendants, and the plaintiffs thereupon put up the teas by auction. The present action was brought to recover the difference between the price which the plaintiffs had paid for them, and what they brought at the sale. On the part of the plaintiffs the order was given in evidence, together with the reports of the tea-brokers, who were put in the witness-box.

On the part of the defendants, Mr. Alexander contended, that the order must not be taken according to the literal meaning of the words, but must be qualified according to circumstances; and if the defendants procured the best teas that could be had, it should be deemed a sufficient fulfilment.

The learned counsel then called a witness, who had been for many years agent of the East India Company at Canton for the inspection and purchase of teas. This witness deposed, that in order to secure a cargo of teas for the spring, it was necessary to apply to a long merchant in the previous autumn, and to send through him the requisite sum of money into the country for the purchase of teas of the description required, the quality of which in a considerable degree depended upon the season. When the teas were delivered in Canton, it was usual for the inspectors to select and examine five chests out of every hundred and if he was satisfied of their being of the average quality required, they were passed by him. The witness was at Canton at the time these teas were brought there, and examined and passed them. He admitted that some of them did not come up to the required quality, but that they were the best which could be procured.

The examination of some witnesses in China to the same effect were also put in.

Mr. Cresswell, in reply, contended that admitting the teas to be the best that could be procured, it was no answer to the action; for unless the very qualities specified could be obtained, the defendants were not to send tea at all, but silk or bills.

His Lordship, in summing up, took the same view of the nature of the order, and a verdict, was returned for the plaintiffs, Damages 6,000 l.—*Bombay Times Extra, 16th Sept.*

#### THE OPIUM QUESTION.

(From the Atlas, August 24.)

A great deal of nonsense has been talked and written about the recent events in China; and the press generally appears to hold that the Chinese are a very moral and a very ill-used people. We presume to think differently: and we apprehend that, unless the Chinese can be brought to do so also, our commerce with that country must be abandoned, and the good folks of England must be contented to return to the days of good Queen Bess, and drink ale and eat rump steaks for breakfast instead of tea and muffins.

We take tea from China, and they take nothing from us but opium, which is a drug that habit has rendered absolutely necessary to them, and which from some nation or other they must have. It is very well for a class of sentimental philosophers to tell us that opium is productive of a species of drunkenness, and that drunkenness is a very bad thing—no doubt it is. It would conduce, we doubt not, to the morality of the lower classes, if drunkenness, and all the materials of drunkenness, could be swept from the earth; but we never yet heard it proposed to be made a capital felony in England to build a distillery, or to retail gin. If we did not import opium to China, the French, or the Dutch, or half a dozen other nations very quickly would do so; and all we should get by our chivalrous self-denial would be, that we should pay away millions of specie annually to these barbarians, and that they would pay it away to the nations who take up the trade which we abandon.

It is maudlin folly to talk of the evil which opium inflicts upon those who use it. Excitement of some sort, procured by some artificial means, whether by drugs or by alcohol, appears to be an universal necessity to mankind. There is no instance of a nation who has once known a means of procuring it, and has abstained from it. However savage, or however civilized, whether from the juice of the grape, from the decoction of barley, the milk of the cocoa-nut, from the sap exuded from trees, or from the fumes of opium, the excitement will be procured; and that in spite of all the laws which can be made and of all the precautions that can be taken. The very fact that, in an absolute government, where the will of the prince is a law from which there is no appeal, where human life is held as a thing of little estimation, and where the most cruel punishments follow the slightest infraction of the imperial edicts—the very fact, we say, that in such a country an article prohibited under pain of death is found to be in common use among the whole of the inhabitants, is fully sufficient proof that opium, or some equivalent for it, will always be procured, and will be always used so long as the merchants of any nation can be found to supply it.

So much for the *argumentum ad verecundiam*

with which we are surfeited by those scrupulous moralists, who are always especially strict in matters of conscience which in no wise cross their own interests—a species of moralists, who, like Sir Hudibras—

Compound for sins they are inclined to, By damning those they have no mind to.

It is plain enough, we think, that the same arguments which they use, properly carried out, would raze all distilleries to the ground; shut up every gin-palace in the kingdom; blockade Turkey, in order to prevent the importation of a grain of opium; prohibit the importation of snuff, tobacco, and make the whole world tea-totalers upon compulsion—establishing, in fact, a very fine system of laws for—an Utopia.

But does it follow because we do not agree with these ethical dreamers, that we insist upon England importing her opium into China by force of arms? By no means. These insolent barbarians, who effect to treat us with such utter contempt, have no doubt, an abstract right to exclude opium from being an article of import with them—if they can. But they have no right of any description to draw a line round the residences of the whole of the English merchants, to cut off their retreat by sea and to starve them into capitulation, simply because they suspect that certain individuals among them are engaged in the prosecution of an illicit traffic. If they find a man smuggling opium into their country, we can have no objection to their confiscating and burning the article, if they please, any more than we should object to their punishing an Englishman who was caught in the act of murdering a Chinese. But we should very much object to their making the whole of the English residents, responsible for a single act of murder, and executing one of them every quarter of an hour until the murderer was produced—a plan which is altogether consonant with the ordinary principles of Chinese justice:—and upon the same principle do we object to their imprisoning the whole of the European residents, and cutting off all supplies of provisions from them until certain stores of opium were delivered up, over which a great number of the parties imprisoned had no more power than we have. The prevention of smuggling is their affair—the safety of our merchants is our; and, by a general imprisonment of all our English merchants, they have committed an undoubted breach of every law of nations.

If such is the case with regard to our merchants, much more so is it with respect to Captain Elliot, who, as the superintendent of trade, sent to Canton at the express instance of the Chinese authorities, was, in fact, invested with all the sanctity of an ambassador. What right, we ask, had these petticoated, longtailed, tuft-bearing barbarians to imprison this English ambassador, to keep him without food, and to prevent his egress from the factory, until he had delivered over to them certain goods over which he had no more power than he had over the pagodas of Peking? The principle is precisely the same as if we were to imprison the French ambassador in the Tower because our Custom-house officers had heard that a cargo of French lace had been lately landed near Dover, and as if we insisted upon keeping him there until these contraband goods were delivered up. The rule in all these cases we apprehend to be plain enough; no nation is bound to perform the office of Custom-house keepers for another, and no nation is held responsible, as a nation, for the acts of individual smugglers. If, then, these tea sellers are in the wrong, as we are quite sure they are, we are altogether at a loss to conceive why we should submit to be bullied by them. A cowardly and a barbarous people construe every act of hesitation into a symptom of fear, and are encouraged to the most atrocious outrages by the hope that they can be inflicted with impunity. These brothers of the sun and near relatives of all the stars are by no means the sort of people to be influenced by quiet and civil treatment. In dealing with such persons a single decisive course is always the best and the most merciful. Either our merchants must reside at Canton holding their heads at the will of every mandarin who walks up and down the streets, or else these miserable Asiatics must be taught that if they touch the hair of an Englishman's head, they do it with the certainty of an English broadside rattling among their crockery houses within half an hour afterwards. Until we can bring our Assam tea into use we must continue to draw tea from China, and as long as we go to Canton we must insist upon being treated with proper respect.



If our government to their duty, as we except they will, they will send a few frigates up the river and insist upon the restoration of every article that has been taken away under the *duree* of the English superintendent and of the whole of the British merchants. As to danger there is none. All the armies which the emperor could bring into the field would not stand for a quarter of an hour against the crews of a couple of English frigates.

## Chinese Affairs.

THE accounts of the proceedings of Commissioner LIN, which reached the India House on the morning of the 31st July, appear to have excited a very great sensation in the political, commercial, and monetary circles of the metropolis. The state of the weather, which on that day in London was very gloomy and cheerless, and the bad accounts from the Agricultural districts, and the gradual rise which about that period had taken place in the price of corn—the perilous state of the Bank of England, and general derangement in money matters, combined with the unfavorable accounts from China, produced a depression of 4 per cent in consols, and occasioned great heaviness in the English stock market generally. The views taken of the crisis in China by practical men of business are highly gratifying, and it is to be hoped their greater influence will counteract any unfavorable impression in regard to compensation, which the late noisy and senseless clamour against the Opium trade may have made on the Home Government. The Memorial of the merchants of Bombay interested in the Opium trade to the Lords of the Privy Council had arrived, and has been published in all the London papers. From all we can gather, it appears to have been most favorably received, and to have produced a strong impression on the Home Government. It is thus noticed by the *Times* :—

“As a commercial document, there has seldom reached this country one of greater interest and importance than the petition of the merchants of Bombay to this Government, for indemnity against losses sustained by delivering up, on the requisition of the English superintendent at Canton, all the cargoes of opium sent thither in the regular course of trade according to practice from time immemorial, but now made a national matter of by the Chinese Government, and the lives and liberties of the English residents rendered dependent on such a sacrifice. Allowing the principle to be conceded that compensation ought to be made to the parties in this case, the immense amount at hazard would make it next to impossible to carry it into effect; and, as a second question, there will be the consequences to consider to the whole Indian revenue, if one of the richest sources of it is thus to be cut off, by the abandonment hereafter of the opium trade with China. It is not the petition of the Bombay merchants alone with which Ministers will have to deal, but similar appeals from the other Indian presidencies, who were all engaged, more or less, in the traffic. About one-half, however, it is stated, is owned in Bombay. The value surrendered to the Chinese is said to be about 2,000,000, sterling, and the revenue to the East India Company from the opium duty to vary from 500,000 to 2,000,000, annually.”—*Bombay Times*, 25th September.

## English Markets.

TEA.—The unsettled state of affairs at Canton has caused buyers to come into the market more freely. For Congou a brisk demand has prevailed. The merchants have obtained an advance on last sale's rates of 1d to 1½d per lb. common selling at 1s 6½d to 1s 6½d, mid blackish leaf kinds 1s 8d to 1s 9d, and strong sorts 2s to 2s 2d; the preference has been given to common descriptions, of which nothing is to be had under 1s 6½d per lb., and at these rates several of the merchants have refused to sell. Twankays have been sought after, and a good many sales have been made at rather higher prices, common fetching 1s 8½d to 1s 9d. Bohea has sold to a fair extent at the rates quoted. Hysons have been much sought after at 2s 3d to 2s 4d and 2s 6½d; and in other kinds of tea several purchases have been made, and prices are improving. Company's Congou has sold freely at 1s 7½d to 1s 8d, and there are no further sellers under the latter figure.

LIVERPOOL.—COTTON at full prices. A considerable business has this week been done in Surats, the common and middle qualities of which have advanced ¼d to ½d per lb. The sales of the week amount to 41,380 bales, including 2,000 American and 250 Pernaos on speculation, and 4,500 American and 500 Surats for export.

RAW SILK.—Decidedly better, although it has been dull during the last week.

## Calcutta.

It is decided that the Government Opium sales for the ensuing year are to take place in the following order :—

	Patna	Benares.	
6th Jan'y.	4,000	2,000	chests.
10th Feb'y.	1,600	1,600	..
21st April	2,500	2,000	..
26th May	1,400	1,000	..
30th June	1,865	967	..
	11,375	7,567	—11,932 chests

The upset price of the Opium at the sales is to be 400 Rs. a chest, and knocked down to the highest bidder above that,—the Government to reserve to itself the right to put up at the 2d sale any portion remaining unsold at the 1st. The Opium will be sold, for export by sea only.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Tongkoo, January 1st, 1810

Sir,—At the request of several gentlemen I send an account of our interview with the Imperial Commissioner Lin, by inserting which in your paper of Saturday you will oblige,

Sr,

Your most Obedt Servant,

JAMES HILL.

Late Surgeon of the Barque "Sunda."

About two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 14th Uto, we were requested by one of the Linguists to proceed immediately to the Consou house, as his highness the Imperial Commissioner intended honoring us with a visit that afternoon. On reaching the head of old China street we found a large concourse of people assembled in the neighbourhood of the Consou house, and numerous palanquins entering its interior, where several Mandarins and most of the hong merchants had already assembled. Several American gentlemen were likewise in attendance, anxious to get a sight of the "great Yunchae." After waiting however for nearly two hours we were informed that his highness would not honor us with his presence that afternoon, but that in all probability we would be admitted to an audience on the following Monday. On Sunday afternoon one of the Linguists called, and said that the Yunchae wished to see us within the city early on the following morning, whither he requested us to be in readiness to proceed by eight o'clock.

Accordingly after partaking of an early breakfast, we went to the Consou house, when we were told that the hong merchants had already gone on before us. Without loss of time therefore we marshalled ourselves in pairs and marched towards the city, escorted by the linguists and a motley group of attendants. Shortly after entering the city gates we found the streets lined on both sides with soldiers, presenting rather a formidable appearance. We were conducted to a large Joss House or Temple dedicated to the Queen of Heaven, distant about 300 yards from the gates, the outer courtyard of which was completely filled with palanquins and horses belonging to the Mandarins and hong merchants already in attendance. After waiting for about an hour we were told that the Commissioner had gone to breakfast with the Governor immediately after which he would visit us. On this the Linguists took the opportunity of redoubting their exertions in order to persuade us to bend the knee to his highness, which we still persisted in refusing to their great mortification. They said "This not all same one other day. To day Yunchae all same Emperor, all that Mandarin have come, all that hong merchant, mist crook to a litty." About ten o'clock a considerable bustle was observed at the outer gate of the temple, occasioned by the coming of the Treasurer and one of the Judges, at whose approach the hong merchants and linguists simultaneously bent the knee. The tedious waiting so long was somewhat relieved by the conversation of the linguists and their assistants, one of whom appeared a very intelligent young man, and had been in London for nearly eight years along with the late Mr. Edmonstone. He speaks English remarkably well, much better, indeed, than any Chinese whom I have ever met with, and I regret much that he did not act as our interpreter with the Yunchae, as Mr. Atung stammered so much and was so flurried that we had great difficulty in understanding him. A lady likewise came to present an offering to the Queen of Heaven, a short account of the ceremony attending which may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. The offering was first placed upon the altar, and consisted of a roasted pig, boiled fowl, pork chops, a plate of crabs, 3 plates ornamented cakes, 2 plates orn-

ges, 1 pot samshue, 1 pot oil and a quantity of incense paper.

The oil was then poured into a large lamp which is constantly kept burning, when the lady bowed 3 times, knelt 3 times at the same time kissing the ground, burned the incense paper while an attendant beat a gong. She then knelt and kissed the ground 3 times, presented the priests with a cumbshaw of fifty cash, and removed the offering already somewhat diminished by the hands of one of our boys who made love to some of the cakes. About eleven o'clock the firing of cannon, beating of gongs, and shouting of a host of ragamuffin attendants announced the approach of the Yunchae, upon which the hong merchants arranged themselves in a row upon one side, and the linguists with their assistants on the opposite, in readiness to receive him, while the mandarin proceeded to an inner apartment behind the temple. Our party at the same time went inside the temple where we could conveniently obtain a peep of his highness without being observed. Four palanquins containing the Commissioner, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Hopo now proceeded up the courtyard in the order mentioned. The Commissioner first made his exit, upon which the hong merchants, linguists &c. prostrated themselves for a short time, his highness at the same time bowing most condescendingly. The same ceremony was repeated towards the others in succession, differing only in the length of time during which they remained on their knees, in the latter cases being only for an instant. In about ten minutes we were informed that his highness was ready to receive us, when we were conducted to the hall of audience, situated behind and to the left of the temple, though forming part of the same range of buildings; it consisted of a large quadrangular room, having a small recess at its upper part in which were placed two tables covered with books, papers &c. &c. Several mirrors and a few paintings were arranged round the walls, and from the roof two chryslid chandeliers were suspended at the sides were two tables and a few chairs, and the floor was covered with an English carpet. The Yunchae was seated at the upper part of the room, having the Governor on his right, the Lieut. Governor on his left, and the Hopo second on his right, also seated. The Treasurer sat on the right side of the room, and one of the Judges on the left. In person the Yunchae is rather stout and short, and apparently about 45 years of age, his countenance has rather a pleasant expression, with a small, dark, and piercing eye, and a fine intellectual forehead. This voice is strong, clear, and sonorous, he was very plainly dressed, while the other dignitaries were treated with all their insignia of office.

On being conducted into his presence, we uncovered, and made a polite bow, which he returned, and immediately after commenced the conversation. He began by stating his regret at our melancholy shipwreck, and hoped that we had been treated kindly by the different mandarins on our journey to Canton. He then asked when we left England? and whether any account of the disturbances in China had reached England previous to our departure? When and where did we first hear of them? How many days is Amoy from China? Whether it is usual for vessels to call there on their way to China? What was the nature, and value of our cargo? And whether the vessel had been to China before? He then said that he was very sorry on account of the differences which at present existed between England and China. That for the last 200 years the Chinese and English had been on the most friendly terms, during which time every thing had gone on smoothly for the interest of both. He regretted that these happy days had fled, and would rejoice to see them back again. The English had caused these disturbances by deluging the country with Opium, the importation of which they knew to be strictly prohibited by the Chinese law. He then dwelt at considerable length on the injurious effects of the use of opium on the system, and the iniquity of our introducing it into China being doubly aggravated from our knowledge of the severe penalty inflicted upon those found making use of it, or in any way engaged in its traffic. He then mentioned the dreadful extent to which it had increased of late years, and the determination of his sovereign to put a stop to it. That he had been sent down by the Emperor for that purpose, and was firmly resolved not to return until he had effectually done so. (Here he became very animated.) He was well aware, he said, of the handsome profits made by us upon other articles of merchandise, and why should we not be content with those, but introduce a poisonous drug? He would appeal to our own hearts if it was not a monstrous crime to engage in the Opium Trade. He was certain that the gods could not approve of it, and that the conscience of any one engaged in it would never allow him to be at peace on this earth. He then instanced the melancholy fate of Mr. M. \* \* and said that other similar cases were not uncommon. In order to shew us the iniquity of the Opium trade and its increase during the last few years, he handed us Mr. Thelwall's pamphlet, and a work upon China from which the title-page was torn (Davis I think) a few extracts from which he requested us to read. Several portions of both works were translated into Chinese and posted on the corresponding pages. He also had five or six of the E. I. Company's cards shewing the quantity of Opium sold during the season. One of them which he handed us

was marked Patna opium 12046 (?) chests. March 1839, and signed—TROTTER.

He next adverted to the murder of his countryman Lin Weihe, and expressed his great dissatisfaction at the murderer's not having been delivered up. He could not conceive how we were unable to find out the murderer, especially as we knew five men who were engaged in the affray, and one of whom, he said, ought in justice to be delivered up to atone for the murder. He next alluded to Captain Warner's having come up to Whampoa in the Thomas Coutts, and asked, why others had not done so. His own impression was that Capt. Elliot was afraid of the officers and crews being beheaded, and the property confiscated, which we would perceive was entirely groundless, as we were then completely in his power, and he had not the slightest wish to do us any injury, but on the contrary had the greatest compassion for us and wished to deliver us in safety to our own countrymen. He would like to see all our vessels at Whampoa, but they could not now be permitted to go up, even although they signed the bond, until he received further orders from Peking. He had not the slightest enmity towards the English, but only towards those of them engaged in the Opium trade. No distinction would be made between them and the Chinese, if caught with it in their possession. Hitherto we had been dealt leniently with, but now no mercy would be given, as he was determined to put a stop to it at all hazards. He then alluded to Capt. Elliot's conduct with which he was by no means pleased. "At Macao," he said, "Capt. Elliot very properly refused to land at Canton no longer." He then asked if we had heard any reports in Canton as to the state of his health, as he had been informed that in Tongkoo it was currently reported of his being in a very bad state of health, and not likely to survive many days, upon which he laughed most immoderately, and asked what we thought of the state of his health? when we congratulated him upon his robust appearance, with which he was highly delighted. He then handed us a letter addressed to the Queen of England, written in their usual English flowing strain, at which I could scarcely command my gravity, which he observing, immediately asked if it was all proper? We said that it was only a few mistakes at which we smiled, whereupon he requested us to take it into an adjoining room and correct any errors we might find in it, and whither tea and refreshments would be sent us. The letter was a pretty long one, and written in a fair legible hand with a hair pencil. The subject of it was principally a lengthened digression on the Opium Trade and its evil effects, and a hope that H.B. Majesty would interfere and assist in putting a stop to it. Some parts of it we neither could make head nor tail of.

During the time we were engaged in the perusal of the letter, the crew got a blow out of roast pig &c. four of which we were presented with on our departure. On our return to the Hall of Audience we found the Yumchae and the other dignitaries seated round a circular table, having divested themselves of most of their insignia of office. They were amusing themselves with one of our boys (who was likewise a good deal taken notice of by several of the mandarins on our journey) and asking him a number of questions, such as the following: his name, age, were his father and mother alive, was he fond of the sea? &c. They likewise made him read a page or two of English at which they were highly pleased. He then asked the names of the places from whence the different kinds of Opium were brought, and requested me to write them down for him; which I did. On mentioning Turkey, he asked if it did not belong to America? or form part of it? and seemed a good deal astonished on being told that it was nearly a month's sail distant. During the rest of the time he remained standing, as also did the Viceroy &c., and conversing with us with the greatest familiarity and laughing and joking with his friends about the different parts of the English costume, which he minutely examined. He seemed highly amused with our chief officer, and desired him to shew him round, first in one direction and then in another, in order to get a proper view of him, when he put on his spectacles and "hey-yaad" at a great rate. He lastly informed us that boats were in readiness to convey us to our countrymen at Tongkoo, to whom he hoped we would give a favourable report of him, which we promising to do, he "chir-chiuned" us and bade us good bye.

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—It is the practice in the Chinese drama, that each actor as he appears on the stage, announces himself to the audience in the name of the character he is about to represent; that they may know how far he acts up to the character he assumes. Your correspondent of last week, who announced himself as "a plain Englishman" has not so well performed his part as to render it certain to his readers whether he appeared in the character of an antagonist to Britannicus, or a defender of the Chief Superintendent. In neither has he been eminently successful; and one thing alone is "plain;" that he

is one recently arrived among us; and might, without injury to our cause, have remained a little longer a quiet spectator; or, at least, have better informed himself of the particulars of the case he attempts to deal with, ere he appeared an uncalled champion in the lists.

He commences by reminding Britannicus of "the different view which others may take of the matter;" a very acute observation, made by the light of a candle burning in broad day light as regards mankind in general, and singularly felicitous in respect to our "concord" of society in China, where no two men were ever yet known to agree on any one point of a public nature. There follows next an attempt to make out a case of "furor scribendi" against Britannicus; which reminds me of the speech of a lunatic to a visitor of the establishment where he was confined; when, pointing to another patient, he exclaimed "Look at that unfortunate creature—he is quite mad." What, save the most inveterate "furor," can have tempted your correspondent thus to assume the guise of a "plain Englishman" when nothing he has advanced is "plain." For instance—by what subtlety does he arrive at the distinction between "active encouragement" and "tacit sanction" on the part of the Indian Government, who offer for sale and export by sea the Opium destined for shipment to China chiefly? In what "plain English" book did he find the "diplomatic functions" with which he invests Capt. Elliot. His appointment is specifically "Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China;" and the merchants whose trade he is here to superintend, have yet to learn wherein lies the diplomacy. Well had it been for us all, had none been attempted. There are no foreign relations of a complicated nature to manage in China; and the rule of secrecy that binds an ambassador at a foreign court, can no more apply to the Chief Superintendent here, than the duties of a lord in waiting, to the porter at the Company's Hong Gate. The public interests confided to the Chief Superintendent, are primarily those of the British merchants in China, the conductors of the valuable trade between Great Britain and this country; and it will require something far beyond the arguments of a "plain Englishman" to convince those merchants that they have not an unqualified right to be made acquainted with every measure adopted by the Chief Superintendent for the protection of this trade. The time is, however, not far distant when the dispatches of that officer will be made public; and then, nous verrons.

The letters of Britannicus will despite the sneers of our "plain Englishman," be read with interest by all who are watching the progress of the extraordinary crisis through which we are passing:—a crisis without a parallel in the commercial history of the world; involving interests more momentous and complicated, and principles more unprecedented than have ever been agitated by any government or people. His letters present a continuous narrative; filling up the minutest parts of the general outline furnished by the public press; the work of a mind highly observant, and possessing the faculty of recurring with coolness to past events of an exciting nature, without any diminution in vigour of recollection. His description of the memorable day in Messrs. Dent & Co's office, and the subsequent visit to the city, is lifelike—real; and few among the witnesses of that day will ever forget it.

I fear I have trespassed already too long on your valuable space; but I cannot conclude without a parting compliment to our "plain Englishman" on his rejection of "stale tricks in controversy." No one who has yet written or spoken on recent events, has ever breathed a distant hint at the private character of the Chief Superintendent; yet your correspondent must needs drag in the subject perforce; after the manner of the Irishman who, desiring a quarrel, begins by making a chalk-mark round his hat—throws it on the ground—exclaiming "who says that's not silver lace?"

Your Obedient Servant;

Macao, 1st January, 1840.

## PROCLAMATION.

Lin, Imperial High Commissioner, Viceroy of the two Keang Provinces, &c. &c.

Tang, a president of the board of war, Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, &c.

E. a vice president of the board of war, Lieutenant Governor of Kwangse, &c. &c.

hereby conjointly proclaim to all men that they may thoroughly know and understand:

WHEREAS on the 16th day of Taoukwang, 11th moon and 29th day (13th January), we received an Imperial Edict to the following effect:—

"The foreigners of the English nation, from and after the time that it was agreed upon to prohibit Opium, have been continually shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they leagued themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schemed after revenge and reprisals. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness) yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of Celestial dignity. But this time the foreign ship Smith (i. e. H. M. S. Volage) having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further having seized upon (?) a place called Kwan chung (i. e. the neighbourhood of Hongkong) as a stronghold or fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unfathomable designs in their hearts! Thus, even granting that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond, yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be stirring and twisting again, and if they having so often shewn us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration:—We of the Heavenly Dynasty cherished these foreigners from afar with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, act the part of the unfilial *Shu* bird (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother as soon as hatched):—that they are in the wrong, and we in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the inner land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (English) foreigners, by their own act, put themselves out of the pale of the laws, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? CAUSE THEREFORE THAT THE TRADE OF THE ENGLISH NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT A STOP TO, AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT! Cause at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries; shewing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the Celestial Dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, oh! all foreigners of all other nations be respectful and submissive as hitherto, and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English, or clandestinely to convey them (or their property?) into our harbours, so soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment! &c. &c. Respect this!"

We, the Commissioner, Viceroy, and Fooyuen, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, find that the English Superintendent Elliot has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws! and been constantly shifting and changing. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great Emperor that from the first day of the 14th moon (6th December 1839) we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh Imperial Edict, commanding us to draw up a statement of the said (English) nations's crimes; and disseminate it among the foreigners of all other countries, and at the same time to drive out their ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China seas! We ought therefore to give due compliance to the Imperial commands, in summing up the crimes of the English, and laying them before all men, and FORASMUCH we now proclaim the following, that ye, the men of all foreign nations, may thoroughly know and understand!—

SEE SUPPLEMENT.



Elliot, after having delivered up the Opium (May 1839) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that a Wei-yune (or specially appointed officer) might come to Macao for the purpose of deliberating upon, and fixing certain regulations so as to cut off the Opium (evil). Successfully he begged that (Export) cargo might be sent down to Macao, and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said Wei-yune, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from signing the duly prepared bond, and entering the port. These (the English ships) by remaining a long time anchored at Tsseem-sha-tsu (Hongkong) on the high seas, led to a number of sailors going ashore and raising a riot, when, getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said Elliot screened the murderer and would not deliver him up, and day by day only grew more stupid and obstinate! At first he took up Douglas's merchant vessel (late H. M. S. Cambridge) and falsely disguised her as a man of war—afterwards he leagued himself with the two cruisers Smith and Warren (H. M. S. *Volage* and *Hyacinth*) and got these to come to Canton (?) to give him assistance. Then these were so bold as to go to Kowlung, and there were the first to smear the altars with blood! (i. e. to commence the horrors of war). Next they went to Cheung-ee on the high seas, and fired off their great guns in direct opposition to the Imperial troops! With life same breath they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits, these they placed in the middle of their fleet, and, if our government cruisers came near to examine or seize them, then (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and muskets! This most unprincipled procedure of theirs showed people who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the laws!—At this present time then, even were these said English to repent of their crimes, and beg for mercy, and be willing to give the duly prepared bond, yet even then, we, the Commissioner, Viceroy, and Foo-yuen, could not upon any account memorialize the Emperor in their favor! This then is all brought about by the said English themselves! They have outlawed themselves, and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries.

Do ye then, oh! all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great Emperor, and as you receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare however clandestinely to give ear to the insidious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for them), the moment that such clandestine procedure is discovered will your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly memorialize the Emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your after-repentance avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A special proclamation.<sup>15</sup>

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, 1st day.  
Canton, 5th January, 1840.

## CANTON PRESS.

**Macao, 11th Jan'y. 1840.**

By the *Water Witch* from Calcutta 25th November, and Singapore 11th December, we have received the *Singapore Free Press Extra* of 2th December, and we have also seen Calcutta and English papers giving the news by way of Bombay to the 16th September from London. We have made copious selections, it will be seen, but the news are generally of little importance. It was thought that before the mail left, the Government had received Capt. Elliot's despatches, and Lord Palmerston was applied to, by the India and China Association, to learn the course government intended to adopt, to which application, however, when the mail came away, no answer had been received. We much doubt that the Superintendent's despatches could

have reached England as early as the 14th or 15th of September, since they left *Alexandria* only on the 5th, and would therefore, in the regular course, not arrive in London before the 20th or 21st of that month. This mail consequently brings little or nothing of the intelligence most desired by the foreign community in China. The greatest portion of the Press in England seems to be decidedly in favor of using force to restore the now so many months interrupted trade with this country, and we have from the *Atlas* of 24th August copied an able article on the subject, in which we find however the singular statement that the Chinese take "nothing from the English, but Opium"—this we are inclined to suppose to be either a slip of the pen of the writer, or an error of the press, since the writer, who seems to be well acquainted with Chinese affairs, could not be ignorant that the value of British manufactures annually imported into China does not fall short of six millions of dollars; that of cotton from British India is about seven millions, and other articles from British possessions in India, metals from England, &c. &c., may amount to four or five millions more per annum—thus shewing that Opium is just about one half of the total imports of the British trade.

It will be seen that the disturbances in England were nearly quelled. In Spain, the Carlist party, it was hoped, was nearly suppressed; the newly proposed measures in England for the suppression of the slave-trade proposed by ministers but not carried in the House of Lords, had caused a feeling of hostility to be entertained by the Portuguese against the English. In the East affairs still bear a very threatening aspect, and some rather angry communications are said to have passed between the Russian ambassador, and Marshal Solt on the subject of Turkey and Egypt. Commercial affairs in England were much affected by the unsettled state of the money market, and discount was in some instances as high as 12 and even 18 per cent. It will be seen from our extracts that a report had reached London that Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., Agents in Paris for the United States Bank, had refused acceptance to £200,000, of that society's bills.

From Bombay papers we learn that the Baron de Candal, the new Governor General of Goa, had arrived at Bombay where he was received with the military honors due to his rank.

We are sorry to have to record the total loss of the fine British ship *Marquis Camden*, Read, which on her way from Calcutta to Manila, had left Singapore on the 8th November. We are not in possession of other particulars of the loss except that she grounded at the southern entrance to the Mindoro sea, about 60 miles to the southward of Manila bay, and that her passengers and crew were saved by the French ship *Asie*, Capt. Desse. At the time of her being abandoned she had 17 feet water in her hold. About 400 chests of Opium were likewise saved by the *Asie*, and taken to Manila, where we hear 100 \$ per chest salvage were awarded to Capt. Desse. The wreck has since been sold, we understand, on account of the underwriters, for 1100 \$, and the cargo we believe for 4400 \$.

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was marked Patna opium 12046 (?) chests, March 1839, and signed—TROTTER.

He next adverted to the murder of his countryman Lip Weihe, and expressed his great dissatisfaction at the murderer's not having been delivered up. He could not conceive how we were unable to find out the murderer, especially as we knew five men who were engaged in the affray, and one of whom, he said, ought in justice to be delivered up to atone for the murder. He next alluded to Captain Warner's having come up to Whampoa in the Thomas Coutts, and asked, why others had not done so. His own impression was that Capt. Elliot was afraid of the officers and crews being beheaded, and the property confiscated, which we would perceive was entirely groundless, as we were then completely in his power, and he had not the slightest wish to do us any injury, but on the contrary had the greatest compassion for us and wished to deliver us in safety to our own countrymen. He would like to see all our vessels at Whampoa, but they could not now be permitted to go up, even although they signed the bond, until he received further orders from Peking. He had not the slightest enmity towards the English, but only towards those of them engaged in the Opium trade. No distinction would be made between them and the Chinese, if caught with it in their possession. Hitherto we had been dealt leniently with, but now no mercy would be given, as he was determined to put a stop to it at all hazards. He then alluded to Capt. Elliot's conduct with which he was by no means pleased. "At Macao," he said "Capt. Elliot very properly man; at Canton no, primer." He then asked if we had heard any reports in Canton as to the state of his health, as he had been informed that in Tongkoo it was currently reported of his being in a very bad state of health, and not likely to survive many days, upon which he laughed most immoderately, and asked what we thought of the state of his health? when we congratulated him upon his robust appearance, with which he was highly delighted. He then handed us a letter addressed to the Queen of England, written in their usual Chinese writing, at which I could scarcely command my gravity, which he observing, immediately asked if it was all proper? We said that it was only a few mistakes at which we smiled, whereupon he requested us to take it into an adjoining room and correct any errors we might find in it; and whither tea and refreshments would be sent us. The letter was a pretty long one, and written in fair legible hand with a hair pencil. The subject of it was principally a lengthened diatribe against the Opium Trade and its evil effects, and a hope that H. B. Majesty would interfere and assist in putting a stop to it. Some parts of it we neither could make head nor tail of.

During the time we were engaged in the perusal of the letter, the crew got a blow out of roast pig &c. four of which were presented with on our departure. On our return to the Hall of Audience we found the Yumchae and the other dignitaries seated round a circular table, having divested themselves of most of their insignia of office. They were amusing themselves with one of our boys (who was likewise a good deal taken notice of by several of the mandarins on our journey) and asking him a number of questions, such as the following: his name, age, were his father and mother alive, was he fond of the sea? &c. They likewise made him read a page or two of English at which they were highly pleased. He then asked the names of the places from whence the different kinds of Opium were brought, and requested me to write them down for him; which I did. On mentioning Turkey, he asked if it did not belong to America? or form part of it? and seemed a good deal astonished on being told that it was nearly a month's sail distant. During the rest of the time he remained standing, as also did the Viceroy &c., and conversing with us with the greatest familiarity and laughing and joking with his friends about the different parts of the English costume, which he minutely examined. He seemed highly amused with our chief officer, and desired his secretary to shew him round, first in one direction and then in another, in order to get a proper view of him, when he put on his spectacles and "hey-yad" at a great rate. He lastly informed us that boats were in readiness to convey us to our countrymen at Tongkoo, to whom he hoped we would give a favorable report of him, which we promising to do, he "chir-chiuned" us and bade us good bye.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—It is the practice in the Chinese drama, that each actor as he appears on the stage, announces himself to the audience in the name of the character he is about to represent; that they may know how far he acts up to the character he assumes. Your correspondent of last week, who announced himself as "a plain Englishman" has not so well performed his part as to render it certain to his readers whether he appeared in the character of an antagonist to Britannicus, or a defender of the Chief Superintendent. In neither has he been eminently successful; and one thing alone is "plain;" that he

is one recently arrived among us; and might, without injury to our cause, have remained a little longer a quiet spectator; or, at least, have better informed himself of the particulars of the case he attempts to deal with, ere he appeared an uncalled champion in the lists.

He commences by reminding Britannicus of "the different view which others may take of the matter;" a very acute observation, made by the light of a candle burning in broad day light as regards mankind in general, and singularly felicitous in respect to our "concord" of society in China, where no two men were ever yet known to agree on any one point of a public nature. There follows next an attempt to make out a cure of "furor scribendi" against Britannicus; which reminds me of the speech of a lunatic to a visitor of the establishment where he was confined; when, pointing to another patient, he exclaimed "Look at that unfortunate creature—he is quite mad." What, save the most inveterate "furor," can have tempted your correspondent thus to assume the guise of a "plain Englishman," when nothing he has advanced is "plain." For instance—by what subtlety does he arrive at the distinction between "active encouragement" and "tacit sanction" on the part of the Indian Government, who offer for sale and export by sea the Opium destined for shipment to China chiefly? In what "plain English" book did he find the "diplomatic functions" with which he invests Capt. Elliot. His appointment is specifically "Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China;" and the merchants whose trade he is here to superintend, have yet to learn wherein lies the diplomacy. Well had it been for us all, had none been attempted. There are no foreign relations of a complicated nature to manage in China; and the rule of secrecy that binds an ambassador at a foreign court, can no more apply to the Chief Superintendent here, than the duties of a lord in waiting, to the porter at the Company's Hong Gate. The public interests confided to the Chief Superintendent, are primarily those of the British merchants in China, the conductors of the valuable trade between Great Britain and this country; and it will require something far beyond the arguments of a "plain Englishman" to convince those merchants that they have not an unqualified right to be made acquainted with every measure adopted by the Chief Superintendent for the protection of this trade. The time is, however, not far distant when the dispatches of that officer will be made public; and then, nous verrons.

The letters of Britannicus will despite the sneers of our "plain Englishman," be read with interest by all who are watching the progress of the extraordinary crisis through which we are passing;—a crisis without a parallel in the commercial history of the world; involving interests more momentous and complicated, and principles more unprecedented than have ever been agitated by any government or people. His letters present a continuous narrative; filling up the minutest parts of the general outline furnished by the public press; the work of a mind highly observant, and possessing the faculty of recurring with coolness to past events of an exciting nature, without any diminution in vigour of recollection. His description of the memorable day in Messrs. Dent & Co's office, and the subsequent visit to the city, is lifelike—real; and few among the witnesses of that day will ever forget it.

I fear I have trespassed already too long on your valuable space; but I cannot conclude without a parting compliment to our "plain Englishman" on his rejection of "state tricks in controversy." No one who has yet written or spoken on recent events, has ever breathed a distant hint at the private character of the Chief Superintendent; yet your correspondent must needs "drag in the subject per force; after the manner of the Fishman who, desiring a quarrel, begins by making a chalk-mark round his hat—throws it on the ground—exclaiming "who says that's not silver lace?"

Your Obedient Servant,

Q

Macao; 1st January, 1840.

PROCLAMATION.

Lin, Imperial High Commissioner, Viceroy of the two Keang Provinces, &c. &c.

Tang, a president of the board of war, Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, &c.

E. a vice president of the board of war, Lieutenant Governor of Kwangse, &c. &c.

herby conjointly proclaim to all men that they may thoroughly know and understand:

WHEREAS on the 19th year of Taoukwang, 11th moon and 29th day (15th January), we received an Imperial Edict to the following effect:—

The foreigners of the English nation, from and after the time that it was agreed upon to prohibit Opium have been continually shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they leagued themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schemed after revenge and reprisals. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness) yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (Celestial) dignity. But this time the foreign ship Smith (i. e. H. M. S. Volage) having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further having seized upon (?) a place called Kwan chung (i. e. the neighbourhood of Hongkong) as a stronghold or fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unfathomable designs in their hearts! Thus, even granting that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond; yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be tiding and twisting again, and if they having so often shewn us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration:—We of the Heavenly Dynasty cherished these foreigners from afar with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, act the part of the unfilial She bird (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother so soon as hatched):—that they are in the wrong, and we in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the inner land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (English) foreigners, by their own act, put themselves out of the pale of the laws, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? CAUSE THEREFORE THAT THE TRADE OF THE ENGLISH NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT A STOP TO, AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT! Cause at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, shewing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the Celestial Dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you. (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, oh! all foreigners of all other nations be respectful and submissive as hitherto, and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English, or clandestinely to convey them (or their property?) into our harbours, so soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment! &c. &c. Respect this!

We, the Commissioner, Viceroy, and Fooyuen, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, find that the English Superintendent Elliot has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws, and been constantly shifting and changing. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great Emperor that from the first day of the 11th moon (6th December 1839) we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh Imperial Edict, commanding us to draw up a statement of the said (English) nation's crimes; and disseminate it among the foreigners of all other countries, and at the same time to drive out their ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China seas! We ought therefore to give due compliance to the Imperial commands, in summing up the crimes of the English, and laying them before all men, and FORASMUCH we now proclaim the following, that ye, the men of all foreign nations, may thoroughly know and understand!—

SEE SUPPLEMENT.



Elliot, after having delivered up the Opium (May 1839) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that a Wei yune (or specially appointed officer) might come to Macao for the purpose of deliberating upon, and fixing certain regulations so as to cut off the Opium (evil). Successively he begged that (Export) cargo might be sent down to Macao, and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said Wei yune, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from signing the duly prepared bond, and entering the port. These (the English ships) by remaining a long time anchored at Tseem shai-tsu (Hongkong) on the high seas, led to a number of sailors going ashore and raising a riot, when, getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said Elliot screened the murderer and would not deliver him up, and day by day only grew more stupid and obstinate! At first he took up Douglas' merchant vessel (late H. M. S. Cambridge) and falsely disguised her as a man of war—afterwards he leagued himself with the two cruisers Smith and Warren (H. M. S. *Folage* and *Hyacinth*) and got these to come to Canton (?) to give him assistance. Then these were so bold as to go to Kowling, and there were, the first to smear the altars with blood! (i. e. to commence the horrors of war!). Next they went to Chutunpée on the high seas, and fired off their great guns in direct opposition to the Imperial troops! With life same breath they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits, these they placed in the middle of their fleet, and, if our government cruisers came near to examine or seize them, then (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and muskets! This most unprincipled procedure of theirs showed people who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the laws!—At this present time then, even were these said English to repent of their crimes, and beg for mercy, and be willing to give the duly prepared bond, yet even then, we, the Commissioner, Viceroy, and Foo-yuen, could not upon any account memorialize the Emperor in their favor! This then is all brought about by the said English themselves! They have outlawed themselves, and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries.

Do ye then, oh! all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great Emperor, and as you receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare however clandestinely to give ear to the insidious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for them), the moment that such clandestine procedure is discovered your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly memorialize the Emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your after-repentance avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A special proclamation.\*

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, 1st day.  
Canton, 5th January, 1840.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 11th Jan'y. 1840.

By the *Water Witch* from Calcutta 25th November, and Singapore 11th December, we have received the *Singapore Free Press Extra* of 9th December, and we have also seen Calcutta and English papers giving the news by way of Bombay to the 15th September from London. We have made copious selections, it will be seen, but the news are generally of little importance. It was thought that before the mail left, the Government had received Capt. Elliot's despatches, and Lord Palmerston was applied to, by the India and China Association, to learn the course government intended to adopt, to which application, however, when the mail came away, no answer had been received. We much doubt that the Superintendent's despatches could

have reached England as early as the 14th or 15th of September, since they left *Alexandria* only on the 5th, and would therefore, in the regular course, not arrive in London before the 20th or 21st of that month. This mail consequently brings little or nothing of the intelligence most desired by the foreign community in China. The greatest portion of the Press in England seems to be decidedly in favor of using force to restore the now so many months interrupted trade with this country, and we have from the *Atlas* of 24th August copied an able article on the subject, in which we find however the singular statement that the Chinese take "nothing from the English, but Opium"—this we are inclined to suppose to be either a slip of the pen of the writer, or an error of the press, since the writer, who seems to be well acquainted with Chinese affairs, could not be ignorant that the value of British manufactures annually imported into China does not fall short of six millions of dollars; that of cotton from British India is about seven millions, and other articles from British possessions in India, metals from England, &c. &c., may amount to four or five millions more per annum—thus shewing that Opium is just about one half of the total imports of the British trade.

It will be seen that the disturbances in England were nearly quelled. In Spain, the Carlist party, it was hoped, was nearly suppressed; the newly proposed measures in England for the suppression of the slave-trade proposed by ministers but not carried in the House of Lords, had caused a feeling of hostility to be entertained by the Portuguese against the English. In the East affairs still bear a very threatening aspect, and some rather angry communications are said to have passed between the Russian ambassador, and Marshal Soult on the subject of Turkey and Egypt. Commercial affairs in England were much affected by the unsettled state of the money market, and discount was in some instances as high as 12 and even 18 per cent. It will be seen from our extracts that a report had reached London that Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., Agents in Paris for the United States Bank, had refused acceptance to £200,000, of that society's bills.

From Bombay papers we learn that the Baron de Candal, the new Governor General of Goa, had arrived at Bombay where he was received with the military honors due to his rank.

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Mr. Gribble, of whose seizure by the Chinese we gave an account last week, has been taken to Canton, and is at present confined in the Consol-house, where, being rather unwell, Doctor Parker has access to him. The frigates are still at the Bogue to demand his being set at liberty, and we hear that several vessels desirous of leaving the river, and others of entering, are not allowed to proceed by the Chinese until the frigates shall again have left. A chain has, we are told, been drawn across the Bogue, and as this must necessarily be opened for the ingress or egress of the merchant ships, the Chinese probably fear that the frigates would avail themselves of that opportunity to pay the river an unwelcome visit.

**BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER AND PORT OF CANTON.** After having written the above we received the Public Notices, which will be found in another column, of Capt. Smith and Capt. Elliot, those of the former annulling his notices concerning the blockade of the port in September last, and informing the Public that it will now again be blockaded, such blockade to commence on the 15th of this month, because a British subject (Mr. Gribble) has without cause been taken by the Chinese authorities, and is still detained by them, and that of the latter declaring that shippers by the two British ships *Thomas Coultis*, and *Royal Saxon*, which proceeded to Whampoa in violation of the Superintendent's injunctions, will be exposed to much inconvenience if from China they proceed to any British port.

We learn that a gracious Imperial Edict has lately been received by the Canton authorities, in which the Emperor applauds the valour displayed by the Admiral Kwan and his officers and crews in driving the two English ships of war (*Vulture* and *Hyacinth*) from Chuenpee on the 3rd November last. The Emperor is highly pleased with the conduct of the veteran Kwan, who, according to his majesty's edict, valiantly faced the enemy's fire, leaning gracefully but boldly against the mast of his junk during the engagement. His Majesty promises the Admiral that if in six engagements (including the one at Chuenpee) against the English he is equally successful, he is to be raised six steps in rank, and equal promotion is held out to other officers who shall on six different occasions, when fighting against the English, be victorious.

All native boats sailing between this and Canton are just now being most strictly searched, there being four or five customhouse stations at each of which the passenger's baggage and even their persons are strictly examined. Even women are not exempt from this search, and at Howqua's fort, about four miles below Canton, two female customhouse officers are stationed for that purpose. The other day a Chinese man, who had so long resided either in the Straits or Java as to have almost forgotten his native tongue, was proceeding in a native passage boat to Canton, when several foreign papers were found upon him, (probably orders for money.) He was immediately seized, and most cruelly tortured to obtain a confession of treasonable designs, with what success we have not heard.

We have copied from the *Sing. Free Press Extra*, the report of a law case of sufficient interest for merchants in China. It will be seen that the defendants were cast in heavy damages for not having executed an order for tea to the exact letter of the order. We hear that this very order was given into the hands of a gentleman, lately tea-taster to the Company, and by him selected accordingly. After this decision, people cannot be too careful how they act upon orders for teas, the qualities which are at all times so difficult to determine, that the best judges frequently differ widely in their estimate of the same chop.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—It appears that the severe orders of a former edict prohibiting the soldiers to rob travellers and extort money from merchants, have remained dormant. The revenue cutters or boats under that name have committed large depredations upon the river and maritime craft, and introduced a regular tariff of extortion. All this mischief is to be put down by a proclamation, which is already safely put on record.

Several parties of the police have been sent to Pin-hway in order to make search after opium.

We have not heard that the Government has been successful in discovering the smugglers.

#### From the Peking Gazette.

We must again commence with Ke shen, a minister who ought to have a news paper of his own, to fill the same with a record of his actions. His majesty has heaped upon him additional favours, for which he has thanked the dragon's fane, in a set speech, full of high eulogies and promises to be in future most attentive and zealous in the performance of his duty. To give a practical proof of his loyalty, he has again degraded several officers under his jurisdiction, who were neglectful in the discharge of their duties. He seems to be a thorough going reformer, with this difference however, that all his reforms are made in behalf of the crown. What a jewel would this man be at Birmingham, what a match for O Connell! All we want is a Ke shen ministry and then we are sure to revert in our reforms to the glorious time of antiquity.

Old Taoukwang has not yet done with the two fir trees that were cut down near the Imperial tombs. A new court of inquiry has been instituted, and, to make it more solemn, the censorate has received orders to dictate the punishments. These Catos have neither been slow to degrade several members of the privy council, and amongst others Kung yu ching, the veteran president of Board of War. The Emperor has confirmed the sentence, but mitigated it a little on account of the past services of the culprits. It seems to be a court intrigue with numerous ramifications, keeping the minds of the grandees in constant fermentation.

Notwithstanding the parsimonious habits of old Taoukwang, he has ordered to erect a wall around the Southern gardens. Could our readers believe it? the president of the Board of the Imperial household has for this purpose brought in a bill of 116,943 taels, a very moderate sum, and the whole was to be immediately finished. It must be a most magnificent enclosure, for, considering the cheap labour in this country and all the facilities the Chinese workmen enjoy, a great deal may be done with such a lot of money.

There were 17 pirates caught on one of the islands near the coast of Leao-tung. This is an unheard matter, for the gulf of Perle has hitherto been free from buccaners, and their approach to Monkien will certainly awake evil forebodings in the hearts of the Manchows.

During the last summer the late Governor of Fokeen paid a visit to Amoy and the adjacent districts. By some casualty or the other, his seal of office was lost, one of the greatest misfortunes that can happen to a public functionary in this country. The civil and military local authorities, having been made responsible for its recovery, did not succeed in their efforts. As the time has now elapsed, when they ought to have restored it, they have been degraded from their office on account of neglect of their duty. Amongst the sufferers is a post captain; how this man could be answerable for the stolen seal we are totally unable to find out.

Two fierce edicts against the villany of police runners and official parasites grace the pages of the last gazette. It seems that both orders prove a pest to society by embroiling people, cheating them out of their money, and getting them into jail in order to have afterwards the merit of liberating them, for a consideration.

A district magistrate having been accused of being too lax in seizing opium smugglers and smokers, was sent to the metropolis to expiate his crimes. On his arrival there he caught on one day eight of the gang, and he is now reinstated, with many praises of his awakened zeal, into his former office.

Another case of a frightful murder committed in Hoonan is now before the Board of punishments. A poor woman is the complainant. Since the district officer after a series of applications denied her justice, she has finally succeeded in gaining the ear of the Governor. The latter has sent in a very strong report to the Capital, and all the civilians to whom the matter was previously made known, are likely to lose their rank for having bushed up the affair.

The following extraordinary document, the translation of which has come to hand only at a very late hour, deserves at our hands a much more detailed notice than we can now give it. The Commissioner presumes in this second letter to the Queen to address the sovereign of England as an equal, and assumes in unmeasured terms the superiority of the Celestial empire over the race of "reverently submissive" monarchs of England. We would suppose that the Commissioner never really entertained the intention of sending this letter to the Queen, but merely wish that this may be put on record, that a sovereign of England has thus been addressed. We make no doubt that as soon as written, this letter was placed in the archives of the Empire as an undeniable proof of the circumstance.

#### THE HIGH IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER'S SECOND LETTER TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner, a president of the Board of War, Viceroy of the two Keang provinces &c. &c.

Tung, a president of the Board of War, Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c., and E, a Vice president of the Board of War, Lieut. Governor of Kwangtung &c. &c.

hereby conjointly address this public dispatch to the Queen\* of England for the purpose of giving her clear and distinct information (on the state of affairs) &c. &c.

+ It is only our High and Mighty Emperor, who alike supports and cherishes those of the inner land, and those from beyond the seas:—who looks upon all mankind with equal benevolence:—who, if a source of profit exists anywhere diffuses it over the whole world:—who, if the tree of evil takes root anywhere, plucks it up for the benefit of all nations:—who, in a word, hath implanted in his breast that heart (by which beneficent Nature herself) governs the Heavens and the Earth!

You, the Queen of your Honorable Nation, sit upon a throne occupied thro' successive generations by predecessors, all of whom have been styled *respectful and obedient*. Looking over the public documents accompanying the tribute sent (by your predecessors) on various occasions, we find the following:—

"All the people of my (i.e. the king of England's) country, arriving at the Central land "for purposes of trade, have to feel grateful to "the Great Emperor for the most perfect justice, "for the kindest treatment," and other words to that effect.

Delighted did we feel that the Kings of your Honorable nation so clearly understood the great principles of propriety, and were so deeply grateful for the Heavenly goodness (of our Emperor):—therefore it was that we of the Heavenly Dynasty nourished and cherished your people from afar, and bestowed upon them redoubled proofs of our urbanity and kindness. It is merely from these circumstances, that your country deriving immense advantage from its commercial intercourse with us, which has endured now two hundred years—has become the rich and flourishing kingdom that it is said to be!

But, during the commercial intercourse which has existed so long, among the numerous foreign merchants resorting hither, are wheat add tares, good and bad; and of these latter are some, who by means of introducing opium by stealth, have seduced our Chinese people, and caused every province of the land to overflow with that poison! These then know merely to advantage themselves, they care not about injuring others! This is a principle which Heaven's Providence repugnant! and which mankind conjointly look upon with abhorrence! Moreover the Great Emperor hearing of it, actually quivered with indignation! and especially dispatched me, the Commissioner, to Canton, that in conjunction with the Viceroy

\* In the original *Wang* or *Reginald* implying that our sovereign owes feudal homage to the Great Emperor. The term *hany*, to inform an equal, is here used. This means to say that these High officers address our Queen on a footing of equality.

+ The first expression *Hung wei* &c. &c. implies that the people of a superior country, are addressing an inferior country, the reverse is *Kung wei* &c.

! Perhaps the King's letter sent per Lord Macartney or Lord Amherst?



and Lieutenant Governor of the Province, means might be taken for its suppression!

Every native of the inner land who sells Opium, as also all who smoke it, are alike adjudged to death. Were we then to go back and rake up the crimes of the foreigners, who, by selling it for many years have induced dreadful calamity, and robbed us of enormous wealth, and punish them with equal severity, our laws could not but award to them absolute annihilation! But, considering that these said foreigners did yet repent of their crime, and with a sincere heart beg for mercy; that they took 20,283 Chests of Opium piled up in their store-ships, and thro' Elliot, the Superintendent of the Trade of your said country, petitioned that they might be delivered up to us, when the same were all utterly destroyed, of which we, the Imperial Commissioner and colleagues, made a duly prepared memorial to His Majesty;—Considering these circumstances, we have happily received a fresh proof of the extraordinary goodness of the Great Emperor, inasmuch as he who voluntarily comes forward, may yet be deemed a fit subject for mercy, and his crimes be graciously remitted him! But as for him who again knowingly violates the laws, difficult indeed will it be thus to go on repeatedly pardoning! He or they shall alike be doomed to the penalties of the new statute! We presume that you, the sovereign of your Honorable nation, on pouring out your heart before the altar of eternal justice, cannot but command all foreigners with the deepest respect to reverence our laws! If we only lay clearly before your eyes, what is profitable and what is destructive, you will then know that the statutes of the Heavenly Dynasty cannot but be obeyed with fear and trembling!

We find that your country is distant from us about 60 or 70 thousand miles, that your foreign ships come hither striving the one with the other for our trade, and for the simple reason of their strong desire to reap a profit. Now, out of the wealth of our inner land, if we take a part to bestow upon foreigners from afar, it follows, that the immense wealth which the said foreigners amass, ought properly speaking to be portion of our own native Chinese people. By what principle of reason then, should these foreigners send in return a poisonous drug, which involves in destruction those very natives of China? Without meaning to say that the foreigners harbor such destructive intentions in their hearts, we yet positively assert that from their insatiable thirst after gain, they are perfectly careless about the injuries they inflict upon us! and such being the case, we should like to ask what has become of that conscience which Heaven has implanted in the breasts of all men?

We have heard that in your own country opium is prohibited with the utmost strictness and severity:—this is a strong proof that you know full well now how hurtful it is to mankind. Since then you do not permit it to injure your own country, you ought not to have the injurious drug transferred to another country, and above all others, how much less to the Central Land! Of the products which China exports to your foreign countries, there is not one which is not beneficial to mankind in some shape or other. There are those which serve for food, those which are useful, and those which are calculated for resale;—but all are beneficial. Has China we should like to ask) ever yet sent forth a noxious article from its soil? not to speak of our Tea and Rhubarb, things which your foreign countries could not exist a single day without! If we of the Central Land were to grudge you what is beneficial, and not to compassionate your wants, then wherewithal could you foreigners manage to exist? And further, as regards your Woollens, Camels and Longells, were it not that you get supplied with our native raw silk, you could not get these manufactured! If China were to grudge you those things which yield a profit, how could you foreigners scheme after any profit at all! Our other

§ 1. e. Chinese miles—20 a 23,000 British statute miles.

¶ The Commissioner has not studied Adam Smith. Still we ought not to marvel at the ignorance of a Chinese Mandarin in matters of trade which he is taught from his infancy to despise: 2 or 300 years ago, how far were we ourselves advanced in the science of political Economy?

articles of food, such as Sugar, Ginger, Cinnamon &c. &c., and our other articles for use such as silk piece goods, China ware &c. &c. are all so many necessities of life to you, how can we reckon up their number! On the other hand, the things that come from your foreign countries are only calculated to make presents of, or serve for mere amusement. It is quite the same to us if we have them, or if we have them not. If then these are of no material consequence to us of the inner land, what difficulty would there be in prohibiting and shutting our market against them? it is only that our Heavenly Dynasty most freely permits you to take off her Tea, Silk, and other commodities and convey them for consumption every where without the slightest stint or grudge, for no other reason, but that (as we said at the outset) wherever a profit exists, we wish that it be diffused abroad for the benefit of all the Earth!

Your Honorable nation takes away the products of our Central land, and not only do you thereby obtain food and support for yourselves, but moreover, by re-selling these products to other countries you reap a threefold profit. Now if you would only not sell opium, this threefold profit would be secured to you: how can you possibly consent to forego it for a drug that is hurtful to man, and an unbridled craving after gain that seems to know no bounds! Let us suppose that foreigners came from another country and brought Opium into England and seduced the people of your country to smoke it, would not you, the sovereign of the said honorable country, look upon such a procedure with anger, and in your just indignation endeavor to get rid of it? Now we have always heard that your Highness possesses a most kind and benevolent heart, surely then you are incapable of doing or causing to be done unto another, that which you should not wish another to do unto you! We have at the same time heard that your ships which come to Canton do each and every of them carry a document granted by your Highness self, on which are written these words, "you shall not be permitted to carry contraband goods;" (is this the ships Register?) this shows that the laws of your Highness are in their origin both distinct and severe, and we can only suppose that because the ships coming here have been very numerous, due attention has not been given to search and examine; and for this reason it is that we now address you this public document, that you may clearly know how stern and severe are the laws of the Celestial Dynasty, and most certainly you will cause that they be not again rashly violated!

Moreover, we have heard that in London the Metropolis where you dwell, as also in Scotland, Ireland, and other such places, no Opium whatever is produced. It is only in sundry parts of your subject kingdom of Hindostan, such as Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Patna, Malwa, Benares, Malacca, and other places where the very hills are covered with the opium plant, where tanks are made for the preparing of the drug: month by month and year by year the volume of the poison increases, it's unclean stench ascends upwards, until Heaven itself grows angry, and the very gods thereat get indignant! You, the Queen of the said honorable nation, ought immediately to have the plant in these parts plucked up by the very roots! Cause the land there to be hoed up afresh, sow in it's stead the five grains, and if any man dare again to plant in these grounds a single poppy, visit his crime with the most severe punishment! By a truly benevolent system of Government such as this, will you indeed reap advantage and do away with a source of evil! Heaven must support you, and the gods will crown you with felicity! This will get for yourself the blessing of long-life, and from this will proceed the security and stability of your descendants!

In reference to the foreign merchants who come to this our Central land, the food that they eat, and the dwellings that they abide in, proceed entirely from the goodness of our Heavenly Dynasty:—the profits which they reap, and the fortunes which they amass, have their origin only in that portion of benefit which our Heavenly Dynasty kindly allots them:—and as these pass but little of their time in your country, and the great

¶ We have been obliged to guess at the names of some of those places.

er part of their time in ours, it is a generally received maxim of old and of modern times, that we should conjointly admonish, and clearly make known, the punishment that awaits them.

Suppose the subject of another country were to come to England to trade, he would certainly be required to comply with the Laws of England, then how much more does this apply to us of the Celestial Empire! Now it is a fixed statute of this Empire, that any native Chinese who sells opium is punishable with death, and even he who merely smokes it, must no less die! Pause and reflect for a moment:—if you foreigners did not bring the opium hither, where should our Chinese people get it to re-sell? or where should they procure it to smoke? It is you foreigners who involve our simple natives in the pit of Death, and are these alone to be permitted to escape alive? If so much as one of these deprive one of our people of his life, he must forfeit his life in requital for that which he has taken:—how much more does this apply to him who by means of opium destroys his fellow-men? How the havoc which he commits stop with a single life? Therefore it is that those foreigners who now import Opium into the central land are condemned to be beheaded and strangled by the new statute, and this explains what we said at the beginning about plucking up the tree of evil wherever it takes root for the benefit of all nations!

We farther find that during the second month of this present year (i.e. 24 April 1839) the Superintendent of your honorable country, Elliot, viewing the law in relation to the prohibiting of Opium as excessively severe, duly petitioned us begging for "an extension of the term already limited," say five months for Hindostan and the "different parts of India, & ten months for England, after which they would obey and act in conformity with the new statute," and other words to the same effect. Now we, the High Commissioner and colleagues, upon making a duly prepared memorial to the Great Emperor, have to feel grateful for his extraordinary goodness, for his redoubled compassion! Any one who within the next year and a half may by mistake bring Opium to this country, if he will but voluntarily come forward, and deliver up the entire quantity, he shall be absolved from all punishment for his crime! If however the appointed term shall have expired, and there are still persons who continue to bring it, then such shall be accounted as knowingly violating the laws, and shall most assuredly be put to death, on no account shall we show mercy or clemency! This then may be called truly the extreme of Benevolence, and the very perfection of Justice!

Our Celestial Empire rules over ten thousand Kingdoms! Most surely do we possess a measure of Godlike Majesty which ye cannot fathom! Still we cannot bear to slay or exterminate without previous warning, and it is for this reason that we now clearly make known to you the fixed laws of our land. If the foreign merchants of your said Honorable nation desire to continue their commercial intercourse, they must tremblingly obey our recorded statutes, they must cut off for ever the source from which the Opium flows, and on no account make an experiment of our laws in their own persons! Let then your Highness punish those of your subjects who may be criminal, do not endeavor to screen or conceal them, and thus you will secure peace and quietness to your possessions, thus will you more than ever display a proper sense of respect and obedience, and thus may we unitedly enjoy the common blessing of PEACE and HAPPINESS! What greater joy! what more complete felicity than this!

Let your Highness immediately upon the receipt of this communication inform us promptly of the state of matters, and of the measures you are pursuing utterly to put a stop to the Opium evil. Please let your reply be speedy! Do not on any account make excuses or procrastinate!

A most important communication!

P. S. We annex an abstract of the new law, now about to be put in force.

"Any foreigner or foreigners bringing Opium to the central land, with design to sell the same, the principals shall most assuredly be decapitated, and the accessories strangled;—and all property

(found on board same ship) shall be confiscated. The space of a year and a half is granted, within the which, if any one bringing Opium by mistake, shall voluntarily step forward and deliver it up, he shall be absolved from all consequences of his crime."

This said Imperial Edict was received on the 9th day of the 6th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang, (19th July 1839), at which the period of grace begins, and runs on to the 9th day of the 12th moon of the 20th year of Taoukwang (15th January, 1841), when it is completed.

The above is a true and correct translation from the original to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Macao, 10th January, 1840.

R. THOM.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

The British ships *Thomas Coult* and *Royal Saxon* having entered the Bocca Tigris in violation of my Public Notices to the serious prejudice of general and permanent British interests.

NOTICE is hereby given that persons shipping produce of this Empire on board either of the said ships for any port in her Britannic Majesty's dominions till the British Trade has been declared open under my hand and seal of office will expose themselves to serious inconvenience.

Given under my hand and seal of office on board Her Majesty's ship *Volage* off Chuenpee this 7th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

CHARLES ELLIOT.  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of  
British Subjects in China.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the intended blockade of the River and Port of Canton declared in my public Notice under date of 15th September 1839, and suspended in my Public Notice of the same month and year is hereby annulled.

Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's Ship *Volage* at anchor off Chuenpee this seventh day of January, 1840.

H. SMITH.

Captain, and senior officer of Her  
Britannic Majesty's Ships in China.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

Whereas a British Subject seized by the officers of the Chinese government on the 27th ulto. has been detained in captivity without cause to this date, notwithstanding formal demands in H. M. name:

NOTICE is hereby given that if my intention at the requisition of the Chief Superintendent of Trade of British subjects in China to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton on the 15th instant.

Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's Ship *Volage*, at anchor off Chuenpee, this 8th day of January, 1840.

H. SMITH.

Captain, and senior officer of Her  
Britannic Majesty's Ships in China.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Water Witch*, Reynell, from

Calcutta 25th November, and Singapore 11th December; *Giraffe*, Wright, *Jean*, MacCutcheon, and Span. *Esperanza*, Pardo, all from Manila.

SAILED.—Brit. *Isabella Robertson*, Hudson, for Singapore and Calcutta; *Ellen Stewart*, —, for Liverpool, *Lyra*, Woodrow, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—per *Isabella Robertson*, Mr. M. Pereira and lady.

The *Stains Castle*, for Bristol, and *Ann* and *Cordelia* for England as also the *Caledonia* for Bombay will have early despatch.

The ship *Copeland* from this passed *Lucepara* Island on the 16th November, all well, after having grounded on *Lucepara* shoal and got off without injury. She spoke there the *Planter* Manning, bound for *Sydney*, and the *Frederick Huth* for the Cape of the Good Hope.

Arrivals in Singapore from China: *Pearl*, Reddie, *Mavis*, Towes; *Shah Allum*, Evans; *Colonel Burney*, Crisp; *Rustumjee Cowasjee*, Gallie.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Tungkoo being very irregular.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th Septbr., via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 7th July, & *Palparaiso*. CALCUTTA, 25th November & *Water Witch* BOMBAY, 8th November via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 11th December, & *Water Witch*. JAVA, 20th October, & *Eben Preble*. MANILA, 17th December, & *Jean*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,  
at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABIEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the House of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of MR. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Firm of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of Messrs. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known; and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to Messrs. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839.

WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

**A BILL OF EXCHANGE** drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate Venus on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for Francs, 29,232.67 cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs RUSSELL & Co. of Canton, or  
JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

## Borneo.

From the Sing. Free Press, of 24th October.

**NORTH WEST COAST OF BORNEO.**—We announced to our readers in last Thursday issue the return of the *Royalist* yacht from a cruise to the North West Coast of Borneo, and have now much pleasure in laying before them the following brief notice of the expedition, with which Mr. BROOKE has been kind enough to furnish us:—

"The vast island of Borneo, or more properly *Klamatan*, which occupies so large a portion of the Asiatic Archipelago, and forms the boundary between the Malayan and Chinese nations, continues as little known as when first sighted by our early navigators; whilst the islands in its vicinity attained some degree of civilization, Borneo remained sunk in barbarism—whilst the fervour of religious zeal propagated the creed of the Koran, the Diaks gained no knowledge of a God! While on the verge of civilization, they caught no ray to enlighten their social condition; and while the active cupidity of Europeans grasped by force or by fraud the

possessions of their neighbours, they were exempt from the curse which fell on the Malayan race; and deriving no advantages, were spared the misery and degradation inflicted on the natives of other places.

Ages have passed away and Borneo remains unchanged. The Diaks are still found in their primitive condition; divided into numerous tribes, and existing in that wailike state which marks the infancy of nations.

The report of their blood-thirsty disposition—of their reckless and indiscriminate slaughter of strangers and even friends for the sake of their Heads—the suddenness of their attack and the deadly effect of their poisoned arrows—has deterred Europeans from visiting them; and though acquainted with some of their customs, we have heretofore continued ignorant of their character.

A friendly intercourse with these wild tribes has been greatly wanted; in order through them to gain some knowledge of the countries they inhabit, as well as to assist in the great work of tracing the emigration of nations by means of the languages of their various people.

It is surprising that the geography of so large an island should have been so entirely neglected; for however uninteresting, it would at all times have been a great desideratum; but when we learn that this space which we are so ignorant of, offers most of the valuable commercial productions—is intersected by noble rivers—possesses a soil of inexhaustible richness in its plains and abounds with minerals in its mountains—we are at a loss to account for the apathy both of government and individuals. Many causes, however, a few years ago presented obstacles and dangers in the way of research which have insensibly been removed; and the present time seems better calculated than any other, (since our settlement of *Balambangan*) to acquire some knowledge of the coast and the interior.

The Borneo chiefs had been averse for some years to holding a communication with Europeans, and the representations spread abroad of their ferocious and treacherous character, quite put a stop to all trade. This state of non-intercourse has gradually brought on a change in the temper of the Borneans towards the English; and the yearly visits of their prahus to Singapore has again brought the natives in contact with us; whilst the advantages they derive from an unwatched and unrestricted commerce have tended to revive the good feelings which once existed between the English and Borneans. Besides these reasons, the amiable character of the Rajah Mooda Hassim, and his partiality to Europeans generally, has encouraged them to visit his country, and has spread a kind feeling amongst his people. This prospect of a friendly communication with the natives induced me to visit the N. W. Coast previous to carrying my further plans into execution. I am now greatly pleased that I have done so, as the friendship of the natives will at the return of the proper season enable us to see much of their country, and to join our survey with DALRYMPLE'S.

The *Royalist* reached the coast off *Tanjong Api* late in July, and thence we commenced and continued a survey as far as *Tanjong Balaban*—fixing the principal points by observation, and filling in the detail from personal inspection. The distance in a straight line from Head-land to Head-land is about 130 or 140 miles, which has evidently been placed in our charts from native information. The few names which are given, such as *Tanjong Datu* and *Sadong* are 60 or 70 miles from their proper position; and bold Headlands, deep Bays, and numerous Islands which diversify the coast, are entirely omitted. From *Tanjong Api* a distance less than thirty miles to *Tanjong Datu* nearly a degree beyond the latter, is *Tanjong Santabang* and between these points lies a fine Bay into which several rivers discharge themselves:—amongst them the *Sarawak*. The entrance of the *Sarawak* river is by no means difficult in the S. W. Monsoon, as the passage through the sands is near a mile wide and has good leading marks. The scenery at its mouth is highly picturesque and striking, as the peak of *Santabang* towers above the anchorage. There is another entrance through the *Meratabas* likewise easy in the S. W. Monsoon—for the channel though longer has regular soundings and not less than 34 fathoms at low water: The town of *Koehing*, situated about 35 miles on the *Sarawak*, is a place of no note, though the temporary residence of the Rajah Mooda Hassim. Our reception there was friendly, and during my stay I ever found the Rajah willing and ready to further my views. Boat expeditions were sent to the *Somarehs*, the *Sadong*, and the *Lundoo* rivers; and we examined the *Meratabas*, the *Riam*, and parts of the *Quees* and *Boyur*. It would be uninteresting to go into any detail of our geographical pursuits, but I may remark that the entire coun-

try is aptly described as a net-work of rivers, flowing through an alluvial soil, and discharging themselves into the sea at no great distance one from another. Granite mountains, sometimes, to the height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet, are here and there interspersed amid the low lands, and have probably at some former period been detached islands, for the copious deposit of sand from the rivers shows the rapid encroachment of the land upon the ocean and the same cause has doubtless added the deep fringe of alluvial soil which adorns the shores of the island. The number of rivers would lead us to expect a mountain range in the interior; and it will probably be found likewise that the rivers of Sambas, Pontianak, Banjarmasin and Cota Ringin, &c. take their rise from the same mountains as the Sadong, the Sarawak and the other rivers of the N. W. Coast.

Our attention was naturally directed to the Diak tribes and we passed ten days with the Lebawons on the river Lundoo—we found them hospitable and honest, and though so wild, their morals are decidedly purer than those of the followers of Islam. Polygamy is not permitted. Murder in their own tribe unknown and theft very rare. They live nearly in a primitive state—one house contains the entire community and was 600 feet in length. The authority of their chief is very limited, and the hold the Malays have on them so small. Their women are secluded, and their domestic virtues, their chastity and the care they take of their households, and families justifies the confidence of the men. Like other rude tribes, the greater portion of labor falls on the females, but they were always cheerful, and gaily went forth in the morning to till their fields, or fish. The men are diminutive but well formed, with countenances decidedly Malayan, and differing only so far as a difference of habits and life might occasion. They are unacquainted with any written characters and have but the faintest conceptions of a Supreme Being,—but although so ignorant, they are not debased by the worship of idols in the practice of idolatrous rites. They are devoid of all prejudice respecting food, and in fact they are in that state of total darkness which is more readily removed than the lighter mists of prejudice. Missionary exertion might be admirably employed upon these rude tribes and the Rajah Mooda Hassim would perhaps be brought to consent to their residing amongst them if urged to do so, but it must be borne in mind that any vast distribution of the Christian Scriptures or overzealous efforts for the conversion of the natives would quickly arouse the jealousy of the Malays and lead to a re-exclusion from this field of labour. The Diak tribes on the Coast usually take their name from the rivers, in the interior from the mountains. The Lebawons of the Lundoo come from a river of their name near *Tanjong Balaban* where their greater number still reside. The *Serebas* and *Sacraan* Diaks are offshoots of the same people, taking their names from those rivers. They possess a distinct language, are very numerous, warlike and piratical; and are the tribes which usually join with the Lanuns when they came on the coast. Beyond the *Serebas* Diaks is the country of the Kayans, a powerful and warlike race on the river *Rejang*. The Kayans differ so essentially from the Diaks of *Serebas* and *Lebawons* that I feel great doubt whether they can be referred to the same race. Their habits and language are so distinct and their custom of tattooing themselves so peculiar, that before they are confounded under the general term of Diak, it will be necessary to become better acquainted with them. My space precludes my dwelling further on these details, and I must remark in conclusion that the friendly disposition of the Malays has opened a road into their country which with care and perseverance may readily be improved, to the advantage of science and perhaps of trade. It is my intention on a future occasion to perfect my knowledge of the coast and its various tribes and in the mean time I shall be very happy to allow a copy of the coast and the rivers of Sarawak and Manatibus, to be taken by the commander of any vessel bound to Borneo.

J. BROOKE.

## THE OPIUM TRADE.

TO JOHN HORSLEY PALMER, ESQ.

My dear Sir,—When resident in China in 1834, I wrote you a letter containing opinions on the events which occurred after Lord Napier's arrival there. I am now induced again to offer my views on the more momentous events which recent despatches from Canton have brought to our knowledge.

We have, as yet, no very detailed accounts, but it is sufficient for my object to know that, under forcible

restraint, Captain Charles Elliot, the chief superintendent of trade, and Consular representative of the British nation, was compelled by the local Chinese authorities to sign agreements to deliver up to them all the Opium belonging to British subjects, which was then in the vessels at several anchorages off the mouth of the river leading to the port of Canton. The quantity of British property is stated at about 20,000 chests, which at 400 Spanish dollars per chest, and at the exchange of 5s. per dollar, amounts in value to no less than 2,000,000l. sterling.

To effect this compulsory agreement, the special commissioner sent from the Court of Peking had caused the foreign factories to be surrounded by a cordon of troops. Captain Elliot, and all other British subjects, were "forcibly detained by the Provincial Government," "without supplies of food," &c., and, in short, were absolutely prisoners in their houses (hitherto deemed sacred whilst the British flag flew over them), and the general trade of foreigners was totally at a stand. The main features of the case are before you; but there is yet one—the act of this said superintendent—which must cause considerable discussion in this country as to its validity—namely, his promise of indemnification to the holders of the said opium, on behalf of the British Government.

I will now advert to the opium trade, that being put forward as the proximate cause of all the evils our countrymen are enduring at Canton. Agitation has already commenced against it in England and America; publications have issued from the presses of both countries, loudly condemnatory of the traffic, and the use of the drug, and prizes are offered for the best essays against it. Until the close of the last century opium was admitted into China, paying duties as a medicine. It was then nominally prohibited by an Imperial edict, but still the Chinese authorities at Canton (with whom alone foreigners have any intercourse) permitted the warehousing ships to remain permanently at Whampoa about 12 miles below Canton, where all foreign vessels discharge and receive their cargoes. About the year 1820 or 1821, owing to the increased importation of opium, the warehousing ships were ordered out of port, but the trade was steadily continued; the ships anchoring at Lintin, Macao, Caping-moon, Cum-sing-moon, or other places convenient for the Chinese purchasers. They having arranged the scale of bribes payable on each chest to the governor of the province, commander of the troops, commander of the fleet, and the chief officers of police, customs, &c., especially the latter, resorted in well manned boats to the British and other foreign ships having Opium on board, and having paid the cost, either on board or at Canton, received the drug in quantities, varying from a single chest to 150 at a time. When the said Government officers could not place confidence in their countrymen for the due payment of the fees, it was arranged that a mandarin should, at fixed periods, go on board the ships, when each commander stated the month's deliveries, and the mandarin received the amount of dollars agreed upon for each chest. It is lamentable indeed, that such a state of trade should have existed, but the Chinese local Government was the blameable party. Their ill-paid officers have made bribery and evasion of the law the rule—conformity the exception of their conduct.

But, say the anti-opium party, that traffic is pre-eminently sinful, and all who aid in it are involved in the sin, as are all who use or abuse the drug. I do not intend to advocate the use of this or any other stimulant; nevertheless, scarcely a nation exists which has not one or more commonly taken by its people to exhilarate or inebriate, as their desires may prompt. Ardent spirits, of various sorts, in Europe and America; crude opium in Turkey, India, and amongst the Malays; bang (a preparation of hemp-blossoms) in parts of India; in most countries, tobacco, wines, &c., are used, to the injury, often, of the health and morals of millions. It would be a blessing, indeed, could all men be induced to forego such indulgences; but since that is not to be effected, I boldly assert, from the experience I have had of Chinese habits, that I prefer, as a national vice, the use of opium, prepared in the mode prevalent in China, to the use of any ardent spirit, and a happy thing would it have been, since stimulants we must have, had the British people adopted the opium in lieu of gin, whisky, &c. The abuse of either, no doubt, leads to disease and death, but a moderate use is quite compatible with the enjoyment of health and long life. The European spirit-drinking debauchee is a violent, often a furious madman. Crimes of all degrees of heinousness are committed by him, and he ends his days, perchance, under the just sentence of the law for those crimes. The Chinese opium debauchee is a dreaming, quiet, and useless member of society. He, too, ends his days in a pitiable state; but he does not superadd those violent crimes so injurious to others, which the former constantly does. Each dies beggared and despaired, the former often causes the death or destruction of the property of his nearest relations. I have known many Chinese, who habitually used the watery extract of opium (the only preparation of it in their country) for smoking, without feeling the slightest injury. They were moderate men, like our gentlemanly wine-drinkers. As well, then, might we denounce our gentlemen, our wine and spirit merchants, for using or selling their commodities, because many

wounded creatures become drunken rascals, as denounce the Chinese smoker or opium dealer because many of his countrymen took the drug in excess.

From the observation of Chinese customs, habits, and general system of trade, I have long since come to the conclusion that our trading in opium (which is there as great a national luxury as tea with us) is as little sinful as the trading in any other stimulant with other nations; and, could the British Government induce the Chinese to authorize its admission on payment of fixed duties (as was proposed by many of the members of the Imperial Council in 1836) we should, in my opinion, have no cause whatever for self-condemnation.

The opium trade has only by circumstances been made to appear more one of defiance to the Chinese laws than many other branches of trade which have been very extensively carried on by the vessels of every nation resorting to that empire. The law there prohibits the exportation of silver and of metals generally, and imposes such heavy duties on many articles, as cassia, camlets, ginseng, pearls, precious stones, cornelians, watches, mechanical curiosities, raw and wrought silks, &c., that established prices for evading regular duties have been openly agreed to between importers or exporters and the Chinese authorities to allow of the possibility of any trade in them being continued. In former years, before spelter was so largely sent from Europe to India, one of the chief returns for Indian cotton was that metal called tuttenage to a very large annual value, and the whole was smuggled down to the ships. It would seem, then, that setting aside opium dealings, a considerable portion of the trade of China is conducted by setting at naught what are termed duties. The prohibitions and high arbitrary exactions on many things preclude the possibility of our merchants making returns for imports consigned to them otherwise than by the local Chinese authorities continually aiding in the shipment of Sycee, &c. The Hon. East India Company even, during the few last years of their trade with China, must either have inundated Great Britain with teas, or do as other foreigners—ship Sycee as returns for their cotton, &c. They did so extensively and profitably, receiving the Sycee silver from the opium ships at Lintin on board of the Hon. Company's ships. Are we to scorn those who bribe for the introduction of opium, camlets, pearls, &c., and admire those who bribe for the carrying off Sycee silver, dollars, spelter, cassia, &c. Why, the very residence of any foreigner permanently in China, at least in Canton, and the mainland generally, is against the laws of the empire. To learn its language by the aid of natives, to employ them as servants, to build or possess houses, and many other things, constantly and of necessity done, are breaches of the law! Shall we condemn every one who has been by the peculiarly undefined state of international commerce compelled to such breaches? Rather may we cast blame on the natives of the world, who have so long submitted to that undefined intercourse. When a state refuses all treaties to bind and regulate her commerce with other states as China does, and, either by laxity or absolute connivance of her officers, induces and encourages other states to pursue a traffic with her subjects not strictly in accordance with her laws, or the maxims of her moralists, I do say that it is imperative on her at least to communicate officially and directly with the Governments of the offending state before confiscating the property of their subjects, so introduced for a period of nearly half a century, by connivance of her provincial authorities, the sole regulators of foreign trade in general.

The Chinese Government, after encouraging by various means an enormous foreign trade, including that in opium, suddenly, with a view to the annihilation of that branch of it, commits unprecedented outrages on our consul and merchants, by force compels them to yield up an immense value of property, causes the greatest derangement in the operations of all concerned in the China trade both in India and Great Britain; destroys a large item of the revenues of India; and wholly, without condescending to make known its intention to foreign states, wages a cowardly war upon their unprotected merchants and their commerce, on the plea of a revival of morality amongst the Chinese Ministers and people, and a dread of the silver bullion of the empire being too largely exported as the balance of its general trade. The use of opium, and with it the export of silver, have certainly extended most widely since the great reduction of the former in price, which the competition of growth between the East India Company's territories and the free Malwa states has brought about; but it is erroneous to suppose that the abolition of the culture of the poppy in India would cause the disuse of the drug in China, or that Sycee silver would cease to be exported, should commerce with other nations be continued, and the balance remain on the general trade against China. Read what one of their great officers of state, Censor, &c., says in his memorial. He is named Choo Tsun, and was the chief opponent of the plan for legalizing the opium trade, when that question was agitated in the Peking councils.

He admits that in six provinces the poppy is extensively cultivated, and, speaking of Yun-nan province, he says, "The poppy is cultivated all over the hills and open champagne, and that the opium annually produced there cannot be less than several thousand chests." How is it possible for any Government to destroy a confirmed taste in its subjects for such a luxury? Is not the contrary proven from the fact which he reports, that "while nominally prohibited, the cultivation of it has not really been stopped" in those six provinces? Would not the cessation of the foreign import of opium merely cause a general culture of the poppy in China? We may reply affirmatively, and adduce tobacco as an example. It is not generally known that tobacco, which was not indigenous in any part of the East, was introduced into China and other parts by the early navigators. It was, like opium, deemed a noxious drug in China. Edicts were promulgated against its use, prohibitions attempted against its introduction, and the difficulties thus created caused the price to be from \$300 to \$400 per picul (133lb.). No effort of Government could restrain the people from its use; it was found to grow luxuriantly in many districts of the empire, from seed imported by foreigners; and now what is the result? The edicts and prohibitions are forgotten; men, women, and children, use it universally; and the price is about one-hundredth part of the former period, \$3 to \$4 per picul.

Then, as to the export of Sycee silver, the same censor, Choo Tsun, states that it is a passion with his countrymen, in at least four provinces, to use foreign money—meaning Spanish dollars, in preference to the native Sycee. Although of inferior standard, it is exchanged by them at a higher rate than the Sycee silver, which is pure. It is true, that large sums in silver have, since the cessation of the tuttenage export, been annually remitted to India, and occasionally to London, but the small demand for our goods for many previous years had necessitated the importation of dollars into China, to such an extent for the purchase of teas, silk &c., that even now, this great mandarin shows whole provinces use them as their currency. We may now be withdrawing a portion of the silver we formerly introduced. It is but an article of trade, and the Chinese must be made to know, that it is impossible for a trading nation to be always receiving bullion and never paying. The Chinese, so long as working their silver mines is a Royal privilege, used only very limitedly, may feel the export of Sycee temporarily injurious, but, as its value augments from scarcity, their superstitious notions against taking much out of the mines will yield to the necessities of Government, and abundance of that metal will be again found to exist.

I propose now to assign some causes for this unusual step of the Chinese Government in seizing foreigners, and their property, during a state of perfect quiet and peaceable intercourse, which had existed for many years without interruption. What can have created so sudden a degree of energy on the part of a Government hitherto so supine? Will any one gravely assert that the opium import, or the Sycee export, after what has been shown above, can be the true causes? To such a belief I cannot yield, but rather attribute these aggressive acts to a determination of the Peking Government to bring about the exclusion of all foreigners. Should we, as on all previous occasions, offer no resistance to the arbitrariness and arrogance of her demands on the present one, unchecked, she will proceed to greater severities, in imitation of her neighbouring nation, Japan; and fortunate will be those foreigners resident in China if, unlike that nation, massacre prove not the last deed of popular fury, excited by the calumnious and insulting terms in which all foreigners are spoken of.

It is evident that of late years the state censors have brought before the Council at Peking many arguments respecting foreign intercourse. The free discussion of the opium question is proved by the published memorials of Choo Tsun and Heu Naetse, the one against the other for, its being made a legal import. We have but slight means of knowing what passes at Peking, but natives, in connexion with high offices of state, have at Canton asserted that in the Imperial Council parties were divided on the question of expelling all foreigners, and that it was not unfrequently agitated, especially as regards the English nation.

We have heard much of Russian influence and intrigue against our power in the East. It has been pretty clearly shown to exist in many parts of India,



Western Asia, Persia, Burmah, &c.; and, although the grounds for the belief of such intrigue may not be always well substantiated, we may admit that the spirit of her policy is to undermine the British supremacy everywhere. It is reasonable, therefore, to infer that at Pekin, where a Russian college is maintained, and numerous functionaries, the same policy would be pursued, knowing, as Russia does, that there at least no counteraction of her hostile arguments could be exerted, we having no intercourse whatever with that Court. She knows too, full well, that a very considerable item of the revenues of India arises from the sale of opium, and a still more important one from the sale of tea in this country, whilst both the British and Indian people benefit largely by the demand of China for the woollens, metals, &c., of the one, and the raw cotton, pepper, rice, &c., of the other. What more effective mode could Russia adopt to cripple our efforts in the north-west of India than by annihilating our trade and revenues in the East India Company's territories, and thereby causing discontent amongst the people under their dominion? It is probable that from the influence of Russia China may have had her fears excited as to our intentions, our acts in India having been quite adequate to cause her great alarm. I allude to the large armament and warlike preparations in all parts of our Indian territories in 1837 and 1838, and the progress of our army to the north-west of India, by the latest accounts successfully as far as Candahar, and in progress towards Cabul. It is quite overlooked in England that our army rapidly approaches the western borders of the Chinese Empire in Tibet. Their chief military stations on that frontier are at Yarkand and Cashgar, and those cities carry on extensive traffic with the natives of Turkistan and contiguous states. Can it be supposed that China views with indifference such an army in motion from our possessions? The memory of our Nepal war, in 1817-18, and the fears then excited at Pekin, would set aside such a supposition. For many years she has known England in the East as an aggressive power. She has seen us increase in India from a mere mercantile factory to become the conquerors of all Hindostan. She has seen us spread our settlements to Singapore—attempt the capture of Macao and Manila—forcing our trade with every port known to the Chinese, or visited by that people, and apparently willing to endeavour similarly to encroach in China. She therefore, as we advanced, closed the ports formerly frequented by our vessels, restricted us to the trade at Canton alone, and now, urged by her fears, and probably by Russian influence, takes the bold measure of seizing and confiscating British property, millions in value, and imprisoning our countrymen under the national flag, which should have protected them, every insult having been previously offered to it and them by making the site of their dwellings a common execution ground.

It is too much to anticipate, that the next accounts from Canton may inform us of the seizure and execution of the Consul, or our leading merchants as has been already threatened, if all the demands of the imperial commissioner are not complied with punctually!

It remains to be seen what step the British Government will adopt on the present occasion. She has been passive hitherto under every insult offered to her by China, but now to endure patiently what has occurred, without demanding redress of all injuries, and relief from the existing oppressive system of the Chinese authorities, would be most unwise. Our former threats, and petty attempts against them, whether by chiefs of the hon. Company's factory, or the lamented Lord Napier, lowered us greatly in the consideration of both Chinese and Europeans; but the time has now arrived when we must not bluster, but act—when we must insist on full indemnification for all losses sustained, and complete redress of the many grievances to which we, as well as other nations, are subjected in China. We must be content to forego all the existing advantages of our extensive trade with that empire—all the opening prospects of its indefinite extension to the many nations contiguous to its borders—if we tamely assent to the justice of her late aggressions—or, on the other hand, we may command and insure all those benefits by a proper exhibition of our national power and the enforcement of international rights. We have now justice on our side. The Government of Pekin has adopted force to compel compliance with her demands. We may, with equal reason, now resort to a similar policy in furtherance

of our views. That Government has hitherto refused either to treat with us or to put us on terms of commerce, or in a position equal even to Portugal or Russia. We may justly demand to be, at the least, equally favoured. And surely it would not be unreasonable for Great Britain, through her Foreign Secretary, to declare to the Government of China that the ordinary rules adopted by enlightened states for the conduct of commerce between their respective nations being totally disregarded by China refusing all treaties, all consulates, and all official communications with foreign Powers, it cannot longer be expected that those Powers, especially Great Britain, now so deeply aggrieved, should be bound by their ordinary conduct to reciprocating nations in regulating their intercourse with China, we must not be content with ever-varying commercial laws, enacted by provincial authorities, but demand, in the highest tone, defined treaties, both political and commercial, or the alternative to China of an aggression on her territory, or the occupation of an island, to secure the due protection of our subjects and their property. If, as is to be hoped, the British Government can be roused to insist on redress from the Chinese, let them equip a force promptly, to be sent under secret orders to the Canton river, and running directly (and without any communication whatsoever with the shore) up to the Bocca (or Bogue, as it is called), take possession of the forts, the men-of-war defending and blockading that entrance. No one who has seen that position but must assent to the facility of the enterprise, well conducted. Those forts are, by the Government, deemed the portals of Canton city and Province. The consternation in Canton was extreme when the two frigates in Lord Napier's time, passed them, and many natives asserted that if they had been taken possession of, the English might have commanded any terms; in short, that the city and province would be at their mercy.

Since Russia is admitted to trade with the land frontier of China, and to have representatives at the Court of Pekin, and Portugal has been allowed to colonize and fortify Macao and islands adjacent belonging to the Chinese empire, why may not Great Britain demand similar privileges!

In conclusion, I would ask whether the western world can any longer submit to the illiberal maxims of non-intercourse maintained by China, Japan, and their dependencies? If those nations deny to the other portions of the globe the natural rights belonging to all men, of peaceful intercommunication, let them reap the consequences of such a policy. But, on the other hand, how greatly beneficial would be to all parties the fair system of trade, as conducted with all other nations under defined treaties, which insure peace and prosperity in lieu of aggression and plunder?

I have endeavoured to show that the trade in opium is only one branch of an extensive forced trade in China, connived at by the Chinese authorities, that the drug is produced to a considerable extent in their own territory, and therefore not more to be condemned than many other portions of our trade there and elsewhere. That the use of opium is as little, or less injurious than ardent spirits to those who use it in moderation, and that it is extensively used in many other parts of the east, consequently that it is not more criminal to use it than other stimulants; that China has never defined the system of trade to be conducted by foreigners; and, therefore, we are not bound to assent to her arbitrary and sudden enactments, to the deep injury of our merchants and commerce; that she has made virtual war on them and the nation, by confining and coercing them, under military force, deprived of food, and under threats of being executed, on refusing to yield up their property; and, finally, that British property of the value of 2,000,000 sterling has been seized, without any notice of such intention to the British Government, or its representative, and on indemnity promised by the Chinese Government. Much more might be urged on the various points contained in this letter, which you will readily perceive. I can, further, only hope, that the present opportunity may not be lost of placing our trade with China on a secure basis; and that the body of merchants of this country, so deeply interested in its prosperity, will lend their powerful talents and support in aid of those resident in our Indian possessions to induce Her Majesty's Ministers to adopt prompt and effective measures to obtain ample justice from China. Believe me yours faithfully,

ONE LONG RESIDENT IN CHINA.

London, August 10.

## CANTON PRESS. Macao, 18th Jan'y. 1840.

From most of the Edicts lately issued by the Chinese authorities it would appear that the reason why the English have hitherto refused to proceed to Whampoa was their unwillingness to sign the bond involving capital punishment in case they were found to be engaged in the smuggling of Opium. Whatever just and strong objections may exist against the signing of such a bond, the real cause of their withdrawal from Canton in May last was not only resentment at the treatment received at the hands of the Chinese, by being kept prisoners in Canton, but their very intelligible reluctance to continue in a position in which they might be exposed, at any subsequent time, and for any reason the local or imperial government may deem proper to alledge, to similar or even more tyrannical treatment. We perfectly concur in the measures then taken by the Superintendent to ensure the departure from Canton of all British subjects, who, at great personal inconvenience and at considerable pecuniary loss, implicitly obeyed the recommendations of Capt. Elliot. At that time it was thought that the American merchants would also leave Canton, since most of them had frequently expressed their firm determination so to do, but the prospect of having a monopoly of the Chinese trade for a season, soon shook their resolution, and they remained, thereby causing a division among the foreign community much to the general detriment of its cause. So long as this division exists and so long as the British merchants are beyond their reach, it is not likely that the measures taken by the Chinese against foreign merchants in March last, will be followed up by any fresh acts of annoyance or tyranny, it being evidently the wish and the interest of the Chinese to assemble as many merchants as they can in Canton, on whom to practise their schemes. We fully believe that had the British merchants remained in Canton, or returned thither, carrying on their business as before, they would not have been permitted to do so in peace and quietness, since every catty of Opium taken, or the visit of an Opium smuggler anywhere on the coast would afford ample pretexts for measures similar to those which signalized Lin's arrival in Canton. It was on this account much to be wished that the English should unanimously have persevered in the line of conduct first adopted, but unfortunately the great profits held out to those who would act in contravention to the injunctions of the Superintendent against entering the Bogue, tempted the commanders of two English Ships, Captains Warner and Towns of the *Thomas Coultis* and *Royal Saxon*, to prefer private advantage to the general interests of their country, and to proceed to Whampoa signing the objectionable bond, and they were the cause of the arrangements already agreed on with the Chinese for the discharge of the British shipping outside the Bogue, being broken off. We hope that no other British ships will follow their example, though we are sorry to say that so far as profit is concerned, these two ships have succeeded admirably, the *Coultis* having laden at 68, and £10, and the *Royal Saxon*, at £10 freight per ton to England.

Mr. Gribble was released from confinement at Canton on the 14th, and is expected to arrive outside in the *Thomas Coultis*. H. M. Ships *Vulgar* and *Hyacinth* are blockading the Bogue until, we presume, Mr. Gribble's arrival there. We are glad that there is thus a prospect of the blockade being soon terminated, since at the present moment it is much more likely to act to the prejudice of British than Chinese interests, the Bogue being the only outlet by which property in the shape of Export-cargo can be received, but only one of many mouths of the Canton river through which the Chinese may, notwithstanding the blockade, navigate as freely as before.

Captains Smith and Elliot, when walking on shore the other day, near Chuenpee, were nearly taken by a number of Chinese soldiers, had not their swift retreat, and the guns from the Queen's cutter bearing upon their pursuers saved them.

We understand that an opinion is entertained that the insurance on the cargo of the *Marquis Camden*, lost in the *Mindoro* sea, as related in our last, is vitiated, by that vessel being from Singapore bound for Manila, this latter port not being her contemplated destination on leaving Calcutta, and the risk of going thither being consequently not covered by the Policies. We do not pretend to

Judge of the correctness of such opinion.

Another edict has during the week been published in Macao, forbidding all intercourse to natives with the English. It is only a repetition of numerous previous ones to the same effect.

We have experienced very cold weather during several days of the past week, and was ice found on board several ships at Tungkoo.

The English ship *Aden*, just arrived from London, when in Hongkong bay, was pursued by two well manned Chinese boats, but, favored by a fresh breeze, soon left them behind.

It is very singular, but it is stated to be a fact, that the Commissioner sent to the *Frigates* at the Bogue a present of beef and cabbages, which was not, however, accepted.

We have copied from the *London Times*, of 11th September, kindly lent us, a letter on Chinese affairs which we believe, will be read with interest, its author ship being imputed to a gentleman long established in business in China, and whose opinions, therefore, are likely to have some weight at home.

When the English approached Rangoon, the golden foot at Ava gave orders to take them all as in anet, and we believe it was the valiant viceroy who declared, that not one woman should be disturbed from cooking her rice by the invasion of these ruthless Barbarians. Kea king by some means or other had heard, that a French fleet had arrived in the China seas, and wrote to his worthy servant the Governor General of Kwang tung and Kwang se to take all the men of war with Napoleon to boot like a shoal of fish; and then sagely remarked, that once put into the boiling kettle, there would be no chance of escape. The same language no doubt will be used on the present occasion with a great deal of bravado and a record of victories that will astonish the world. So long as the roar of the thundering cannon is only heard at this distant corner of the sea, the great Monarch will little trouble himself about these matters, but when a single brig of war makes her appearance off the mouth of the Peho, the tone will be immediately changed. First a terrific edict, that will devote the daring Barbarians to immediate destruction, and then a fierce dispatch to Lin or his future substitute, upbraiding him for having managed matters so badly. And we shall behold the whole host of linguists and hong merchants marched forward to tutor or guide the refractory and misled Barbarians and bring them back to their duty. They will be threatened with the forfeiture of their heads, if they do not succeed in their mission to effect the recall of the vessels. When matters come to a serious issue, no trade being longer at stake, even this poor remedy will prove utterly useless, and there will nothing remain, but either to meet the enemy boldly on the waters of the Ocean, or fight in him a pitched battle on land. Perhaps however it will be deemed more advisable to shut up the invincible army in forts, and harass the enemy by cutting off the supplies and drive him thus from these shores by means of starvation. The latter is the more likely one of the measures that will most vigorously be followed up. Still it is very difficult to be carried into effect, for the country being thickly inhabited, and the natives only too anxious to sell their provisions, supplies may be obtained every where as easy as at Tungkoo or Hongkong. Wherever the power of the Mandarins is crushed, and the people are protected by the English, we perceive not the slightest obstacles to obtaining the necessities of life. But if the officers are allowed to overawe the populace, the consequences will be most disastrous to an invading army. The liberal and good treatment of the common people can never enough be recommended. An army which keeps the strictest discipline and liberally treats the natives is sure to succeed well. Whatever may be our opinion respective the Chinese as a nation, they bear little good will towards their rulers, upon whom they do not look in any other light than oppressors. Despotism can never conciliate the love of its subjects, it must either rule by terror or cease to exist. Hence the ease with which such Governments have been overthrown, because there were only a very few ready to uphold its existence. Again and again has China undergone the same fate. When the Manchus at first overran the country, they would take possession of whole Provinces within a few months, for the mass of the people, if left in possession of their goods and chattels,

did view such an event with the utmost indifference. But as soon as the Tatars insisted upon the whole bulk of the black haired Celestials to shave their heads, and let a tail dangle, as a token of servitude and their attachment to their new masters, the Chinese fought furiously and in several engagements routed their invaders completely. The country has not changed up to this very day, and the loyalty to the Manchus may be considered more equivocal than that shewn towards the Ming dynasty.

We do however never expect that a whole Province could be overrun, or that the war could be carried on in good earnest on the main. This we view at present as beyond the range of possibility. Still the fundamental principle, always treat the people well, never injuring a hair of their head, but always making them your friends, should never be lost sight of. To deal solely and exclusively with the Government, to ask redress for grievances and to offer liberal reparation for wrongs, to take on the very first onset, before even a single line is written, a good guaranty, and to be reasonable and stern in demanding, will no doubt greatly facilitate the adjustment of our claims.

We should be sorry to underrate the power of our opponents. The Celestial Government is a mighty Colossus capable of the most powerful exertions for a short season, in time of need backed by the hordes of Mongolians, and able to march any number of soldiers in the field, if there is money sufficient to pay them. In fact China is the greatest Monarchy in the world, though less powerful than third rate states in the west. But the people are not accustomed to war, the soldiers have never met an enemy in the field, they consider the best tactics, cunning, they have had arms and are ill fitted to go through a long and hazardous campaign. The Mongol cavalry on the other hand is by no means to be despised, but to let them range through the country, would be to open the flood gates of the Yellow River in order to irrigate the fields. They are worse than wolves amongst sheep, when ever their horses hoofs touch China's soil, and might not so easily be sent back as they were let in. Though the faithful allies and auxiliaries of the Great Emperor, their aid has never yet been called upon, except when there was a struggle to be maintained in their own deserts or in the distant Songaria.

The question has again and again been asked, where are our operations to be commenced, and the answer is easy. So long as we trouble ourselves with Canton and Commissioner Lin, success is impossible. But there are other regions more accessible, more important to the very existence of the Court, and tenable so long as our navy is not overpowered by the Chinese. Such an event we trust will never occur, and if it ever might be anticipated, it would be the best to draw a chain across the Thames, lest the hero of Chuenpee. Admiral Kwan like another De Wit proceeded up to Sheerness and Greenwich, and took the celebrated Tower of London. In one sense of the word China may be considered entirely shut, in the other as open as any part in the world; there are places, where a blow judiciously aimed would vibrate throughout the whole body politic from the frozen frontiers of Siberia to the confines of Assam and Birmah.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—The Chinese local authorities, civil and military, assembled at the 16th inst. to a grand consultation in consequence of a letter addressed to them by the Commissioner. Their sitting lasted long and the conversation was earnest and seemed to interest all the parties, however the secret of their anxious deliberations has not yet escaped.

Tik, a native of Kea ying choo, whose wife lived at Macao, arrived in summer from Batavia from whence he brought back bills to the amount of 2000 to 3000 Dollars with same foreign letters. The poor man unfortunately fell into the hands of the police and these papers were found upon him, he was declared a traitor to his country, and sentenced to decapitation. His wife at first endeavoured to save him by proving, that she was lawfully married, and that her husband had only been absent for a few years on a trading expedition. Being however intimidated by threats of capital punishment, if she persisted in this declaration, the openly denied the unfortunate man. Several lies were added to the catalogue of his pretended crimes of being a conspirator and his head fell under the axe of the executioner some time ago.

There have been some rumours about the rising of the people in an adjacent district and of a terrible affray in which many lives were lost, both amongst the soldiery as well as on the part of the insurgents.

An uncalled for and annoying search after opium is said to have been the cause of it.

A mandarin boat was lately captured by a war-junk on the West Coast with opium on board. The matter is likely to be hushed up.

*From the Peking Gazette.*

Great disturbances have taken place near Amoy, where some villages fought against others in account of some wells of water with which they irrigate the parching soil, than which there can be nothing more barrea. The government however has by no means interfered, well knowing, that the flowry natives cease fighting; of their own accord and then there is time enough to seize the ring-leaders and make them pay very heavy fines.

Ke shen has sent in a memorial to his gracious master about the revenue. Though not exactly the minister of finance, he appears to be a jack of all trades. His simple advice is, that every officer must pay the quota of the tax assessed upon the lands under his jurisdiction. He is the only responsible person, and unless the money be forthcoming on the very day when it becomes due, let his whole property be confiscated. Such useless and neglectful magistrates ought not to be suffered to hold their stations—let them be expelled from their office and let there be men appointed who know to enrich the treasury by prompt payments. The state can no longer suffer by the continual defaultions, money must be had, and woe to the tardy debtor. This is straight forward language, and to suit the actions to his words, two district magistrates have upon his representation lost their rank, the one in consequence of not paying the arrears of a paltry 371 taels. How much could this great man teach our governments, who are always embarrassed about the ways and means.

New furniture to an immense amount is to replace the old worn out equipments and household appendages in the Imperial palaces. It would appear that Taoukwang in his old days is becoming quite a dandy. He has lately with unwonted liberality distributed 20,800 taels to the guards in Yuen ming yuen.

After having treated upon the chapter of finance much to his own edification, the reformer Keshen turns to religious subjects. There is a sect—called the Pih leen keau—the white waterily denomination, which in times of yore has done much mischief by inculcating revolutionary principles. Lately the number of adherents has increased in Horan Province to an alarming extent, and the busy minister suggests, that these religionists ought to be put down with a strong hand and be cut off root and branches. Taoukwang, though otherwise so tolerant in these matters, has given permission to pursue them in all their haunts and to put a stop to their creed by main force.

Several noblemen have been caught with opium, and are delivered over to the Board of punishments. From their names we should suppose that they were Manchos.

A very severe edict has lately been published to destroy all the poppy plants throughout the Empire, and to make the constables responsible for every stalk that is grown by the families under their control. Confiscation of property, imprisonment and a gentle chastisement with the bamboo is threatened to all and every one who will still go on cultivating the noxious weed. Even the valorous soldiers are commanded to march forward, and without compassion carry henceforth destruction into all the poppy fields. Thus it is now on record that none is any more grown. The campaign is to commence in the second month of next year and to be reiterated in the eighth moon.

**ARRIVED.**—Brit. *Aden*, Pousonby, from London 13th August; *Ginsachan*, —, from Liverpool; *Lady Grant*, Jauncey, from Manila; *Chilian Romero*, —, from Valparaiso in 77 days.

**MAILED.**—Brit. *Cordelia*, for Liverpool; Span. *Victoria*, for Manila; *Tapley*, for London; this day *Ann*, for London, touching at the Cape of Good Hope; *Sains Castle*, for Bristol.

**PASSENGER.**—Per *Ann*, Mrs. Morgan. Under despatch for London, the *Thomas Coult*, in a few days; for Liverpool, *Queen Mab*, to sail in a week; *Harbinger*, in about 10 days; *Thames*, with a Bengal Cotton Cargo in about a week. The *Cassidy Huntly* is we learn about to proceed to Manila.

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## CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 17.] Macao, Saturday, 25th January, 1840.

[No. 225.]

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABIEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS &amp; Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE &amp; Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD,  
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Firm of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of Messrs. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to Messrs. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY &amp; Co.

Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839.

WETMORE &amp; Co.

FOR SALE.

**A** BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate Venus on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for Francs, 29,232.67 cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton; or  
JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

From the Peking Gazette.

We must again begin with Keshen, his reforms, suggestions, &c. Some unfortunate fellow, either by accident or design erected a small Pagoda near a grave with an inscription and various other paraphernalia that gave evidence of some lurking heresy. To make the crime still more glaring, a book was found upon the innovator, the preface of which contained characters that are exclusively used for the names of the Imperial family, and on that account strictly forbidden to be employed in writing. For many years the matter had slumbered and the district officer had merely driven the people away, that had come to burn incense. The vigilant Keshen however who has an hundred eyes, soon discovered the spot, confiscated the property, and

the monument was erected, and degraded the officer who had charge of the district. This is a small matter, but it shows the man with whom we shall have to deal. There arose a fire in some district under his jurisdiction, and he has made the Mandarins pay all the losses, because they did not prevent the calamity. By his assiduity several officers have again been deposed. Now this is the work of a single week. Notwithstanding however of his prying disposition, he gets occasionally into a scrape, and an enquiry has been instituted, why he left a district magistrate in office, well known for his incapacity.

By taking Cabul under our protection, we have fairly come in contact with the South Western frontier of Turkistan; this is the third point where our colonial territory touches upon the Celestial Empire. The Great Emperor knows very likely nothing of these matters, for he is woefully misinformed respecting the Western and Southern countries of Asia. We have never yet heard of the slightest allusion to the extension of our Indian frontiers, and though the Peking Gazette is replete with reports upon every subject, the name of Hindostan is never mentioned. Some dark rumors may occasionally reach the dragon's ear, but this is all, and the misconceptions are of such a nature as to render all approach to a knowledge of the true state of things impossible. We were led to this remark by a mention of Yarkand, one of the nearest fortresses to Cabul, in the Gazette, for which place the monarch has voted 70,153 taels to maintain annually the garrison and Government. This is a very small sum; and what is wanting to keep things going on, is likely squeezed from the people. For Paur too kill another frontier town, not far distant, 95,110 Taels have been allotted from the Imperial treasury. The Chinese is decidedly a cheap Government; but though the pay of the officers in this distant region is very small, still large sums are annually required to keep possession of Turkistan. We do not understand why the Mantchoos should have burthened the country with such an useless Colony, unless it be to secure the western Provinces against incursions from the Barbarians.

Severe measures have been taken to guard the coast of Leaou tung against the introduction of opium by the Poken and Canton junks, a high officer having been appointed at Kin choo, the most flourishing port, to search every vessel.

More than twenty edicts have successively appeared respecting the transportation of the grain on the great canal to the Capital. Officers have been degraded on account of the water being too shallow to admit the navigation, whilst on the other hand several superintendents that neglected to succour the craft when on the point of sinking were treated with the greatest ignominy. Yet notwithstanding this great severity, there is as little water as ever, and several mandarins have declared their inability to make up the loss. To crown the whole, the sailors of these transports who are a privileged set of men and formidable on account of their numbers have regularly mutinied and committed many disgraceful acts.

The coppermines of Yunnan have of late years produced very little, and many of the mines are in arrears to the supreme government. As the people who work them are very poor, they are unable to pay by instalments, and His Majesty has therefore been obliged to remit their debts.

There were this year a great number of candidates at Peking for obtaining the degree of Tsintze. The law insists upon their giving security for their good behaviour. As this however was refused by the students, they hesitated to enter into the hall, and serious consequences might have ensued on account of their obstinacy, if a good natured examiner had not condescendingly managed the matter, so as to give satisfaction to the Court as well as to the votaries of Minerva.

The worthy Lieutenant Governor of Che keang has published a manual for coroners. The cause

for entering upon this work was, that several civilians did not observe the proper rules, when holding an inquest, so that he has now become their instructor. As there are none of that profession amongst us, we shall not furnish our readers with a translation.

We hear very seldom from the distant Shenise; but in the last paper that has come to hand, a censor has undertaken to give us some idea of the several relations, that exist in that distant province. The pest of the society there are a set of lawyers that do incalculable mischief by reparing to the public places and goad the people into disgraceful lawsuits. From another Province the same complaint was addressed same time ago to the throne. The memorial of the reformer points out the doings of these pettifoggers in very lively colors, but it appears that notwithstanding the destructive tendency of their machinations, they are in great favor with the people and above all with the police.

Governor Tang is requested to determine in conjunction with the Provincial Judge a case of the law, which had already been brought 14 times before a prefect of a Foo, who has not yet been able to give a satisfactory decision. Several magistrates in Che keang who were not diligent to finish their legal business within a stated time, have been suspended from their functions. What a lesson for our Court of Chancery!

Great changes have lately taken place in the six supreme tribunals and a number of officers in all departments have been dismissed; the reason is not stated.

From a report of the Governor of Sze chuen, we should be led to believe that the border warfare on the western frontiers with the unruly aborigines of Kokonor is carried on without cessation. These wild mountaineers are hostile to their civilized neighbours, and constantly commit depredations upon the Celestials. His Excellency is therefore anxious to retain experienced military officers in his service and not allow them to depart for other places.

A Tatar general in one of the Western provinces had been casting 60 pieces of cannon. On trying them they were found unfit for use, and ought therefore to be recast. He has to refund the expense incurred and get a set of good pieces according to the model sent him. Our readers are perhaps aware, that the Chinese cast their guns as well as the barrels of their matchlocks entirely, and that they know nothing of the process of boring, which on account of the brittle state of the metal might perhaps be impracticable. Hence it often happens, that the pieces are out of all shape, that being honeycombed they burst on a sudden, and that the touchhole being very large it is more dangerous to fire them, than to be fired at.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.  
SHOAL IN THE MINDORO SEA.

Brig "Giraffe."

Toonkoo, January, 15th 1840.

Dear Sir,—I should feel obliged by your giving insertion in your valuable paper to the particulars of the Shoal on which the "Frances Charlotte" and "Camden" have been lately lost.—It is 10 or 12 miles in extent, of a circular form, and in some parts above water; it bears from Ylin N. N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. and from Somerara, N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. Its centre is in latitude  $14^{\circ} 52'$  N. and longitude  $121^{\circ} 15'$  E. by 3 good chronometers and several observations taken by Capt. Metcalf of the "Frances Charlotte" and Capt. Hains late of the Brig "Alice" who was a passenger. As it is of great interest that all such dangers should be known for the good of navigation. I hope you will give it a wide circulation.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 25th Jany. 1840.

The arrivals during the week are limited to two vessels from Manila. The so anxiously expected *Arct* with October dates from England still keeps out.

We published a fortnight since a Public Notice by Capt. Smith of H. M. S. *Volage* declaring a blockade of the river and port of Canton, to commence after the 15th January, in consequence of the seizure and forcible detention of a British subject. This blockade was in force only a few days, and we have heard that one or two salt junks were prevented by H. M. Ships from entering the Bogue, and on the 17th Mr. Gribble, having been sent down by the Canton authorities, was delivered on board H. M. S. *Volage*. The ships of war soon after left the Bogue for Tungshoo and Macao, and we presume the blockade to be raised though we are ignorant of any Public Notice to that effect.

We have been favored with the translation of a curious document, which though not as complete as we can wish, is yet sufficient to prove in what utter ignorance of the progress of affairs between the Chinese and English the Government at Peking is kept by the highest officers of the Province, and even the High Imperial Commissioner coalesces with them to deceive Heaven's son. What the six victories claimed by the Chinese over the English are, will be found in a note to that translation. We should like to know if all or even most Chinese public documents are equally void of truth? If this be so, the history of this empire compiled from such sources, and they are the only ones to which the foreign historian is admitted, must be received with all due allowance. If the naked truth could be come at, it would no doubt be amusing to compare it with Kien lung's poetical history of the subjection of the Tartar tribes, composed in his study by that Monarch who never headed his own armies, from the reports of the Lins, Tangs and Kwans of his day.

We find that we are censured by a correspondent of the Register, 'Delta,' for having stated "that the Ship Camden vitiated her insurance by an intended deviation," and Delta says moreover that he considers "this subject very unfit for newspaper discussion." We are obliged to our cotemporary for repelling the former charge as it deserves, for, indeed, we never said what Delta accuses us of. Why a subject of considerable interest to the commercial interest of this community, should be unfit for newspaper discussion, we are at as loss to understand, nor does Delta's *ipse dictum*, unsupported by any argument, aid in convincing us of the impropriety of such discussion. One advantage in bringing the subject forward has already been gained, namely the production of legal authority and precedent, applicable, in our opinion, to the case of the *Camden*, by our cotemporary, from which it appears "that a design to deviate does not vitiate the policy."

We hear that an Agent from the Manila Government (*Delegado*) is shortly expected to arrive here to claim the liberation of the mate and men of the *Bilbaino* still retained prisoners by the Chinese, and payment of the value of the vessel burnt. Will the Chinese authorities still persist in calling the *Bilbaino* an English Opium smuggler? We believe they will—the fact is on record as one of the six victories!

We direct the attention of our readers to the translation of the Commissioner's reply to Mr. Snow, concerning the importation, in future, of goods the produce or manufacture of British possessions, in American bottoms. It will be found that permission to import these, if *bonafide* American property, is given, and that the Commissioner and Governor are able to find out, whenever goods are so imported, their real ownership.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following note of Doctor Colledge:

"A few months ago I was on a tour in the United States of America, and when in Philadelphia I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Professor Gibson of the University of that City, and

was kindly taken by the worthy Professor to visit a married lady upon whom he had twice performed the Cæsarean operation, and am happy to state that I had the satisfaction of seeing the mother and children in good health. I cannot lay my hand on the memoranda of the particulars communicated to me at the time, but if my recollection serves me rightly I think the eldest child is about four years of age, and the youngest under two, the one a boy and the other a girl, both fine children. Professor Gibson is deservedly one of the most distinguished surgeons in the United States, and after this interesting case may be ranked among the ablest surgeons in the world."

T. R. C.  
Surgeon H. M. Service.

LOCAL NEWS. At the expiration of this year the distress amongst the native population is extreme. The debtors cannot pay, and the creditors have net wherewithal to meet the demands that are made upon them. A general gloom has overspread the mass of the people, the bickerings and recriminations are incessant, but still no money is forthcoming. The consequence naturally will be that debts must be placed on record, and that even wealthy men must declare themselves bankrupts to screen themselves against duns.

The Teen tsin trade, one of the most lucrative branches that the people of Canton possessed, is nearly annihilated. In vain do you now look for the numerous vessels with specie and northern produce, that in times of yore filled the river. A total change has taken place, the junks dare not to enter for fear of the Commissioner, and it has the appearance, as if it had been stopped as effectually as the English commerce.

Our worthy prefect of Heang shan has published an admirable edict about his grievances. It appears by his own shewing, that he is a pure magistrate, who only watches for the public weal. He is early and late busy with giving repose to the good and exterminating the wicked. In pronouncing sentence he is always just, in fact, he is the beau ideal of magisterial perfection; a thing which all have heard and know. As he does neither insult men nor heaven, he is much grieved that notwithstanding his numerous virtues, he is 48,000 taels and 11,200 shih of office in arrears to the provincial government, a debt arising from a defalcation in the landtax. The gentry of his district however care very little for this matter, and leave him sorrowing, without discharging their dues. He had already previously in some doggerel verses intimated, that it was now time to pay the taxes, but nobody has heeded this gentle admonition. As he is determined to turn himself collector he gives fair warning beforehand. Let each therefore, he says, rouse that Celestial goodness, which is the inmate of every breast (especially amongst the Celestials, the barbarians have, alas! very little of this commodity) and feelingly reform his former wicked deeds.—But—(and now mark the clause of this venerable and meek officer) if you go on in your dogged stupidity, without shewing symptoms of intelligence, Celestial reason will not allow you to do so, and royal law (a terrific thing) will not forgive you, and I, the Heen magistrate, have only to punish you according to the whole extent of the law. This is a very comfortable prospect; Chinese Mandarins however are not Turkish Pashas.

Towards new year the fishing smacks return in great numbers to their respective harbours. If any body wishes to form an idea of the huge anthill called the Central Empire, he must just take the trouble of counting these boats—of which myriads may be observed in every creek and corner, in fact the unfortunate fish that approach the coast of China have scarcely any chance of escaping their grasp, nets and lines being every where in their way. The fishermen are here, as in all other countries very poor. Dressed in rags and living upon sweet potatoes, and rice with a little refuse of their fish, but in spite of their great industry, they cannot obtain a scanty subsistence. They are therefore obliged to take provisions from the shops on credit, for which they pay in kind, but as every thing is advanced at a high price, they can seldom get clear of debts, and are most peremptorily required by the laws of the land, to settle accounts on new year's eve. As however nothing can happen of which police runners and soldiers do not take an advantage, the assemblage of miserable fishing smacks raises their cupidity, and it is on that account that the following edict is annually issued, with what effect may easily be guessed.

"The Governor and Lieut. Governor of Canton have issued through the district magistrate a severe admonition to the whole tribe of degraded opium smokers, to remind them that the time for their entire reformation draws near. The great Emperor, who is extremely tender in regard to the preservation of human life, has compassionately allowed the term of 18 months, during which period all ought to wean themselves from this dreadful habit, or fall under the axe of the executioner—which we all fully know. Do not, says the edict, dread the sickness that may arise from leaving off smoking or the death that may ensue. On observing those that have given up this evil practice, one will not always see them sick, nor constantly dying. Which is however easier or which is more difficult, to die a natural death or to be executed?" Now taking all this into consideration it is far better to reform; to which we fully agree. Yet without a moral leaver, though heads might be as thickly exposed as in the habitations of Dayaks, we very much fear, that people will be little benefited in moral excellence by the lessons from the logic of the guillotine.

The great excitement that existed regarding our affairs amongst the native officers of every rank, has gradually subsided into gloomy indifference. It is now the general impression, that the Emperor is able to effect every thing by his edicts, and that one strong word from the throne will silence all the clamours of Barbarians. Their belief is very justly based upon what has occurred in former times, where all the matters that made, at first, such a tremendous noise, ended in mere smoke. Almost a year having passed and nothing as yet heard of the consequences that are likely to ensue from the measures of the Commissioner, they are daily growing more confident, that the whole will soon be buried in oblivion. Few retain their wonted vigilance; the energy at first shewn is very great, but by no means lasting. So long as the principle holds good, that the Celestial Empire can command at pleasure, and exact implicit obedience from Barbarians, nothing is to be feared. This is however then immutable law, and though frequently woefully defective when put into practice, the theory remains the same. Foreigners that appear on these shores to make demands, are not merely considered in the light of enemies, but as rebels, that defy the sacred authority of Heaven's son. When the Turkomans fought for their liberties, they were only viewed as daring rebels unworthy to inhabit mother earth, which entirely belongs to the Emperor. The Chinese Generals do not march forward in order to conquer, but to extirpate all that opposes the imperial will. They must execute their master's behest, no matter whatever may be the difficulties, and they certainly do so always, on paper. Hence the impossibility of a true account of the state of a war being transmitted to the monarch. Victory upon victory follows, and the rebels are cut off root and branches. Yet though the design is very grand, the commanders are much circumscribed in their power. They cannot draw supplies at pleasure, nor reward the soldiers at their own option for the services they have performed. All must be reported to the Court, which renders delays unavoidable. No generals are sent out with plenipotentiary powers, this would be too dangerous a thing to entrust to the sons of Mars. A commissioner is generally dispatched from the Capital to direct all movements, and frequently supplanted by others in his function. But the most extraordinary thing is, that old civilians like Governors and Lieutenant Governors are in fact field marshals, though ignorant of the military art. When such men command and make the generals obey their orders, the event may be easily foreseen. As this however is old custom, we may still see here a veteran of 80 leading forth the troops whose destructive fire melts diamonds and granite.

The following paper (and there is not the slightest doubt of its authenticity) contains certain extracts from the joint memorial of the Commissioner, Viceroy and Admiral handing the Emperor a detailed account of the battle of Chuenpee &c. &c. It is truly lamentable to see how the goodnatured Emperor is gulled by his officers! We are sorry that we have not yet succeeded in getting the whole of this precious document, but perhaps *le bon jour viendra*. The Commissioner has also garbled the Emperor's chop, keeping out certain parts not fitted for public eyes. The memorial was first published in the *Press* of the 11th inst. was copied from the walls, which public mode the Com-



missioner had adopted of conveying to the people as much political information as he judged it fitting for them to know. In the following, we have done our best to restore the text.

"I respectfully take the Emperor's reply to our memorial, which arrived here by an Imperial courier, travelling day and night, on the evening of the 28th day of the moon (2d January 1840.) and copying out the same hand it up for your Excellency's inspection."

On the 16th day of the 10th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (21st November, 1839.) we jointly memorialized the Emperor regarding the engagements which took place at Chuenpee, Kowlung and other places with the English ships of war, and on the 29th day of the 11th moon (3rd January 1840.) we received the Vermillion Reply, to which was added the command to give respect to the accompanying Imperial Edict. Further there were sundry remarks written with the Emperor's own hand, on the margin of said memorial, *à la vis* those sentences which particularly attracted His Majesty's attention—thus—

(extract from our joint memorial) "the said Admiral thrust forward his own person (in front of the battle) and stood up before the mast" (Imperial comment) "Oh! most worthy to be praised!"

(Joint memorial) "if however they (the English) can yet repent, and awake to a sense of their folly and criminality, we may permit them to turn round, (and resume their intercourse with us)" (Imperial comment) "You ought not thus to act, I fear that you will thereby compromise the dignity of our government!"

(Joint memorial) "then our stout soldiers, drawn up in close array, each grasping tight his weapon, silently awaited (the enemy) with the greatest deliberation and firmness."

(Imperial comment) "Altho' each might firmly stand to his weapon, yet this seems a plan of warfare not likely to last very long."

(Joint memorial) "those who obey the laws—let them come;—those who oppose, let them be driven out!"

(Imperial comment) "This view of the case which you take is exceedingly correct, nevertheless, in putting it in force, we could hardly steer clear of contradictions!"

(Joint memorial) "We have given orders to find out what has become of her (alluding to the *Royal Saxon* Capt. Townes) and shall have her escorted under our protection to Whampoa."

(Imperial comment) "Altho' to show respectful obedience, and to offer contemptuous opposition, are certainly not the same, still they are *de facto* the people of the same country; you ought not thus to conduct matters!"—these are sent from the Emperor Himself to Lin (the Commissioner) Tang (the Viceroy), and Kwan (the Admiral)."

#### Amended Imperial Edict.

On the 8th day of the 11th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (13th December 1839.) we (the Grand Council of War) received the following Imperial Edict.

Whereas, Lin, Tang and Kwan have sent up to me a memorial respecting the engagements they had with the foreign ships (of war), I, the Emperor on perusal thereof perfectly understand it's contents.

The foreigners of the English nation, from and after the time &c. &c. &c., (see said Edict *Canton Press* Vol. 5, No. 15; i. e. 11th January 1840.) See said Edict 15th line, and read, as follows—

"But this time the foreign ship Smith (i. e. H. M. S. *Volage*) having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and moreover having endeavored to seize a stronghold or fastness at Kwan yung (in the neighborhood of Hongkong) in six encounters which we sustained, our troops gained six successive victories; and in fine we took the fleet of foreign merchantmen lying at anchor in the Hongkong waters, and drove every one of them outside!"

• We are a good deal puzzled to say who is the person here speaking and who the person spoken to. We believe however that it is the Commissioner handing copy of the Imperial Comments and Edict to the Admiral.

Translator.

† We are at a loss to say what the Emperor means by this comment. Possibly that it will not always do to stand merely on the defensive. It is exceedingly difficult to get at the exact meaning, without having before one the original memorial referred to.

‡ The Emperor appears to be quoting here the language of the joint memorial.

Thus even granting that they (the English) were at this time to give the duly prepared bond &c. &c. After the order given to stop the English Trade, and drive away the English ships, read—

"There is no occasion to exact the duly prepared bond from them (the English). neither is it necessary to cause them to deliver up the foreign murderer who beat to death one of our native people (Lin wei he); as for Townes single ship there is no occasion whatever to enquire what has become of her. Cause at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations &c. &c. &c." After the concluding sentence as it appeared in the *Press* of 11th instant, read—

"Let Lin and his colleagues consult together and watch the opportunity for sending secretly civil and military officers and troops to all places along the sea coast, to the most important passes and defiles, and to those islands nearest the foreign possessions: let there not on this head be the slightest sloth or remissness! In the engagement with the foreign ships on this occasion, it appears that our trusty and well beloved Admiral Kwan gallantly pushed forward into the heat of action before all his men! Most deserving indeed is his conduct of praise! Cause that he be forthwith greeted with the title of Fa-hae ling-oh Pa-too-loo and further let him be recommended to the Board of appointments that other honors be super-added to serve as encouragement. As for those other civil and military mandarins who have exerted themselves in this affair, let their names be reported to me in a special bulletin, that I, the Emperor, may award them suitable marks of my acknowledgment. Regarding those officers and common soldiers who have either fallen or the field of battle or been wounded, let Lin and his colleagues examine clearly and report them to the Board (of War) that they or their relations may be provided for according to rule and custom. Take this Edict and make them acquainted with the same. Respect this!"

#### DUTCH TRADE.

Yu, Hoppo of Canton, by Imperial appointment &c. &c. &c. issues this Edict to Howqua and the other se-

§ A Tartar title we believe of considerable distinction. Translator.

¶ An intelligent Chinese friend remarked to us that this request of the Emperor's would bring a good deal of grief into Lin's mill. For instance, it being known that the Emperor has solicited the names of those officers, Civil and Military, who distinguished themselves in the six engagements with the English, many men of large fortune will come forward, one will cry "oh! put me down!"—and another will cry—"do pray for any sake put my name down!" and great sums of money will change hands, so very desirous are the Chinese of being individually brought to the notice of their Emperor. We confess that we once entertained a high idea of the personal character of the Commissioner, and only a few months ago we should have looked upon such a remark as were insidious slander—but now (i) why—the aspect of matters is much changed, and if Lin can condescend to dupe his too-confiding master by boasting of Victories which were never achieved, and informing him of battles—which—in point of fact, were never fought, it requires no stretch of credibility to suppose him capable of handing the Emperor the names of those who distinguished themselves in no other battles than those fought in his own imagination. What, we should like to ask, induced him to suppress that sentence about the six battles and the six successive victories in the garbled copy of the Imperial Edict which he had posted up for public inspection?—nothing—but that he knew the public, or any one of the public who had seen it, would have laughed him and his colleagues to scorn, and might have told them flatly that they lied. The six battles alluded to by Lin and his colleagues are we suppose: 1st, the attack by three large boats filled with armed men, on the Black Joke, passage boat, having on board, 6 muscans and one passenger; 2d, the burning of the unarmed Spanish Brig *Hibano*, by a whole flotilla of Chinese craft! 3d, The affair of Kowloon, between the fort and Junks there, and the *Louisa*, Cutter, and *Pearl*; 4th an attack on five English gentlemen in which one was wounded, by a number of Chinese soldiers, whilst the former were taking a walk on shore at Hongkong; 5th the firing off the batteries at Hongkong, when the British shipping moved to the anchorage at Tungkoo; 6th, the engagement at Chuenpee, between 29 Chinese junks and H. M. S. *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, in which one junk was blown up, three sunk, and a great number disabled.—Marvellous victories all of them!

Translator.

Errata. In our translation of the Imperial Edict in the *Press* of 11th inst. in the preamble for "13th Jan 1840" read 3rd January 1840, and line 31st of said Edict, for "not worthy of a monarch's consideration," read "not worthy of a moment's consideration."

curity merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas these said hong merchants handed me up a petition written in the foreign character from the Dutch foreigner Tiedeman, which being translated was found to contain the following,—

"I the said foreigner on the 9th day of the present moon had a ship belonging to my native country called Leen-see-tat (?) which coming to Canton to trade, first in conformity with the law, gave a duly prepared bond outside the Bocca Tigris, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Whampoa. The said ship had laden on board foreign tin, sandal wood, gold and silver thread, sharks maws and fins, blankets, carpets and such like, besides she had a quantity of a new kind of foreign money, which she brought for purposes of trade. But as this was the first time that Captain Leen-see-tat had ever come to Canton, he was not aware that from this new kind of foreign money must be deducted a mace for every dollar (about 12 per cent) before that people were willing to receive it, and so having no resource, he took this said new foreign money, and bought with it eight hundred and odd bales of Cotton, which he had put on board and brought up to Whampoa at the same time."

"Having with deep reverence submitted to the new laws of the Heavenly Dynasty, and not having smuggled or brought any prohibited articles of any description, not daring to oppose or offend, being willing should any irregularity be discovered, to be adjudged to death by the new statute, your petitioner hereby begs that Y. E. will cause the hong merchants to secure his said ship forthwith, that she may speedily open her hatches and having discharged her Cargo, take advantage of the monsoon to spread her sails, and return to her own country, for which your petitioner will feel deeply grateful &c. &c. &c."

Now this coming before me the Hoppo, I find that on the 13th day of the present moon (18th Decr. 1839.) I received a joint dispatch from their Excellencies the Commissioner and Viceroy, to the effect, that henceforward the ships of all and every foreign country, shall not be permitted to load on board the goods and merchandize belonging to the English foreigners, and dispose of the same for them, and that a duly prepared bond be at the same time exacted from these said foreigners to that effect; and that the hong merchants be commanded to consult together as to how this object may be best obtained, and hand up the result of their deliberations for the approval or disapproval of said High Officers, &c. &c. &c. which having been duly received, I, the Hoppo, at that time in my turn impressed the commands on the hong merchants, as is on record.

Now however it appears that the Dutch foreigner Tiedeman petitions, saying, that on the 9th day of this present moon (14th Decr. 1839.) he had Leen-see-tat's ship which arrived laden with foreign tin and other commodities and that outside he bought eight hundred and odd bales of Cotton which he took on board and brought up to Whampoa all at the same time. Now, having already given the duly prepared bond according to law, and thereupon proceeded to Whampoa, this item of Cotton, altho' it was received on board after that the port was shut (against the English) yet in the aforesaid petition it is distinctly said that it was done before he had received any authentic document to such effect, therefore let the said hong merchants examine matters and instantly secure the ship, begging of me permission to open her hold, that everything be done according to law and custom. But beyond this, the 14th day of the 11th moon (19th Decr. 1839.) is to be considered the commencement, the said hong merchants must give implicit obedience to the contents of the Edict of their Excellencies the Commissioner and Viceroy, and in real earnest put matters on the footing therein set forth! Do not oppose or deceive! At the same time let every foreign merchant be made acquainted with this! Hasten! Hasten! A special Edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 11th moon, and 14th day. Canton, 19th December, 1839.

#### AMERICAN TRADE.

Choo, specially appointed Kwang-chow-foo &c. &c. issues these orders to the Hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas I (the said Kwang-chow-foo) have just received an edict from their Excellencies the High Commissioner Lin, and Viceroy Tang to the following effect.

Whereas on the 21st day of the 11th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (26th December 1839.) the American Superintendent Snow duly petitioned as follows—

"I have just now received the Edict of Y. E. dated the 13th day of this moon (18th December 1839,) in which it is said,—'Afterwards if any merchant vessels come: to Canton, let him (the said American Superintendent) examine clearly whether or not the goods on board are the products of said (American) country, or whether they are the produce of any English possession, originally shipped on board for the purpose of coming to Canton, and duly petition the Kwan min foo, who will thereupon give a chop and a pilot to the end that the vessel may enter port &c. &c. &c.'" Now I (the said American Superintendent) find, that any ships coming after this manner to Canton, it will be necessary for me first to examine and then they will be permitted to enter

the port, (by this regulation) I shall not be able to escape going backwards and forwards in my own person, which will detain me ten and more days (at a time)! (I have therefore to beg) that afterwards when any ships of my nation come to Canton, the said Captains may give the duly prepared bond that they have brought no opium as exacted by the new law, and that they may request the Keun min foo to give them their chops and pilots and first proceed to Whampoa. Wait till they have arrived at Whampoa when I (the American Superintendent) will in accordance with the terms of Y. E.'s edict, clearly examine if the said ships have or have not within or without the Canton waters been conveying Cargo up for the English ships, when I will give a declaration to that effect under my seal of office to serve as proof.

It is an established rule among all foreign countries, that in bringing goods to any market, so soon as these goods are discharged they pay duty. But our ships go to any place they please, and seeing goods or produce, they buy such goods or produce, and so long as they are not prohibited articles, no enquiries whatever are made as to how they came by them. The goods which my native country produces are only suitable to the Canton market to a very small extent, therefore it is that our ships go to the ports of all foreign countries, and there purchase goods or produce to bring to Canton, hoping thereby to gain a little profit. Now, however, that we have received the edict of Y. E. "not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca, and Manila, there to load cargo &c. &c.", we merchants from afar cannot profit even in the smallest degree! We therefore sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit for which we shall feel abundantly grateful &c. &c. &c.

Now this coming before us, the Commissioner and Viceroy, it behoves us to give the following reply. According to the petition it says, "when the merchant vessels of our said country come to Canton, let them first give the duly prepared bond and then petition the Keun min foo to grant the chop and pilot that the vessels may proceed to Whampoa, waiting till they arrive there when the said American Superintendent will examine clearly in accordance with the terms of our edict, and if the said vessel has not taken on board any goods for English vessels within or without the Ladrone Islands in the Canton seas to transport them to Canton, then the said American Superintendent will give a chop under his seal of office as proof of the same," this proposal of his may indeed be put in force. After this all the vessels of the said country arriving at Whampoa, let them be duly searched and examined by the said superintendent that they are not engaged in the afore mentioned irregularities, and the sealed chop so granted them by the said superintendent, the Captains and Supercargoes must deliver over to the said Hong merchants to have and to hold, and by virtue of which these may secure their ships. If afterwards it be found out that these ships have been transporting goods (for the English), then ship and cargo will be wholly confiscated and the said American Superintendent will find himself involved in very unpleasant circumstances. Just then at this present moment, the said nation has got three ships vizt., Palik (?) Kowloo (?) and Keletsee (?) which arrived at Whampoa on the 20th and 21st of this moon, let these then be duly examined and dealt with in the manner that we have just agreed upon.

As to the products of the said country not being many, and foreign merchants going to the markets of every country, and as they see goods, buying them and bringing them on to Canton for resale, this in itself is not what the laws forbid. Only, having reason to fear that you may have clandestine connections with the English, falsely borrowing your own name to say that you merely tranship them and hoist your flag and dispose of them for them; therefore it is that in our previous edict we did not permit you to touch at Singapore, Malacca, Manila, and other places and take on board goods en route. What we call taking on board goods en route is only pointing to goods transhipped from English vessels, and not meant to apply to those goods or products, which the said (American) merchants may bonafide themselves buy there for the purpose of bringing on to Canton. Such goods as these buy themselves must necessarily have original invoices and marks to serve as proof; let the said American Superintendent declare the real circumstances of the case, saying that the goods which have arrived were shipped at such or such a place, and let him take the original invoice and deliver it to the Hong merchants who will hand it up to the authorities for inspection and examination! We, the Commissioner and Viceroy, have always the means of distinguishing between the truth or falsehood of the case, by referring to the goods themselves and seeing whether they are old or new—whether they have been laden on board ship for a long time, or merely temporarily. The said American Superintendent must in his turn show all the foreign merchants that they submissively

obey the laws of our Heavenly Dynasty! Beware! do not blindly scheme after profit, thus bringing upon yourselves unnumbered woes! Exert yourselves to avoid them! Expect them if ye disobey!

We therefore unite the circumstances and issue this our edict, and when it reaches the said Kwang-chow-foo, let him immediately issue the commands to the Hong merchants, that they in their turn impress them on the said Superintendent Snow, that he obey and act in conformity. Do not oppose!

I, the Kwang-chow-foo, having received the above edict, hereby make it known to the said Hong merchants, that they in their turn impress it on the said Superintendent Snow, that he may obey accordingly.

Do not oppose! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 11th moon, and 24th day.  
Canton, 29th December, 1839.

Yu, by Imperial appointment Hoppo of Canton &c. &c., hereby proclaims to Howqua and the other Hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas the said Hong merchants have just presented to me a foreign petition, written in the Chinese character from the English Ship Captain Tonglong (Townes) wherein is stated the following.

Several months before, when I was at Macao, I petitioned clearly the Keun min foo, and having already given the duly prepared bond according to the new law, I got his permission to enter the port. However being prevented by two war ships, one called Warren, the other called Smith, I could not proceed, and in consequence my ship has been lying at anchor in the outer seas for a long time, which has caused me to lose a great deal of money. At present all the cargo within my ship is utterly spoiled, but more especially my foreign rice it's smell is insufferable and as the people on board my ship inhale it, it is really to be feared lest it breed a plague among them! Now my said ship having already entered the port several days, I earnestly beg that your Excellency will command the Hong merchants promptly to secure her, so that I may speedily get rid of my spoiled cargo, for which I shall feel abundantly grateful &c. &c.

Now this coming before me the Hoppo, I find that Townes' ships had already given the duly prepared bond according to law and obtained permission to enter the port before that the port was shut against them, as I had duly then informed the Viceroy, who conjointly with myself gave orders to Howqua to proceed in person to Whampoa and after clearly examining the vessel, cause one of the Hong merchants to petition me and secure her, as is duly recorded.

Only, just at this moment is the time when His Excellency the High Commissioner has commanded these said Hong merchants to deliberate upon and fix certain regulations, to be handed up to His Excellency for examination; by which, whenever any foreign ship arrives at Whampoa, the whole of the Hong merchants must give a joint bond, and in order to put them all on the same footing, the said Townes' ship ought to be dealt with in like manner. Cause therefore as before, that the said Howqua, along with all the other Hong merchants give instant obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Commissioner, and settle these new laws for giving the bond which they must hand up to His Excellency, and then let them petition me to open the said vessel's hold. Do not delay! Be speedy! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, and 2nd day.  
Canton, 6th January, 1840.

#### WAREHOUSING BRITISH GOODS AT MACAO.

Macao, 20th January, 1840.

Sir,

I am desired by the Chief Superintendent to transmit for the information of the British Mercantile Community, the inclosed correspondence with His Excellency the Governor of Macao, and.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

To, W. SCOTT, Esq.

Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Her Majesty's Ship "Volage,"  
Macao Roads, 1st January 1840.

The undersigned Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, pressed by the measures of the Imperial Commissioner and the Provincial Government, is now driven to ask permission in the name of Her Britannic Majesty, to deposit the remainder of the

British cargoes in the warehouses at Macao, upon the payment of the duties fixed by the regulations of the place. He makes this request, however, with no intention that the goods should pass into consumption by the Chinese against the will of that Government, but solely for purposes of safe deposit, to the end that the empty ships may depart.

He need not repeat that he is deeply sensible of your Excellency's kindest personal dispositions towards Her Majesty's Subjects, and it is a source of unfeigned satisfaction to him to reflect that your Excellency's interference on their behalf in the actual conjuncture cannot fail to conduce to the immense and lasting advantage of the settlement. The time is arrived when it is in your Excellency's hand to render Macao the seat of the Foreign Trade with China, without any violation of existing arrangements with that Government.

The undersigned takes this occasion to renew to your Excellency the expression of the sentiments of his highest consideration and regard.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

To, His Excellency,

DON ADRIAS ACOAGIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

&c. &c.

True Copy, EDWARD ELMSLIE,  
Secretary and Treasurer,

(Translation of His Excellency's reply)

Macao, 16th January, 1840.

To,

The Most Illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, Superintendent of British Trade in China.

The undersigned Governor of Macao and it's dependencies has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch addressed to him by the Most Illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, dated on the 1st January, wherein it is proposed that the goods on board the vessels of the British Nation, actually anchored at Tongkoo Bay, should be introduced into this City, for deposit only, in order that the vessels may be able to take their departure. And the undersigned did not forthwith answer it (as he desired) because he thought he was not sufficiently authorized, according to the laws which govern this settlement, to take of himself any determination whatever upon a subject of such great importance; And he therefore laid the Superintendent's despatch before the Loyal Senate, that they might definitively agree to what should be most suitable in that respect. The Loyal Senate took this interesting matter into their most serious consideration, and after mature examination, determined, that, it being prohibited by the laws of the settlement to accede to the Superintendent's propositions (however vehement their wishes might be to comply with them), the obligations by which they are bound, impose upon them the painful but imperative duty of rejecting the Superintendent's proposal, feeling more regret that they are obliged to make this refusal, than for the loss of the advantages, which the introduction of the goods in question might be attended with.

The undersigned thinks it unnecessary to explain the reasons which prevent the literal satisfaction of this requisition, as the Superintendent, who has lived in China for several years, must be well aware of the engagements that unite the settlement of Macao with the Chinese Government, it being the first duty of the Government of the said settlement to maintain for her most faithful Majesty, without exposing it to new risks and injurious, of which not a few have been lately suffered.

The undersigned bringing this determination to the Superintendent's notice in answer to his before mentioned despatch, avails himself with pleasure of this occasion to reiterate the assurances of his high consideration and respect.

(Signed) ADRIAS ACOAGIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

True Copy, EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Spanish. *Iberia*. Mercader, and French *l'Asie*. Desse, both from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—per *l'Asie*, Captains Larkins and Reade.

SAILED.—Span. *Rafaela*, Tayag, *Buen Suceso*, for Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH—for London, *Thomas Coult*, Warner, for Liverpool, *Queen Mab*; Harbinger; *Thames*. Castle Humly and *Scaleby Castle*, for Manila; *Earl of Clare* and *Caledonia* for Bombay; *Ternate*, for Calcutta.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th Septbr., via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 7th July, *Valparaiso*, CALCUTTA, 25th November *Water Witch*. BOMBAY, 8th November via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 11th December, *Water Witch*. JAVA, 20th October, *Eben Preble*. MANILA, 9th January, *l'Asie*.

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# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 18.] Macao, Saturday, 1st February, 1840.

[No. 226.]

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABIEL A. LOW in our House, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm has ceased.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES PARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, PARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return office per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

WETMORE & Co.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

**FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.**

**THE** fast sailing teak built Ship EARL OF BALCARNAS, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN VAUX, will have prompt despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to

W. S. BOYD.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.**

**THE** Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. TH. WILLS, will be despatched on the 15th proximo. For freight apply to

BURJORJEE MANOCKJEE, and HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Macao, 1st February, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**BILL OF EXCHANGE** drawn by the Captain, and Pacer of the French frigate Yennu on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for Frances, 29,232,67 cents at 41 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs RUSSELL & Co. of Canton, or

JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

**TERMS.**

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... 8 12

For six months..... 5 7

For three..... 3 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office *Pe do Monte* at 30 cents each.

**TEAS and SILK shipped from Hongkong and Tungkoo for England, since 1st July 1839.**

Black Tea, lbs.

Green Tea, lbs.

Ships	Congou	Caper	Souchong	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skis	Twankay	Gun-powder	Imperial	Silk Bales
Marrison and Eagles	....	..	..	..	..	191066	..	..	816600	51733	48000	283
Copeland	276800	..	..	..	9733	..	..	..	25466	43733	3333	348
Pekoe	384900	..	20200	52500	..	..	..	23600	..	..	..	243
John Horton	192533	..	..	10800	4800	16533	..	..	50400	6400	2800	10
John O'Gaunt	440713	..	3208	..	26201	..	..	..	..	1600	..	78
Alex. Baring	625100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Helen Stewara	418003	..	..	..	..	13705	5378	..	123000	..	..	..
Comella	374549	18262	..	..	2412	..	27167	..	80233	24271	1013	..
Taylor & Slains Castle	964000	2800	26700	3600	30106	33300	..	10100	4800	..	..	..
Ann	717626	..	11066	..	487740	23898	13333	..	85183	3076	4864	174
Harbinger	256685	..	..	..	10137	..	..	..	35337	..	..	..
Thomas Coultis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Total	4645000	21049	61174	65900	971623	984500	45778	33700	1222907	138009	60018	1191

Total Black Teas 5,064,348 lbs.

Green Teas 1,762,804 "

Total 6,827,152 lbs.

The Cargo of the *Thomas Coultis* is not included in the above, but is stated as follows.

	chests	half chests	15lb. boxes
Young Hyson	468	997	500
Hyson	294	..	..
Green Tea*	851	2982	..
Twankay	405	2373	..
Gunpowder	..	496	500
Imperial	292	30	..
Congou	17954	989	..
Hungmucy	..	172	..
Total	20194	7259	1000

## Embassies to China.

The following is part of an article from a Correspondent to the *Chinese Repository* for March 1837, and we recopy it, thinking that it deserves to be read with interest, as these remarks apply particularly to present times, though written nearly three years since, and as the time draws very near now when the British and Chinese Governments must come into nearer contact than has hitherto been the case.

"Whoever has been, for the last few years, but moderately attentive to foreign relations with this country, cannot but have noticed the rapid and general spread of the opinion that some appeal to the court of Peking cannot very long be dispensed with. Recent converts from an opposite opinion are many and frequent; and these who advocate, and those who deprecate, violence or threats, seem alike anxious to see the point fairly tried. The unsound and critical state of the great foreign trade with Canton seems to render this unavoidable; and we have little doubt but that the spirit which has wrenched another the shackles of the E. I. Company will not rest till a sound, fair, and just understanding is made to replace the wretched and rickety system of disgrace and chicanery, with which their predecessors, for reasons best known to themselves, were content to put up. We do not shut our eyes to the fact that, up to the present moment, the subject has been one of singular unpalatableness to the British government. Justice to Ireland, abolition of sinecures, or real reformation of ecclesiastical establishments, harsh and unwelcome as each of these may sound, in the ears of a troubled and tottering ministry, could not be more uninviting than would be the demand that an attempt, at least, to effect a commercial treaty with

China should be made: the pressure is however felt; the cry for it is began, and, though it may be put off for a time by subterfuge and equivocation, yet it must come at last. When the footing, on which England stands, in China, is fairly appreciated—when the unprotected, and uncertain state of the trade is, as it must soon be, generally known, it will not, we trust, be in the power of any government to treat with scorn the demand that will be made: and the semblance of a commission in China, absurd and useless as it now is, will be laughed at, till, in very shame, it is withdrawn, and the expense of it, devoted to the attempt to ameliorate the condition of the trade, instead of keeping up the mere hollow pretence of authority."

"Impotent, useless, aimless—powerless to protect—notoriously inadequate to any, even the least useful purpose, for which it could be pretended that it is maintained, this ungal mockery exhibits a fair specimen of the sense, knowledge, and judgment, with which the first commercial nation of the globe has protected and advanced the interests of a trade even now yielding a revenue, wanting which the energies of the national executive must be most seriously affected, if not totally paralyzed. This last reason, cogent and intelligible as it is, must ere long, have its due effect; and may work out the end which claims, of greater moral strength, though not of such immediate expediency, might call for in vain. The direct amount paid into the British treasury, by the trade with China, may be estimated at not less than four and a half millions sterling per annum. The employment of shipping, and other less direct benefits to the country, we do not stop to consider. It may be worth an early and attentive consideration by the British ministry, or better still, by the thinking men of the people, how a continuance of this enormous sum may be guaranteed to the nation. Its sudden stop might, within a few months, be productive of the most serious embarrassment; and, in a political view, might have consequences of which the mere overthrow of a ministry would be but a trifling item. It should be borne in mind, that, during the time of the E. I. Company, this danger was, in some degree, guarded against, by the compulsory enactment for the constant keeping of a two years' supply of tea in the country. This does not now exist; and, partly in consequence

\* At the time this article was written the cost of the Establishment of Superintendents was near the double of what it is at present.

\* Quality not specified.

of the effect which this very stock has been allowed to work on the speculations, under the new system — we wish we could, conscientiously, call it the free trade one—it is more than doubtful if, in future, a quantity of tea, much greater than required for the current year's consumption, will be henceforth kept in the country. The check to the consumption, caused by the grievous, impolitic, and enormous duties, originally established, and the no less admirable absurdity of an equalized rate of duty, on an article, varying in value from seven pence to seven shillings, will tend to this. It seems however generally understood, that no profitable trade, to the importers of tea, can be hoped for, till the country is under-supplied with this article of general or nearly universal use; so that, through the wise arrangements of the English administrative, the interest of the merchant and consumer, which should run together, are now rendered antagonistic. The result of this will be felt, be the recoil of the evil, on the heads of its authors, in the shape of the immediate cutting off of this great source of revenue on the first quarrel or out-break of the traders with the local or general government of this province and empire. It will then be for the chancellor of the exchequer of the day to discover, if he can, some source whence so large an amount may, at once, be obtained.—a task, we suspect, in the present state of Great Britain, of no easy nature; and bitter then will be the regret that pusillanimity, ignorance, and procrastination, should have had so much the mastery as to prevent the possibility of such a catastrophe; or at least, greatly to diminish the chances of it, by a well defined and understood arrangement with the court of Peking.

It may be foolish to look at British relations with this country as connected with national honor, or, more properly speaking, national pride;—if glanced at, the retrospect would not be an agreeable one; but it may be as well, at once, to envisage this question, and to imagine the different attitude which England would, in such a case as we have supposed, have to assume, with that which she might now fairly claim, notwithstanding the absurdities and degradation which have marked her diplomatic connection with China, up to the present hour. Ignorant, as we yet hold the rulers of the nation, on the points which should be known, we cannot imagine the recurrence of the follies displayed in Macartney's embassy; though, whether the unpardonable humiliations of the country, in the person of Lord Amherst, might not be repeated or surpassed, we should not choose to assert. The fine cloths and gewgaws of the first might be more easily dispensed with than the tacitly acknowledged tributary character of the other; and, cunning as the Chinese are, and well informed, as we believe them to be, of the direct importance of this trade to Great Britain, the position, in which an envoy, sent to China after the occurrence of a rupture between the countries, would be placed, must be as difficult as distressing. If instructed to support, in any way, the honor and dignity of his country, his mission would be futile. It is true, it is possible, that this might not be a *sine qua non* with his directors; and that trade, on any terms, so as to obtain the revenue, might be the object; in which case he probably might succeed, at the cost of national honor, in purchasing a temporary license for the trade; but this, though we fear by no means unlikely, is a contingency which we do not wish to imagine. We will, therefore, suppose an embassy, after the twelfth hour. Is it not manifest that the Chinese feeling their advantage, might seize the opportunity to force terms, such as suited themselves, on "the haughty and fierce barbarians?" That supplication, on the one side, would lead to insolence on the other, and the return of the defeated envoy necessarily force on war, or aggression on our part, the real cause for which, though gilded over with a fine show of dignity, &c., would be the cutting off of an important branch of the national trade—the very principle so much railed at by Sir George Staunton, and other advocates for passive obedience and non-resistance to the caprices of his celestial majesty, and all his functionaries, high and low? In thus arguing, on the possibility of a rupture, we are not imagining difficulties and dangers that may not occur—so far from this being the case, we may appeal to all, acquainted with the subject, if it is not so much within the bounds of probability as to be often dwelt on by all interested in the trade. One flagrant breach of the laws or customs, as laid down by the local officers—a pretence of it—a single act of violence—a mere accident,—a chance-scuffle or blow—any of these,

or of many more possibilities obvious at the first reflection, would be enough to bring on the dilemma which we have contemplated. That such has not occurred, during three seasons of an extended trade, is, as Dr. Johnson might say, an unprecedented and extraordinary combination of fortunate coincidences, to be retrospectively regarded not more with satisfaction than surprise; but which all analogy and experience of human nature alike forbid the rational expectation of, for an equal duration of futurity—it is a chance which the sanguine may desiderate, but which the prudent will refuse to calculate on.

That our argument is, in reality, a selfish one we admit; and we have only followed out the above line to show that the British government cannot, as it would seem fondly to hope, leave its merchants without due protection, while securing so great a profit, from their labors; that here, as elsewhere, the real interests of governors and the governed are the same; and that wrong cannot be inflicted or permitted on the one, without bringing down at least equal suffering on the other. The prayer of the great bulk of British subjects in China, interested in the trade, sent home more than two years since, has been unheeded—the representations from some of the manufacturing and commercial cities of England, most deeply engaged in this trade, in furtherance of these views, have produced no effect: the defeat of the mission to this country since the expiring of the Company's charter, nerveless and ineffectual as it was, has been allowed to pass by, in the hope that it might be forgotten, and the ignorance which engendered it overlooked; the memory of the unfortunate nobleman, who fell a victim to their folly, has been permitted by the ministry of England to remain under a cloud, lest the real causes of his failure, and the disgraces of the country in his person, should become apparent, and, as it ought, cry for vengeance: experience, argument, supplication, sense, prudence, and justice, have combined to persuade the English executive to shake off the dreamy indifference with which China and Chinese politics are regarded; and they have tried in vain. We know but of one more forcible argument that yet remains—it is hinted at above. We may be fortunate enough to escape the danger, for a time; but it is not in the nature of things that so anomalous a state can much longer subsist: it is barely possible that another season or two should pass over, without witnessing some such check as we have imagined, bringing with it, as it must, dishonor to the nation, embarrassment to its finances, and ruin to many of its subjects, from the want of that protection which was their right, which they humbly appealed for, and which, with the wanton insolence of office, was, in contemptuous silence, refused them.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 1st Feby. 1840.

THE FORMING OF A CHINESE NAVY. The Admiral Kwan's victory at Chuenpee on the 3d November last over H. M. S. *Folage* and *Hyacinth* in which these came away without the slightest hurt, whilst a number of junks were blown up, sunk, and destroyed, seems to have led the Imperial Commissioner to the conviction, that if he should be obliged to report any more such victories to his Government, he will be left without a naval force and he has therefore, it seems, determined on possessing himself of large foreign merchant ships, wherewith to oppose the English naval power. One ship, lately the *Cambridge*, now we believe the *Chesapeake* under American colors, has already been purchased by the Chinese for \$30,000 we hear, in fact her being allowed to enter the river at all and dispose of her cargo was, we are told, made conditional on her sale. The Chinese are treating for the purchase of other vessels likewise, and wished also to buy two Danish ships the *Danske Konge* and *Norden* (late *Fansiltart* and *Mithras*) but not being able to arrange matters to their satisfaction with the owner, the Imperial Commissioner has hit upon an easier mode of possessing himself of these vessels, as will be seen from the Edict we publish in another column, in which he decrees the confiscation of the *Danske Konge* for no other reason but that she has come to Whampoa without erasing from her stern her former name, although he confesses in the same edict, that on application having been made for that vessel proceeding to Whampoa, the circumstance of her change of ownership and

flag had been stated. By what means the Chinese, who are not generally skilled in foreign lore, have found out that the name at the stern of the vessel was not her actual name, we should like to know, and suppose that some good natured friend must have assisted them. But whether so or not the pretence of the Commissioner for the seizure of the ships is the most absurd that could have been hit upon, and this act of gross injustice which he inflicts without any coloring of justice, except an absurd pretension invented for the occasion, strongly reminds us of the old fable of the Wolf and the Lamb. The Commissioner required the ship for purposes of his own and therefore took it—he much better had taken her at once without any excuse whatever except that of necessity, than urge the contemptible reason he does, which moreover he attempts to justify by the usage of all other seafaring nations. We are not quite sure whether the English Navigation law provides that every ship is to have her name painted at her stern, but even supposing such law to exist, its non-observance in England would probably be punished by a moderate fine of a few pounds—but the Commissioner, for all offences, has but the two punishments—death and confiscation. The other vessel the *Norden* is confiscated not because she had a wrong name at her stern, but because she had none at all, and this the Chinese discover now that they want the ship, though that same vessel, without a name on her stern, has often discharged and taken in cargo at Whampoa. These despotic and unprincipled acts of the Chinese, in making laws for the occasion, proves to us daily more the necessity there was for the foreign merchants, after their imprisonment, leaving Canton until their safety shall be under guarantee which it may not be in the power of a Chinese mandarin to break as caprice or avarice may prompt.

No one will probably any longer deny that had the persons and property of the British again been placed within the power of the Chinese, the Commissioner would very easily have found pretexts for their annoyance, fully as valid as those under which he has seized the Danish ships; we are persuaded that considerations of justice would not have withheld him from using to the fullest extent his power for evil.

Besides the three ships, the *Cambridge*, *Danske Konge*, and *Norden*, several other large country-ships, now under the American flag, are spoken of as likely to be bought by the Chinese; who have also been desirous to contract for the building of a number of gunboats after European models. We hope they may succeed to make a respectable show of fine vessels, and, should it come to open war between China and England, congratulate the naval officers of the latter upon the event.

We hear it confidently stated that the Imperial Commissioner Lin has been appointed to the Government of the Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces, and that Tang has been removed to that of Yunnan and Kweichow. This appointment seems to indicate the confidence the Peking Government reposes in the abilities of Lin for the suppression of the Opium-trade and the oppression of foreigners. The Commissioner will now at all events have an opportunity of himself being able to appreciate the consequences of his rash acts, and probably of feeling them also.

A remarkable edict from the Commissioner and Hoppo will be found in another column, from which it will be seen that disappointment at not being likely to get any duties from three American ships which had entered the port empty, caused the Hoppo to visit the ships in person, and finding that though without cargo, the ships had not brought funds sufficient in dollars wherewithal to purchase a home-cargo, these dollars are to be weighed by the Hoppo and then to be deposited in the Consou-house, the Hong-merchants to act as treasurers to the Americans, that these vessels may take away no more cargo then they brought-money to pay for. Indeed the foreign trade at Canton, even such at it is, becomes more hampered every day; the object of this new vexatious order is probably to prevent the Americans supplying the English with Tea or Rubarb, it being the benevolent intention of the Commissioner to kill the English nation by constipation, the high officers of the state having frequently expressed their conviction that without those two articles the English barbarians cannot live. Though aimed at the English, this new law cannot but seriously annoy the Americans who, we hardly think, will like to see the Hoppo act as their treasurer, particularly when he must be large sums in arrears.

By the *Consou* he *Delegado* sent by the Manila Go-



vernment to demand the liberation of the men imprisoned of the *Bibiano* and payment for the destruction of that vessel, from the Chinese, has, we hear, arrived.

Yesterday the long expected *Tsun Inc.*, a great provincial mandarin, arrived here, to take affairs under his management. He was saluted from the Monte fort on his entering the town.

We have been favored with the loan of a letter from Amsterdam of July last, from which we extract the following.

"About 1300 chests Java tea have been sold at the prices quoted below which it may be of some interest to you to see. Another parcel is expected, so that the whole importation of this year may amount to about 2500 chests, which it has required two or three years to collect. From what we learn it seems that the cultivation of tea in Java is attended with heavy expenses, without a proportionate success as yet, and it is hardly therefore to be expected that it will soon become a branch of trade of much importance. As to the prices obtained we must observe that, had the quantity been greater, not near the same rates would have been paid. On the whole, the quality of these teas was much inferior to those received two or three years ago. Some people have a fancy to drink Java teas, but they have generally a peculiar and to many a disagreeable taste, and are not therefore generally liked."

## Prices of Java Teas sold by Auction at Amsterdam, 10th July.

Bohea,	78 a 87cts.	Soupy Pecro	187 a 208cts.
Congou,	86 a 88 "	Pecro,	168 a 303 "
do.	100 a 124 "	Twankey,	76 a 160 "
do.	117 a 161 "	Hyson,	96 a 181 "
Campoy	112 a 181 "	Young Hyson,	107 a 172 "
Souchong,	108 a 173 "	Gunpowder,	142 a 334 "

The prices are in cents, the hundredth parts of a Guilder.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—Several opium smugglers have availed themselves of the passage boats and proceeded with the pernicious drug to the provincial city and other places. They have shown the greatest ingenuity to hide the poison from the searching mandarins by putting it around their loins in a girdle or concealing it in some vessel, where it would least attract notice. Such conduct has naturally called forth the wrath of the worthy Governor and Lieut. Governor and they have told the boatmen in very plain terms, that if they do not search the passengers' property, they will be sentenced to strangulation and transportation as soon as it is discovered, that any of them has brought opium. If they on the contrary shew vigilance and inform against the culprits, the money or any other valuable things that are found upon them, will be given as a reward for their zeal.

All the boats on the Choekang have been registered, and have the number and name of the owners written on the sides in legible characters. The *Tao tang* has issued orders to the same effect, that every vessel of this harbour should in the same manner be distinctly marked, so that discovery might be easy.

The purchase of the Cambridge and the threatened confiscation of two Danish ships prognosticate a new era that is likely to commence very soon. Yet both the Siamese as well as Cochinchinese have been before hand in improving their respective navies by adopting other models of war-ships. There are however two very considerable drawbacks upon rendering the possession of these vessels a sure means of defence. First, they must be commanded by foreigners, who have invariably been badly paid, and were by no means first rate men, and moreover much hampered in their proceedings by the ignorance of their employers. The Cochinchinese navy has thus become of no avail, and we see again the old fashioned junks, which though a little better in appearance than Chinese men of war, are equally unwieldy. The Siamese still employ a few ships, but almost exclusively as traders. They are moreover so badly found in ship stores and so miserably fitted out, that they prove of very little use. Even the Turks, after all the instruction they have enjoyed and the fine models of ships which they have lately imitated, have never yet been able to cope with any naval power of Europe.

If the Chinese wish to maintain armed ships, they must either overthrow their whole system, which they are likely not to do, or give the command to foreigners. We pity those poor men, that may be induced by hopes of gain to enter their service.

They will be cheated out of their wages, after many grand promises, and treated with insolence by supercilious mandarins, who know as much about navigation as 'an old woman at the distaff, and all this for the honor of fighting against their fellow men, with whom they are intimately connected by the common ties of religion and civilisation. Were they Nelsons in bravery and seamanship, all their valour would fall to the ground, because their cowardly masters would render their efforts abortive. Nothing but ignominy and disgrace, whatsoever may be their talents await them amongst the Celestials.

We strongly recommend to the foreigners of every clime and nation the perusal of Kämpfer's work on Japan, where he describes the manner in which the Dutch trade was reduced to almost nothing. Their nation endeavoured to gain the confidence of the islanders by conciliating their good will and acting against their mercantile rivals the Portuguese. They were willing to obey every law, to yield to every requisition, to subscribe every bond—in fact to be humble servants of the imperious Japanese. What did they gain?—what were the prerogatives granted to them? what was the honor they reaped from their friends by their compliant disposition? They had to pull down their own factories, and after assisting the Government against the native Christians, they were banished to Desima, a prison which the Portuguese had just left to make room for them. The whole flourishing trade was reduced to annually two ships, and indignity was heaped upon their devoted heads, where they experienced nothing but privilege, praise for their good conduct, and gratitude for so many signal services.

If there is any body who relies on the boasted friendship of the Chinese government, we request him to read the history of the Chinese missionaries during the last century. Whatever might be the principle by which they were actuated, we discover amongst them men of first rate talent, enthusiastically devoted to the rising Manchou Dynasty, the humble servants of the new Emperor, always dancing attendance, and never tired with his caprices and follies. The celebrated Adriaen Schaal spent the greater part of his life in Shun che's service, sacrificing all in behalf of his illustrious pupil. What was his reward? a dungeon. Even under the most enlightened of princes—Kang he—who favored Europeans more than any Chinese monarch had done before, what was the recompense that fell to the share of the Jesuits? After spending day and night with unceasing anxiety in cultivating his mind, assisting him with their counsel, and living only for him, they were watched closely, often treated as traitors, and finally on his death discarded as vagabonds and malefactors. Let this be a fair warning for the experimentalist of the present day.

But perhaps it might be said, the times are changed, our object is not religious, we merely aim at commercial advantages. We congratulate these reasons upon their splendid condition. One bond has been signed, another is brought forward, a third, a fourth will be rendered for their signature, until they are bounden in the fullest sense of the word—whose life and property is entirely at the mercy of every native informer. Canton will become worse than Desima, for there personal property is respected and no accumulating burdens press heavy upon the shoulders of the foreigner. Those glorious commercial privileges that are now to be granted we envy none; let every one enjoy them at his ease to satiety. But if there is any foreigner who asserts that entire submission is our sacred duty, that self interest dictates this course, we shall leave such a man to the tender compassion of the Great Emperor and his worthy imitator Lin.

*From the Peking Gazette.*

A new phenomenon, extensive piracy on the coast of Shan tung and Leao tung, is another sign of a fearful reaction in the maritime provinces. There is a long elaborate report of the Lieut. Governor of that Province in which he describes the system of buccaneering. No coast is any more safe, in every creek and corner dangers await the unwary, and before they can utter a cry for help the whole cargo is gone. The Fokken and Canton junks are accused of committing these depredations, but strict orders have also been forwarded to Che keang and Keangsoo to search all the vessels in order to discover the marauders. We recommend the following instance of severe scrutiny to our courts of admiralty, as a noble precedent how to discover the freebooters on the high seas. A Fokken junk

with a cargo of sugar for the harbour of Teen tsin arrived in Shan tung. There were a few individuals more on board, than marked in the port clearance. The Captain told the magistrate that the men not entered in the paper, had on the voyage embarked from some of the harbours where the junk touched; the proofs were conclusive; but there was legal evidence to prove that this very vessel had been implicated in piracy—to wit—some Fokken pirates had been caught on the opposite coast of Leao tung and confessed, that the vessel in which they committed robbery on the high seas numbered a crew of 42 men. The above junk carried that complement, ergo, (though the cargo and the absence of all arms prove the contrary) she must be the pirate. This we call lawyer's logic.

We referred in some of our previous numbers to the report of a censor in Hoo kwang who had strongly recommended an extensive system of instruction. An inquiry having been made by a committee into the intellectual state of the populace, it was discovered by the inquisitors, that a rank heresy had spread amongst all ranks and even infected the very literati. The most extraordinary thing, however is that the votaries maintain their principles until death, and are resolved to rather bear every infliction of punishment, ere they will renounce their opinions. We are unable to learn what their sentiments really are, but it would appear that they are a sect of Buddhists. We fear that a persecution has already commenced and that many have been brought before the tribunals to abjure their errors. Still the recommendation of the Governor, to promote instruction amongst all classes is very praiseworthy, and as he insists upon this being the only true antidote against all false creeds; we wish him much success in carrying his humane plan into execution.

Eleven next to Ke shen the most indefatigable memorialist, has represented to H. M. the necessity of degrading all the Mandarins, that have not taken a sufficient quantity of opium from the smugglers, to prove their zeal in the good cause. Amongst other lukewarm officers, there is one, who could only seize 30 taels in weight and is therefore to lose his office. Last year many officers bought as much as their finances would allow, to send it in to their superiors, and many a worthy magistrate has thereby gained a lasting name for integrity.

No less than 84 individuals belonging to the Imperial clan have been seized and are forthwith delivered up to the board of punishments. It is very difficult to find out their real crime from the laconic report.

The demands upon the provinces to send up the arrears of last year become more and more pressing. Considerable sums are owing to the Imperial treasury, and the money is not at all forthcoming. These are really hard times; no pay, no credit, a lacking out in the bargain, and an approaching war. Not one Province has yet paid up the gabelle, and there is not the least prospect, that the times will change for the better. Oh for Rothschild, oh! for the pillar of the state—a national debt!

This time for a wonder we bring Ke shen forward at the end. Having heard that the newly appointed officers on the Imperial Canal have proved very zealous in the hazardous service, he has strongly recommended them to the gracious consideration of the monarch, who listening to his advice has promoted them according to their deserts.

A band of robbers has daringly planted itself in the suburbs of the capital and committed the most daring acts of aggression. But though now disturbed from their haunts by a numerous police, none have as yet been apprehended.

## IMPORTANT TO FOREIGNERS.

**Yu Hoppo by Imperial Appointment &c., &c.,** hereby issues this edict to the principal and junior security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

On the 20th day of the 12th moon (24th January 1840) I received a joint communication from their Excellencies the Commissioner and Viceroy to the following effect.

We have just received a letter from your Excellency (the Hoppo) of the following tenor.

On the 18th day of this present moon (22nd January 1840) I the Hoppo having proceeded in my own person to Whampoa—found that the American ship *Maheen* (Ann McKim) had on board 14 cases of foreign wine and 47 boxes of foreign money, that *Amansze ship* (Lintin?) had on board four casks of foreign wine and ten boxes of foreign money, that *Lapa's ship* (Valparaiso Capt. Lockwood?) had on board 400 cases of foreign wine and 4 boxes of foreign money; upon which we caused the linguists to inquire of them why that they had brought

such little petty trifling articles of no intrinsic value, and yielding such a very small duty; when they answered, saying, "We wished in the first instance to go to Kalapa (or Savatia) and there buy foreign rice to bring to Canton; but this commodity having no value or price here, we have entered the port to buy export cargo" and other words to that effect. Tho' we (the Hopps) again and a third time refused to admit this, and still continued to question, yet with an arrow-like tongue they refused to change, and so it is very difficult to get proof to believe what is said! and other words to that effect.

We, the Commissioner and Viceroy, having received this communication from Y. E. the Hopps, find that heretofore whenever any foreign merchants of any country have come to Canton to trade, it has always been on the principle of bartering cargo against cargo, in this case however McKinn and the other two ships having only laden on board a hundred and some tens of cases of wine, this is indeed almost the same thing as coming quite empty! Out of pure indulgence we won't stop to discuss the profit they expect upon their wine, which must be small in the extreme, but as to what they say about having brought foreign money wherewith to buy export cargo, why, adding it all together, it scarcely exceeds a hundred thousand odd dollars, and with such a paltry sum, how much export cargo can they buy, pray? These said foreign merchants have crossed over an intervening ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and have only come to buy one hundred thousand odd dollar's worth of merchandise and then go away again! Conjecturing, guessing and turning all the circumstance in our mind, truly we are quite unable to account for it! We, the Commissioner and Viceroy, have already sent persons to Whampoa to search and examine and we find that McKinn's and Amansole's (Linton?) ships have alike got the name of their country in foreign characters on their sterns, but Lapa's (Valparaiso?) ship has got no country's name whereby to identify her, wherefore it is difficult to secure that she may not have borrowed a false name and be not come into port clandestinely with intention to deceive and such like. We ought therefore (in strict justice) to command the Hong merchants that they hold no commercial dealings with her, and that they take her and forthwith drive her out of the port, but remembering that these said foreigners have crossed over a boundless sea to come hither, we cannot bear the idea of seeing their labour of no avail and sending them empty away! Therefore it is that we the Commissioner and Viceroy having duly consulted together, hereby request Your Excellency the Hopps to command the principal and junior security merchants, that they take the whole of the boxes of money which these ships have brought and discharge them, and pass them thro' the hands of Y. E. the Hopps that Y. E. may duly weigh them and seal them, and then deliver them over to the hong merchants that they be put in the Consol Treasury, thus let the hong merchants as they go on buying export cargo for these ships distinctly inform Y. E. by petition of their quality, weight, price, value &c. &c. that Y. E. may examine the same item by item and permit the ships to receive on board just as much export cargo and no more as is the equivalent of their specie, let not the value of the merchandise exceed that of the money, which will lead to abuses done in the dark! In reference to Lapa's ship oblige the principal security merchants to examine and scrutinize if she be *bonafide* an American ship or not: if an American ship, let her be treated exactly in the same way as the two ships Ann McKinn and Linton, but if she be a ship belonging to any other country and have borrowed a false name under which to enter the port clandestinely, then let the same be forthwith communicated to us that she be thereupon immediately driven out port! Let not the said hong merchants involve themselves in the smallest degree in this matter, or foolishly undertake to suffer for the faults of others! This is done entirely from our (the Commissioner and Viceroy's) feeling of compassion (?) for the men from afar, and out of what is crooked, to make the most complete and perfect laws! The hong merchants and the foreign merchants must alike give conformable obedience and act with propriety! they may on no account offer a foolish opposition! We have to request Y. E. the Hopps to examine the matter duly and command the hong merchants that the same be with all sincerity put in force, &c. &c. &c.

Now this having been duly received by me the

Hopps I hereby in conformity issue this may edict for the information of the concerned: When this Edict is received by the hong merchants let them immediately in conformity with the tenor of the Commissioner and Viceroy's communication take the Ann McKinn and Linton, and discharging the whole of the boxes of foreign money on board, announce the same to me that I may have them examined and sealed when they will be stored in the Consol Treasury, and as the said hong merchants go on buying export cargo for these two ships, let them beware that they only get the value of the money they brought, the value of their Export cargo must not exceed the amount of their specie which would lead to clandestine dealings and irregularities. At the same time let the said principal security merchants and others examine clearly if Lapa's ship be *bonafide* an American ship or not, if an American ship, let her be treated in the same way as the Ann McKinn and Linton, but if the ship is of any other nation, let the same forthwith be clearly reported to us, that she be immediately driven out of port! Do not! oh! ye hong merchants involve yourselves in this matter, or by seeking to conceal or grant connivance bring fatal consequences upon yourselves! Hasten! Hasten! A special Edict!

Taoukwang 19th year, 12th moon and 21st day.  
Canton, 25th January, 1840.

Confiscation of the two ships Danske Konge and Spek now in Whampoa reach, under the Danish flag.

LAN, high commissioner &c. &c., and Tang viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, issue this edict, to the principal and junior security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

We, the said commissioner and viceroy, find upon enquiry that every merchant vessel, belonging to no matter what country, should have the name of the vessel, the name of her owner (or captain), the name of the country she belongs to, and the name of the port she sails from, written distinctly on her stern; and if any one of any other country should at any time buy another country's ships, so that it be known who the acting and responsible person is, and that the circumstances be known at sight—this is a law current among all countries. Thus, in the case of the ships now lying at anchor at Whampoa, they have all their names written on their sterns and may at once be known. But there is a Danish merchant vessel—Tan see kwong (Danske Konge) that has on her stern board written the English country—and Shikna thowsee Peseloh, in foreign characters; and further, the merchant ship Nolan (Norden) has neither got ship's name nor country's name written on her stern. We find that the Danske Konge, before that the port was shut, petitioned us clearly that he had bought her from the country (merchant?) Matwan (?); if he had really and truly bought her, there is assuredly no reason why he should not have taken the name and changed it. But having as formerly written the English country's name upon her, quite evident it is that the said ship is still English property, and has not been bought by a Danish subject; there is not the slightest doubt about the matter. As for the vessel, Norden, he reported to us that he was proceeding from Manila to Canton; now, however, we find upon enquiry that he is actually one of the English vessels, that lie at anchor at Cheongshawan (or Toankoo); that he clandestinely changed his flag, and availing himself of the confusion petitioned for a passport, and with a view to deception proceeded to Whampoa. These two ships then have clearly come from and belong to the same anchorage as the English ships, and we also see their evil intentions through the dark.

We, the said commissioner and viceroy, had already distinctly memorialized the emperor to put a stop to the English trade hereafter, and published a distinct proclamation, warning the foreigners of all countries that after this they would not be permitted to bring goods into port for the English, or, if they opposed, that both ship and cargo would be confiscated. Now having found out that these two ships have merely borrowed the name of Danish, while in reality they are English ships; although from their having entered the port for some time, and their cargo having been sold off, it would not now be convenient to call it back and confiscate it, yet the ships must not be permitted again to load cargo and leave the port; as this would not sufficiently impress the English with awe, leading them to think that we were not serious in cutting off their trade.

Forasmuch therefore we now issue this our edict; and when it reaches the said security merchants, let them instantly in obedience proceed to Whampoa, and taking the said Danske Konge and Norden, two ships, detain them at Whampoa, and not permit cargo to be sent down to them; and stop until a Weiyeen shall come down to seal and confiscate them; thus shall we cause all those who shall dare to convey goods or merchandise

for the English to fear alike—Hasten, hasten.—A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, and 20th day.  
Canton, 24th January, 1840.  
Canton Register.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British Penang, from Liverpool, 5th September; Bombay Castle, Baxter, from Bombay and Batavia; Black Joke, from Singapore; Lyra, Woodrow, from Manila. Spanish Consuelo, from Manila.

SAILED.—British Harbinger, for Liverpool. Spanish Buen Suceso, for Manila. British Lady Hayes, and Bombay Castle, Baxter, for Manila. This day, Sealeby Castle, Morgan, for Singapore and Bombay. Thomas Coult, Warner, for London.

PASSENGERS.—Per Thomas Coult, Rev. Mr. Squires and Lady. Mr. J. J. F. Veiga and family. UNDER DESPATCH.—for Liverpool, Queen Mob, Thomas; Castle Huntly for Manila; Bart of Clare and Caledonia for Bombay; Ternate, for Calcutta.

LOSS OF THE ENGLISH SHIP MARS. CAPTAIN GARDNER.—This vessel left Manila on the 7th January, bound for China; she experienced during three days very blowing weather, and on the 13th January at 9.30 p. m. struck on the north-eastern part of the Prata shoal, whilst in stays; the current had set her about 25 miles to the southward, which accounts for the misfortune. Immediately after the vessel struck, with a very high sea running and breaking over the vessel, the rudder having been unhipped and the wheel damaged, she fell off and took on the larboard bidge. The ship continuing to strike hard, the crew were ordered to cut away the lee bulwark to launch the boat but were obliged to let the boat over all. On lowering the sternboat she filled and broke her bows. The ship filling fast, the crew got into the longboat which also soon got on the rocks to leeward of the wreck, and the crew were obliged to carry her over the coral rocks as far as they could; it being very dark they remained in the boat on the rocks all night, and two days more, when, their provisions being exhausted, they resolved to attempt reaching the wreck, which they accomplished by the second mate swimming on board, and throwing a rope. On the 16th they left the wreck and made for the Island, which though not visible from the vessel, they reached in the evening. Here they remained five days, after which, the gale having abated, the boat was despatched to the wreck to obtain what provisions they could, and returned two days after. Sufficient food having been obtained to last part of the crew about a month, Captain Gardner volunteered to leave in the boat (which was a very small one) in the hope of reaching China or of being picked up at sea, when relief would be sent to those left on the island, and lots were drawn for who was to accompany him. The boat with seven hands in all, leaving six on the Island, put off on the 23rd January, and after much difficulty and danger in clearing the reef, and experiencing blowing weather, they were fortunate enough, just when in sight of Pedra Branca, on the 25th, to be picked up, much exhausted, by the Bombay Castle, on board of which vessel they met with the kindest treatment, and arrived at Taoukwang on the 25th. Immediately on hearing of this disaster H. M. S. Hyacinth went to the relief of the six men left on Prata Island, and we are happy to say that she has been successful, having returned to Tung-koo with the men on Thursday last.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th Septbr, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 7th July, & Valparaiso, CALGUTTA, 25th November & Water Witch. BOMBAY, 8th November via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 11th December, & Water Witch. JAVA, 20th October. & Eben Preble. MANILA, 18th January, & Lyra.

## BIRTH.

On Wednesday August 14th, at Reading, the lady of William Bramston Esq; formerly of Her Majesty's Superintendent's Office at Canton, of a daughter.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 19.] Macao, Saturday, 8th February, 1840.

[No. 227.]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE PREMISES BETWEEN J. V. JORGE'S, ESQUIRE, AND SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MARKWICK AND SMITH, beg to intimate to, and invite the attention of, the public

THAT

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 11th INSTANT,

THEY WILL SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the Highest Bidders,

THE RESIDUE OF THE

HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY,

and

FITTINGS-UP:

one

ENGLISH MILCH COW,

SEDAN CHAIRS, &c.

BELONGING TO

JOAQUIM JOZE FERREIRA VEIGA ESQ.

Gone Home;

VIZ:

ONE large and substantial 4 post Bedstead, with one ticking, and one Spring mattress; painted do.; 9 and 12 light Lusters; one handsome and powerful toned square Piano Forte; one old cottage do. by Stodart; plated and gilt Table Lights; 2 and 4 light patent Hanging Lamps; wall shades, with brackets; Vase Lamps; India shades; Dining Table, in seven pieces, on tripod feet and castors; Breakfast, Card, Toilet and other Tables; lacquered and mahogany damask covered Sofas; lacquered Arm and Dining room Chairs; Book cases; a variety of well finished Closets Presses; one splendid and large Cheval Glass; Carpets; scarlet window curtains, with black velvet edgings, and gilt valances; Telescopes; rich cut Decanters, small Dessert service, Tumblers, Rummers, Wipe, Champagne, and Claret glasses; Montebaths; Spare lamp shades; plated Soup Tureens; one chocolate colored large and handsome Set of Crockery ware; a few Pictures; few sets of paper Hangings, with borders, of very tastefully executed designs; Shower Bath; Office Desks; large and small Paper Presses; one large shifting Office Screen, lined with green silk, and on both sides wrought and cast iron Treasure Chests; a few baskets of Seltzer water; Godown Horses, &c. &c.

## TERMS—CASH.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE AT 10 A. M.

Macao, 6th February, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE, in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839; And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toon-koo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

## FOR LONDON WITH QUICK DISPATCH.



THE Ship ELIZA STEWART, Captain MILLAR, for freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co,

Tongkoo Bay, 7th February, 1840.

## FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.



THE fast sailing teak built Ship EARL OF BALCAHNAS, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN VAUX, will have prompt despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to

W. S. BOYD.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. THS. WILLS, will be despatched on the 15th proximo. For freight apply to

BURJORJEE MANOCKJEE, and HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Macao, 31st January, 1840.

## FOR SALE.

A BILL of EXCHANGE drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate Venus on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232,67 cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs RUSSELL & Co. of Canton, or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... " " " \$ 7

For three " " " " " " " \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

## Malacca.

(From the Weekly Register, Novr. 28.

## CAPTURE OF PIKATE PRAHUS.

The Gun-boats (Nos. 1 and 2) brought into Malacca on Tuesday morning last, seven *Pirate Prahus* of small dimensions, and a Malay man severely wounded with grape shot, one of which was extracted from his side the same evening by the Medical officer in attendance. We have been politely favoured with the details of their capture, which we condense for our columns. It will be remembered by our readers, that we noticed, last week, the report of a fleet of *prahus*, supposed to be *pirates*, having passed within the limits of the harbour on Monday evening the 18th instant. It seems, that from information received at the Police office on the following day, the local authorities deemed it advisable to dispatch the Gun-boats in pursuit of them. The Gun-boats on leaving this, steered, in the first instance, for *Pulo Arang Arang*, from thence towards *Lookoot*, at which places they saw nothing suspicious, and ultimately, to *Blankan*, where they perceived a number of boats drawn up in shore. They examined them, and found they were provided with regular passes from Singapore, but having no cargoes on board. The *Rajah* of the Place, (*Hussain*) who is a relative of his Majesty of *Salengore*, gave information of their being *pirates*, and of their having captured one of two boats belonging to his people; upon receiving this information, the *Nacodahs* of the Gun-boats sent for the head *Panglimah* of the *prahus* whose name was *Legow*, to inquire into the truth of the report. He however refused to come. The *Nacodahs* of the Gun-boats having threatened to deprive them all of their arms, this *Legow* sent to say, that if they wanted his arms, to come to the Straits of *Limboja* and take them if they could. In the mean time, two other *Panglimahs*, who were recognised by a part the crews of the Gun-boats, made their escape in small Sampan; they being closer in shore. At this stage, one boat, with seven men on board, all armed with spears, muskets, creeses &c., appeared anxious to

board one of the Gun-boats; when *Rajah Hussain* (whereabouts he was standing, sitting, or sailing, we do not know,) advised the Gun-boats not to let her approach, as they would most assuredly board her, and run amuck amongst the crew. The *Nacodahs*, on hearing this, warned her off; but she still continuing to approach, they discharged a few volleys at her of grape and small shot! which (they say) she retorted with blunderbusses and musketry; but the affair being rather too hot for them, they all jumped overboard and escaped into the jungle. The *Rajah Hussain* (good man!) discovered the man mentioned above concealed in the mangrove jungle, and delivered him up to the Government boats; promising, should he discover any more of the crews of the *pirate prahu*, to forward them to Malacca! The Gun-boats, on coming away, brought the seven deserted boats along with them. It strikes us as being very singular, that they did not see fit to proceed to the Straits of *Limboja*, mentioned by the head *Panglimah*, and take a peep at the good company assembled there.

The captured man, who is not expected to live, states, that six years ago, his mother and himself were captured at *Pankalang* in Java, by the son of one *Panglimah* *Hojang* while engaged in the honorable pursuit of selling *Seerwe* in a Sampan. His mother was sold at *Pahang* for 17 Dollars, the prisoner himself was taken to *Gelang*, at which place the *Panglimah* resides, and kept until the beginning of the present Moon, when he was again taken by the *Panglimah's* son into his *prahu*, intending to proceed to Penang for sea-slugs (*Beche de Mer* we believe). They touched at Singapore for pames; and sailed from thence to the Northward. Six days after their arrival (whose arrival?) the *Panglimah's prahu* (or the fleet?) at *Quilloo Blankan*, the Gun-boats came there, and the crews examined all their *prahus*, but remained quiet! They returned about two days ago and demanded their pames again, upon refusal they fired into the *prahus*, and all their crews run away except this poor fellow, who was too severely wounded to escape.

We think it would be no bad suggestion to dispatch the Gun-boats to the Straits of *Limboja*. They might chance to meet some old acquaintances cruising about there.

GENUINE ICE-CREAMS.—I was inquiring if the Hudson was frozen up or not during the winter. This led to a conversation as to the severity of the winter, when one man, by way of proving how cold it was, said, "Why, I had a cow on my lot up the river, and last winter she got in among the ice, and was carried down three miles before we could get her out again. The consequence has been, that she has milked nothing but ice-creams ever since!"—*Captain Marryat's America.*

## AGRICULTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(COMMUNICATED)

From the Singapore Free Press.

The following translated copy of a Decree from the Spanish Ministry to the Local Authorities in Manila, although of an old date, may yet be new to many people who take an interest in the advancement of the agriculture of the Philippines. It is much to be regretted that the same energetic public spirit which dictated this decree, does not seem to have been followed up during the succeeding eleven years.

Probably the agricultural industry of the country would be more promoted by the publication and diffusion among the entire population, of short and simple treatises explanatory of the best modes of culture; and by the acquisition of information—of plants and seeds from other tropical countries, at the public expense, for general distribution; like the prizes in a lottery, to a lucky few.

One of the first Coffee prizes of Sp. Drs. 8,000, is understood to have been gained by a Planter in Laguna Province, and paid to him last year previous to his departure for his native land of France. The other first Coffee prize is said to be due to the heirs of a dishanded Spanish soldier who formed a plantation in Tagaba Province, but who died before he could claim the payment of the Sp. Dollars 8,000.

None of the other prizes have yet been claimed. It may be added that the public chests have been so much drained by drafts on them from the mother country—drafts caused by the deplorable civil war in Spain,—that they could not now pay all the premiums were they claimed:—

"Department of the Indies:

"Most Excellent Sir,

"The King our Lord desiring to rescue the precious

Philippine Islands from the state of inertia in which he found them, without prejudice to various measures already taken, makes known to your Excellency by the present:

"That for the advancement of various important existing branches of Agriculture, and of others contemplated; to the end that the agriculture of the colony may flourish as much as it ought, has deemed it fit to decree:

"That all machines and instruments for agricultural operations, shall be imported duty free.

"That your Excellency and the Intendente with consent of the Superior Council, may grant from the public revenue, and from the funds of the Politico Economical Society, fit and proper premiums to the Cultivators who make most progress in the advantageous preparations of Indigo; and in the advantageous cultivation of other valuable products, which the fertile land offers with little outlay.

"That with consent of the same Council, you may grant a premium of Sp. Drs. 8,000 to each one, of the two first farmers of one complete and entire Coffee plantation of 60,000 trees each plantation; another premium of Sp. Drs. 6,000 to each of the two second farmers of two such plantations; and another premium of Sp. Drs. 4,000 to each of the two farmers of plantations of 30,000 coffee plants each. The premiums to be payable at the time of gathering the second crop from the entire number of trees planted. And the owners of the plantations to be forever free from tribute (the capitulation tax).

"That similar premiums, but augmented to Sp. Drs. 10,000, 8,000 and 6,000, shall be awarded for plantations of Cacao, on the terms above expressed for Coffee.

"That similar premiums, augmented to the sums of Sp. Drs. 15,000, 12,000 and 8,000 shall be awarded for plantations of Ceylon Cinnamon, and the Clove Spice tree, in a state of perfect production.

"That premiums of equal amounts shall be awarded to those who make equal progress (as in Coffee) with plantations of China Cassia, and of Tea, and of Mulberry plants, and in the rearing of the Silk worm.

"That the large planters of Sugar and Indigo, and the other aforementioned products, shall be allowed the privilege of having on their estates, a Cock-pit for their workmen, free of duty, during their own lives and the lives of their children.

"That to Indians—Mestizos and Chinese—who, joined together to the number of not exceeding twenty families, maintain in a good state of culture, an estate capable of producing 20,000 piculs first quality Sugar,\* or 100 quintals of Indigo, shall be conceded the right of exemption from tribute, so long as such plantation exists.

"That each Indian or Mestizo who labours for five consecutive years on a plantation to the satisfaction of the owner, shall be forever free from Tribute; and the proprietor of the estate may guarantee to such Indian the payment back not only of the 5 years tribute money, but also of an amount equal to 15 years tribute money;

"Indians and Mestizos, cultivating on their own account large pieces of ground, shall be preferred to fill the public offices of their respective villages.

"That you will adopt such measures as, without restricting the liberty of competition and selection of the aforementioned premiums, will prevent the abuses and frauds which may arise out of them.

"This Royal order I bring to your Excellency's notice, that it may be duly fulfilled. God keep your Excellency many years.

Madrid, 6th April, 1828.

"To his Excellency the Governor and Superintendent of the Philippines.

## NEWLY DISCOVERED POWER IN PROJECTILES.

An experiment was tried early on Thursday last with a newly invented projectile, intended expressly to meet and set at defiance the improvements suggested by the various French commissions, for their navy, and which have attracted a greater degree of public attention in England, from their avowed object being "to the advantage of the power which had the fewest great ships of the line, and the largest population; and, consequently to the advantage of France over England."† The recent report by M. Jouffroy evinces the same jealousy and the same object.

A large and strong-built boat was the subject of the experiment; the distance was left to choice, with the single provision, that the object fired at should be in sight. The inventor, Captain Warner, launched with his own hand the destructive missile, which, reaching the boat at the water-line, exploded, fairly heaving her up, and scattering the planks into shivers. One plank alone of the whole retained a breadth of about three inches, and perhaps two feet in length; the rest, and the keel itself, as they fell after the lapse of some seconds

\* There is not one plantation in the Philippines at present that produces over 2,500 piculs of Sugar annually, and probably not more than four or five plantations producing over 2,000 piculs annually.

† See Reports of the experiments made at Brest—From the Foreign Quarterly Review, No. XLVI, for July pp. 442, 443.

into the water, presented a mere mass of floating splinters to the eye, and portions of the wood were carried into the neighbouring fields to a considerable distance.

The whole destruction was effected by the agency of two and a half pounds of combustible matter projected by an instrument of perhaps ten or a dozen pounds weight. There was no recoil whatever, nor any smoke or noise till the shell itself exploded against the vessel, and then the percussion of air was tremendous, as it threw down the nearest spectator, and was felt at a still greater distance like the discharge of an eighty pounder at least. At Kingston it created great commotion, as the explosion was attributed to the powder-mills at Hounslow; and, since the fact has become known, the excitement has greatly increased.

No vessel of the line probably could have resisted the shock, or escaped total destruction from even the small quantity of combustibles experimented with. The most singular circumstance perhaps is, that not the slightest discoloration was visible on any of the fragments. The power consequently is quite novel, and the secret jealously guarded.

## CHINESE DIVINATION.

The other day a gentleman's house in Macao was robbed of some property, and the suspicion of the theft rested upon the servants, but there being no evidence against any one in particular, they repaired to the priests of a Joss-house, who by divination were to discover the thief. The priests made them draw lots, and we presume that a man's innocence or guilt will be decided by what is written on the lots. In the present instance, the guilty lot fell to none as will appear from the following translations of the different cards in which nonsense seems to be the presiding genius.

Memorandum of lots drawn at the Temple of Ma too kō (or Ama kok) the Joss House at the back harbour, over which the Holy mother of Heaven presides—

Mo lo kwei, or morish devil's lot.  
No. 39. comes under the class of fire, a good lot.  
A great red wheel (i.e. the sun) proceeds out of Foo sang.

And shines on all things in the world within the space of three thousand miles!  
By this the moon's influence diminishes while that of the sun encreases.

And the crusty hoar frost and accumulated snow together melt away.

### Explanation.

The sun comes out of Foo sang, and on the ninth moon such a day the stolen good disappeared. It is but a small matter to make a law suit about, the thief has already stolen away far hence!

### The Chinaman's lot.

Lot No. 76, comes under the class of earth, a bad lot. The thief has already set off in a hurry as the mandarins are in pursuit of him.

He resembles a watry cloud which in a dim manner locks up the Heavens.

If you want to ask the real facts of the case connected with that house.

His three spirits and seven souls have already ascended to the regions above!

### Explanation.

In the House is a deal of mystery, the affair that you are throwing lots for cannot be divined. Their tongues are muttering confusedly, and from the sickness you ask about, you will not recover.

The Oon moon kwei, or Macao devil  
Lot No. 72 comes under the class of water. A very good lot.

Gain and loss, glory and disgrace, properly speaking are in the hands of Heaven!

When you can enjoy Heaven and know your destiny then you will begin to feel happy indeed!

If you can adopt this idea and add thereto Hope and rational plans,

You will have golden store in boxes running over and shiploads of merchandize!

### Explanation.

To stir or be at rest depends on fate, To gain or lose proceeds from Heaven,

If you can conveniently keep your station, Honors and Happiness will be your's indeed!

### Ma noo (or Baloo's) lot.

Lot No. 31 comes under the class of earth. A middling lot.

Having crossed over ridges of mountains and intervening waves to come here,

This body of mine is like to quit this lower world for joy,

At the sound of the thunderbolt which shakes Earth to it's centre,

I shall straightway ascend aloft and ride upon the ninth Heaven!

### Explanation.

Managing matters by means of divination, Is difficult in the beginning but easy in the end, At the sound of the rending thunderbolt Will the Book of Heaven bespread open before you!

# CANTON PRESS.

## Macao, 8th Feby. 1840.

We fondly hoped that though of late the Imperial Edicts and those from the Provincial and local Chinese authorities have been many, that yet the Chinese New year holidays would be allowed to pass over quietly without again actually annoying the British residents in Macao. This however was not to be. On Saturday last a new Edict, which our readers will find in another column, was stuck on the walls, in which the Taou-tae, the newly arrived provincial officer, threatens Capt. Elliot and six other British subjects with an attack upon their houses and with forcible seizure of their persons, should they not obey the so often reiterated orders for their departure. The Taou-tae had, it was understood, previous to issuing this edict gone to Heang-shan to spend the holidays, or to Canton to be present at the departure of the former, and instalment of the present governor of Kwang-tung and Kwangse, and was not expected finally to take up his residence in Macao before the 20th day of the China moon. Meanwhile Capt. Smith of H. M. S. Volage, (as will be seen from the official correspondence which we have partly translated from *O Portuguez na China*, and of part of which copies have been kindly furnished us by Capt. Smith,) for the protection of the British residents thought it necessary, it being known that some Chinese troops had entered the town on the night before, on Tuesday last to move H. M. S. Hyacinth into the inner harbour, a proceeding which created great sensation among the Portuguese and the Chinese population, particularly amongst the Mandarins and Chinese soldiers, which latter however, as will be seen from the correspondence already alluded to, were prevailed on by the Portuguese authorities to leave the town on the evening of the same day, and the quiet of the town was not interrupted then, nor has it suffered since the departure of the Hyacinth on the following morning. Being well aware of the peculiar circumstances in which the Macao government is placed with that of China, we refrain from offering any comments on Capt. Smith's proceedings and the correspondence resulting from it, further than expressing our conviction that the Macao authorities will faithfully and cheerfully give what protection they can to the British residents here, without drawing upon themselves the vengeance of the Chinese, who by depriving the settlement of supplies may at any time very seriously annoy the population.

We have been favored with the translation of another Edict from Lin, High Imperial Commissioner and Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, ordering the foreign export-trade to be so regulated that none of the foreign nations trading with China be permitted to export more Tea and Rhubarb than they require for their own consumption, in order to prevent the possibility of their supplying the English with these articles, and thus enable them to prolong their existence. If this new Imperial order were acted upon, it cannot fail considerably to increase the difficulties of the trade at Canton, which in fact it seems to be the object of the Peking government to reduce to the smallest possible volume. In the meanwhile the Canton authorities, much to the annoyance and loss of the Hong merchants who have to pay for them, we believe, continue their endeavors to obtain, by purchase or otherwise, foreign ships. They have already bought the Cambridge and the Norden, and another American ship also, we believe, nor have they as yet, though we published an Edict to that effect last week, confiscated the *Vansittart*, and will probably also pay for her. What they will do for the manning of these ships, remains to be seen; no American or European sailors will, we presume, be foolish enough to enlist under Admiral Kwan's flag, and there are but very few Chinese at all acquainted with the handling and working foreign ships, nor will their own sailors, as we are assured on the experience of several com-



manders of ships, ever ascend higher than the maintop.

The rumour of the expulsion from Canton of several American merchants which was current here during the past week, has not been confirmed, and we therefore may now consider it as without foundation.

It is said that by the arrival of the *London* from New York, last from Batavia, late accounts from England by way of the latter port have been received. Some rumours as to their nature are afloat though we know not whether they deserve credit. It is said that the English Government is resolved to obtain satisfaction from that of China for the occurrences of March and April last, and also that the Opium-scrip is not a marketable commodity.

# EDICT. FURTHER CONFIRMING THE CUTTING OFF OF THE BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

Yu, by Imperial appointment Hoppo of Canton &c. &c. &c. hereby issue this Edict to Houqua and the other security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

WHEREAS, on the 13rd day of the 12th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (29th January 1840.) I received an official joint communication from their Excellencies the Commissioner and Viceroy to the following effect.

WHEREAS, on the 9th day of the 11th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (14th December 1839.) We, the said Commissioner and Viceroy, in conjunction with Y. E. the Hoppo, and their Excellencies the Fooyuen E, and the Admiral Kwan, addressed a duly prepared memorial to the Emperor relating to the constant shifting and changing of the English Foreigners, and that in obedience to the Imperial decree, we did not permit them any longer to hold Commercial intercourse with us:—this is to say, that on the 22nd day of the 12th moon (18th January 1840) we received thro' the Grand Council of War a letter written in the Emperor's own hand, addressed to Lin Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces &c. &c. &c.

On the 2nd day of the 12th moon (29th December 1839.) We, the Grand Council of War, received the following Imperial Edict.

WHEREAS Lin and his colleagues having duly memorialized me (the Emperor) relating to all the circumstances of the engagements with the foreign ships. I previously sent down my decree, commanding that every one of the ships of that said nation should be driven out, and their commercial intercourse cut off:—and at the same time we commanded, that the little petty trifling amount of duties should not be regarded as worthy of a moment's consideration:—all of which we presume has been acted up to in conformity.

Now we have this day again received another memorial from Lin and Colleagues regarding the tergiversation and unstable conduct of the English:—the which after careful perusal we fully understand. The continual shifting and changing of these foreigners is now quite evident, and as we are actually engaged in prohibiting Opium with the utmost rigor, how can we permit these said rascally foreigners to *pretend* to submit, while they in *reality* oppose us, hoping to carry on their clandestine proceedings in the dark! Cause therefore that Lin in submissive obedience to our previous Edict, take every English ship and drive them one and all out of our territory: they must on no account be permitted to loiter. Fearing as we do that the submissive foreigners of other Countries may clandestinely continue to leak out (the Sycee?) and have it conveyed to other countries with which they may buy Opium, vainly hoping to be able to get it smuggled into China there to dispose of it:—and further in reference to our Tea and Rhubarb we also fear that the foreigners of other countries may be buying increased quantities, which under false pretences they may send for the supply (of the English):—if we are now in reality going to prohibit the English Trade and yet leave open these sluices of evil, this would not at all be a proper way of conducting the matter:—cause therefore that Lin do forthwith take up these sources of abuse and deliberating (with his Colleagues) adopt the best plan to dam them up. As Lin is now appointed to the trust of the two Kwang provinces, let him not show the least leniency or remissness in what he is about, he should take advantage of this state of things when all is alarm

and excitement, to make one strenuous effort and thereby obtain everlasting repose! As regards the overplus or defalcation of the Hoppo's petty trifling duties, that is a circumstance which I (the Emperor) do not take into consideration for a moment! FORASMUCH then take this Imperial Edict and make it known to those whom it may concern. Respect this.

Which document having been respectfully received by us, we (the Grand Council of War) now forward it as directed.

And this same having duly reached us (the Imperial Commissioner), we find on reference that we previously received an Imperial Edict, commanding us to cut off the English Trade, and at that time we issued commands to all the foreign merchants of every nation, that they should not be permitted to bring up clandestinely goods from the English ships and dispose of them for them (the English), all of which is recorded. Now again having with the most profound respect received the above, besides commanding the Treasurer of the province to consult together with the Judge of the province and Yih the Tao tai of Leen chow foo and Kaou chow foo how that in accordance with the Imperial will the English ships may be utterly driven out and not allowed to loiter, and how that every source of abuse and evil may be effectually dammed up, besides doing this, it is right and proper that I respectfully copy out the Imperial Edict, and forward it to Y. E. (the Hoppo), and FORASMUCH I now make this communication to Y. E. that Y. E. may see the same conformably put in execution &c. &c.

This coming before me the Hoppo, I find that their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy, in due submission to the Emperor's decree, have already commanded the English ships to be driven out, that they may not on any account be permitted to loiter. It is however much to be feared, that the foreigners of all other nations who continue to hold commercial intercourse with us, may clandestinely proceed to other countries and thence endeavor to smuggle in opium and perpetrate similar irregularities. It is therefore proper that when Foreign ships enter our harbour a secret investigation be instituted upon this head, and as it is further to be feared lest the foreigners of other countries may be purchasing an increased quantity of Tea and Rhubarb wherewith to assist the English, we ought no less to take severe precautionary measures when the said Foreign ships leave the port. As the Hong merchants oversee and control all foreign business, the preventive measures that should be taken when foreign ships enter or leave the port, it is peculiarly their duty to concoct—and FORASMUCH we now issue this our Edict, and when it reaches the said Hong merchants let them immediately and in conformity vigorously exert themselves in this matter, let there not be the slightest collision or winking at of illegalities! Should any of these said abuses be discovered in relation to the foreign ships, it will involve the said Hong merchants in the most fearful consequences! Let every one tremble and obey!

Do not oppose! A special Edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon and 27th day, Canton, 31st January, 1840.

Yih, by imperial appointment, a subinspector of the province of Kwangtung and Taoutai (or Pingpetan, i.e. a leader of brigades) of the prefectures of Klenouchow and Teenchow, hereby issues this edict that all may know and understand.

Whereas, I have received a communication from their excellencies the commissioner and viceroy to the effect, that they have already distinctly memorialized the great emperor, that from the 1st day of the 11th moon (6th December) and after, they had stopped the trade of the English nation, and that consequently a single one of that nation should not be permitted to reside at Macao; and that orders have frequently been received from the high officers of government to drive them out, as is recorded. But Elliot came to Macao previously, and brought Young Morrison with him, and lived in a foreign house near the Campo gate. The civil and military authorities of Macao have frequently driven him out, but the said Elliot pretends as if he heard it not! This is really playing with us and treating us with contempt!

Now again it appears that the resident civil and military authorities (the Tsotang and Heangshan Yin) have just communicated to us by petition that on the 19th day of the present moon (23rd January) the five following English foreigners, namely: Johnston, Thom, G. J. H. Morrison (Anderson?) and Chinnery, bringing with them foreign women, went to different houses, there to reside (permanently). This then looks as if

they had a disposition to oppose us, which is a crime of such magnitude as should not properly escape extermination! I, the said Taoutai, have received express orders from the high officers of government, to collect and array soldiers and proceed to Macao, and taking Elliot and the others specified, surround and seize them one by one. And as I enter at a moment's warning, I really fear that the natives and foreigners living at Macao may all and every be filled with fear and dismay, and that thieves and vagabonds may take advantage of the circumstances to create confusion and disorder: and forasmuch therefore I now issue this my edict, which is addressed to all shopkeepers and others, Chinese people dwelling at Macao, as also to all Portuguese and foreigners of every nation, that they may thoroughly know and understand: I, the Taoutai, come hither for the sole purpose of seizing the English and no other: with you, the affair has not a hair's breadth concern! Do ye then every one of you continue to live in peace and quietness, do not be under the slightest alarm; and if any thieves or vagabonds take advantage of circumstances to create confusion, I hereby permit you to point them out by name and duly petition me thereabout. I, the said Taoutai, will immediately bring my soldiers, and and seize them, and publicly put them to death in the immediate neighbourhood of Macao, that I may thus tranquilize the Chinese people, and set the minds of all good foreigners at rest! Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon 28th day, 1st February, 1840.

## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH REGARD TO THE HYACINTH'S ENTRANCE INTO THE PORT OF MACAO.

H. M. Ship Volage.

Macao Roads 4th February, 1840.

Sir.—I shall not attempt to conceal from Your Excellency that the atrocious Edict lately promulgated by the Chinese authorities and pasted on the walls of Macao has caused considerable anxiety and alarm to the British community residing there, and as you are well aware that I am charged under heavy responsibilities with the protection of the lives and property of H. B. M. Subjects, I have felt it incumbent on me, at this momentous crisis, to move one of H. M. Ships into the inner harbour,—a position that will not only afford full protection to them, but a place of refuge in case of emergency.

As H. M. Ship enters the harbour with no hostile intention I feel assured that this measure will strengthen Your Excellency's hands in maintaining a strict neutrality which I am convinced you are most desirous to do, and with the greatest respect,

I have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble Servant,

H. SMITH.

Captain of H. M. S. Volage and Senior Officer in China.

To His Excellency,

DOM ADRIAS ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

Answer to Captain Smith's first note.

Illustrious Sir,—Before I call the Senate to meet, which conjointly with me, is the legal authority to decide on all political matters, I declare to you, that I cannot but look upon the entrance of the Sloop of war under your orders, into the port of Macao, as an act of declared hostility to the government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, because such entrance has ever been prohibited, nor can you have instructions from your government to attack well known and most ancient rights, no ship of war, even in Admiral Drury's time, having ever entered the port of Macao. I therefore protest against you, as regards the consequences that may result from this step taken by you without justifiable motive, since your views were very different in November last, as I shall make known to the respective governments of Great Britain and Her Most Faithful Majesty. May God protect you.

Macao, 4th February, 1840.

A. A. DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

To Capt. H. SMITH,

Commander of H. B. M. naval force in these seas.

H. M. S. Volage.

Macao Roads 4th February 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date; and I beg leave to put it plainly to your Excellency, whether you are inclined to give protection to Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects now residing under the flag of Portugal, or whether you will permit them to be harassed in the manner they have been, during the last six months.

If your Excellency will have the goodness to say at once that you cannot afford the required protection, and wish the British community to withdraw from Macao: Her Majesty's ship shall immediately leave the harbour, and I shall lose no time in making your sentiments known to my Countrymen,

I have the honor to be with great respect  
Your Excellency's,

Most obedient humble Servant.

H. SMITH.

Captain and Senior Officer of  
H. B. M. Ships in China.

To His Excellency,

DOM ADRIÃO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

*Answer to the second note from Captain Smith.*

Illustrious Sir:—With the clearness which it becomes the representative of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government in this country, I shall answer the questions you put in your second note of this day.

This establishment is very different from all other possessions of H. M. F. M.; it is only under peculiar circumstances that it can admit strangers, and their simple toleration cannot furnish you with an excuse to expose that establishment to the horrible consequences that threaten it. Have not the English on various occasions of trouble gone on board their ships, and done this notwithstanding the decided protection which, according to my means, I was ready to afford them? This is most certain, and no gentleman will deny it, for on one occasion they did so under the recommendation of the British Superintendent of commerce, and on another occasion by your own recommendation, proceeding no doubt from an exact knowledge of the peculiar situation of this establishment, where every thing must perish, if the Chinese were to withdraw our means of subsistence; nor need I mention the treaties entered into between the Chinese Government, and that of H. M. F. M., treaties well known to you, so much so indeed that no vessel of your nation ever entered the port except for necessary repairs.

I therefore require, as representative of H. M. F. M.'s government, that you will cause forthwith the Sloop Hyacinth under your orders to leave the port, and, with the assurance that I shall afford to H. M. M's subjects such protection as I am able, I shall not insist on their remaining in this city should they not think it efficient (and this besides would be very necessary for the quiet of the city) for I cannot consent to the treaties which bind us to the Chinese Empire being violated, in order to observe the strict neutrality of which you speak in your first note. The circumstances are delicate, and upon you will fall the weight of the enormous responsibility which must accompany the precipitate step you have taken in opposition to the laws of this establishment.

This is written in the Senate where I am in session with the members that compose it. You point out the hardships suffered by the few British subjects resident here, and do not weigh the heavy losses and great sufferings which have fallen upon 5000 Portuguese inhabitants, to maintain their friendship with the English. The Commerce completely stagnated since the return of the Superintendent, and the heavy duty that has fallen to the Portuguese soldiers to watch over the safety of the English, ought to deserve some consideration on your part, if indeed you do not remember expressions called forth by truth. This government will make known to the whole world whatever has occurred within the last nine months, and is certain that the whole world will do it that justice which it deserves.

I finally impress upon you, that the step you have taken is as hostile to the Portuguese as to the English.

May God protect you.  
Senate House, 4th February, 1840.

A. A. DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

To CAPT. H. SMITH.

Commander of H. B. M. naval force in these seas.

## PROTEST.

The Governor and the Loyal Senate surprised at the act just committed by Capt. Smith, commanding H. B. M's ship *Volage* in causing the Sloop *Hyacinth* to enter the port of Macao, who could not be ignorant, and ought to have known, that such entrance is denied to all vessels not Portuguese or Spanish from Manila, by virtue of special regulations of this port, based upon ancient treaties with the Emperor of China: an entrance which

threatens to compromise this city, and which, even were England at war with China ought not to have been made; resulting therefrom that the said commander committed this act of his own will which can never be approved of by H. B. M., the intimate ally of H. M. F. M.; the Government of this City, therefore, impressed with the greatest regret, judge it to be their duty, in order to maintain their own dignity as well as the rights of the Portuguese nation in this country, and to obviate the responsibilities which follow such entrance, should the vessel remain in port, to protest, as they hereby solemnly do protest, against all consequences that may result from this proceeding; against the Portuguese being compromised with the Chinese Government; — the suspension of the trade, and withholding of provisions to the prejudice of the Portuguese, of strangers and even of those English themselves who are not proscribed, who are here under the protection of the Portuguese Government; and against all other sinister consequences that may be foreseen. And as such proceeding of the said commander cannot but be considered as hostile, and directed against the well being of the Portuguese in China; a proceeding which, even under the name of protection, such as it appeared to be in the year 1808, cannot be consented to; a proceeding tending in its effects to disturb the neutrality which this government wishes to maintain; for all these reasons does this government, in the name of Her Most Faithful Majesty, protest solemnly against the forementioned proceeding of the said commander, and against all consequences, present and future, all damage, losses, and perils, public as well as private, and against all and every thing that may directly or indirectly result or have resulted from so arbitrary and impolitic an act; and finally they protest against all who have assisted in this act. And, in order that this protest may produce the due effect, let it be officially made known to the said commander and also to the Superintendent of British Trade in China.

Done and extended in Session of the Loyal Senate of Macao, under its seal on the 4th February, 1840.—Signed by J. J. Barros, Secretary. A. A. da Silveira Pinto, Governor; M. Gouzalves da Silva; João José Vieira; J. B. Gualarte; F. A. Seabra; F. J. de Paiva; J. V. Jorge.

## EDICT.

The Loyal Senate cannot but make publicly known to all the inhabitants of Macao, that H. B. M. Sloop *Hyacinth* having entered the port of this city without the consent of this government: the Governor and the Loyal Senate have acted under such unheard of proceedings as policy and their duty require, and hoping that the measures adopted will produce the necessary result, they call upon the inhabitants to remain quiet, and that they fully confide in them, the Loyal Senate in the certainty that they will act as their national honor and their duty demand. To be posted up for the knowledge of all. Macao, in Session, 4th February, 1840.—Signed by J. J. Barros, Secretary. A. A. da Silveira Pinto, Governor; M. Gouzalves da Silva; J. J. Vieira; J. B. Gualarte; F. A. Seabra; F. J. de Paiva; V. J. Jorge.

*Another note from H. E. the Governor.*

Illustrious Sir:—In order that I may deliberate as circumstances require, it is necessary that you be pleased to answer my second note of this day; having to inform you that I and the Loyal Senate are in permanent session.

May God protect you. Macao, Senate house, 4th February, 1840.

A. A. DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

To CAPT. H. SMITH.

Commander of H. B. M. naval force in these seas.

H. M. S. *Volage*,

Macao Roads, 4th February, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's second dispatch of this day's date.

I trust, Sir, that the motives and circumstances under which Her Britannic Majesty's Ship was ordered into the inner harbour of this settlement, will vindicate the measure in the sight of my government; a satisfaction which it would be vain to hope for, except it can be shown to be consistent with my duty to my own Country, and with the sentiments of the deepest respect for Her most

Faithful Majesty's just rights and Authorities at Macao.

Having now however received from your Excellency a demand that the vessel should proceed outside, I hasten to state that orders will immediately be issued to that effect, and she will move out tomorrow morning, but I entertain no doubt her appearance within the harbour and removal at your demand, will have produced the salutary effect of strengthening Your Excellency's hands.

Permit me to express the hope that the language in which Your Excellency will demand the immediate removal of the Chinese forces *declared* sent here to seize or destroy my countrymen (to the deep insult of the Portuguese Crown) will be not less stringent, and as successful in its operation as that in which Your Excellency has been pleased to require the withdrawal of the "Hyacinth."

I will only make the further observation that H. B. Majesty's forces under my command are entirely at Your Excellency's disposal whenever and however you may see fit to require their services, and sincerely lamenting the sufferings of the settlement, and the injuries and insults cast upon it by the Chinese authorities,

I have the honor to be with the highest respect,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble Servant,

H. SMITH.

Captain and Senior Officer of  
H. B. M. Ships in China

To His Excellency.

DOM ADRIÃO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

*Answer to Capt. Smith's third note*

Illustrious Sir:—At the moment of receiving the answer which I had sufficiently anxiously awaited, I hasten to assure you that I did not expect a different proceeding from an Officer of your standing belonging to the British nation so intimately allied to the nation to which I have the honor to belong. You will have known, that of the Chinese troops who were marching and others that were near the Bar-Pagoda, the former did not proceed, and the latter retired in virtue of the requisition from the Macao authorities, to allow us freely to consider this business; this proceeding will convince you of the good faith of the Macao Government.

I expect that the sloop will leave at the time you mention, and I can assure you that in so doing a great many evils will be avoided.

I equally expect that you will have understood well the second note I addressed to you this day, and that you will allow due weight to all therein advanced.

Finally allow me to give you my best thanks for the friendly sentiments you were pleased to address to me.

May God protect you. Macao, Senate house, 4th February, 1840, at 9 p. m.

A. A. DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

To CAPT. H. SMITH.

Commander of H. B. M. naval force in these seas

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—*Amer. London*, from New York and Batavia; *Delhi*, from Boston 28th September. *Brit. Harriet*, from Manila.

SAILED.—None reported.

The *Natantic* which sailed hence in the beginning of May, arrived at New York in the second week of September.

UNDER DESPATCH.—for Liverpool, *Queen Mab*, *Thames*; *Castle Huntly* for Manila; *Earl of Clare* and *Caledonia* for Bombay; *Ternate*, for Calcutta.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th Septbr., via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 28th Septbr., *Delhi*, CALCUTTA, 25th November *Water Witch*. BOMBAY, 8th November via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 11th December, *Water Witch*. JAVA, 20th October, *Ben Preble*. MANILA, 18th January, *Lyra*.

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at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



## CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 20.] Macao, Saturday, 15th February, 1840.

[No. 228.]

**NOTICE**—Mr. HENRY R. HACKER is assumed a Partner in our House in China, his Interest commencing 1st January, 1840.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.  
Macao, 15th February, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABIEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.  
RUSSELL & Co.

**NOTICE**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.  
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, is ceased.

WETMORE & Co.  
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.  
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.  
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.  
Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
The Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere; parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT.

**THE** first class Ship ROYAL SAXON of 500 tons burthen, R. TOWNS master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from Capt. ELLIOT to the shipper, will be clear of the same, and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday, the 12th instant.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Toongkoo, or to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 10th February, 1840.

Mr. Towns.  
Ship ROYAL SAXON.

Sir, In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest of your cargo shipped at Toongkoo; and I remain,

Sir, &c. &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief-Superintendent.

## FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

**THE** fast sailing teak built Ship EARL OF BALCARNE, 1498 tons, Capt. JOHN VANE, will have prompt despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to

W. S. BOYD.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

**THE** Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. THS. WILLS, will be despatched on the 15th proximo. For freight apply to

BURJORJEE MANOCKJEE, and  
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Macao, 31st January, 1840.

## FOR LONDON WITH QUICK DISPATCH.



**THE** Ship ELIZA STEWART, Captain MILLAR, for freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.,  
Toongkoo Bay, 7th February, 1840.

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## Miscellaneous.

(From the Englishman Nov 15.)

We gather the following scraps from some of the letters which have reached us by the September mail:—

Railways are certainly prospering; the Birmingham, and even the Southampton, have declared small first dividends to the proprietors. The Birmingham and Derby, thirty-three miles in length, is just opened; the Southampton, will be traversable for its entire length on the 1st of May—and the Thames Tunnel, which is considered by all foreigners as the most gigantic of modern efforts is now out of all danger, the shield having been advanced to low water mark on the Middlesex shore. The British Queen, the largest of our Steamers, has returned in safety from New York. She encountered head winds throughout her outward passage, but has made the entire trip in thirty-five days!—I saw her glide into Spithead at daybreak on the 14th of August; in the most gallant style, disembarking her passengers and steaming off in two hours.—Colonel Pagsley of the Engineers is busily employed at that anchorage, in the removal of the wreck of the Royal George, this he is successfully effecting by the explosion of huge tin cases, each containing nearly a ton of gunpowder, fired by means of a galvanic wire. The effect is prodigious; huge masses of the wreck, and of the sandbank, in which it is embedded are whirled in every direction, while vast columns of water and smoke are elevated into the atmosphere. The gunpowder employed, is rendered more powerful in its explosive effects, by an admixture of fulminating mercury. A new scientific expedition to the antarctic regions commanded by Captain James C. Ross is in course of preparation; the scientific directions prepared by the Royal Society have just been published.

Connected with the East also there are two volumes just out containing memoirs of the life and labours of Dr. Morrison, compiled by his Widow and edited by Mr. Kidd, which must be highly interesting to those who have at heart the progress of the great work, to which Morrison so indefatigably devoted himself. Morrison was another instance, of what talents and industry combined can effect, for he raised himself to the pinnacle on which he stood, unaided, and unpatronised, and his name will live, in the cherished recollections of the East, when many a more noisy modern hero is justly forgotten.

## ELECTRO-MAGNETIC NAVIGATION.

(From the Atlas, September, 26.)

Mr. Faraday recently received a letter from M. H. Jacobi, dated St. Petersburg, on the application of electro-magnetism to navigation. The following is a short extract from this curious paper:—

"In the application of electro-magnetism to the movement of machines, the most important obstacle has always been the embarrassment and difficult manipulation of battery. This obstacle exists no longer. During the autumn of 1838, and at a season (in 1839) already too advanced, I made, as you will have learned by the Gazette, the first experiment in navigation on the Neva, with a 10 oared shallop, furnished with paddle-wheels, which were put in motion by an electro-magnetic machine. Although we voyaged during entire days, and usually with ten or twelve persons on board, I was not well satisfied with this first trial, for there were so many faults of construction, and want of insulation in the machines, and battery, which could not be repaired on the spot, that I was terribly annoyed. All those repairs and important changes being accomplished, the experiments will shortly be recommenced. The experience of the past year, combined with the recent improvements of the battery, give us the result, that to produce the force of one horse steam engine estimation it will require

a battery of twenty square feet of platina distributed in a convenient manner, but I hope that eight or ten square feet will produce the effect. If Heaven preserve my health, which is a little affected by continual labour, I hope that by next Midsummer I shall have equipped an electro-magnetic vessel of from 40 to 50-horse power."

## THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(From the Bombay Times London Extra.)

Sept. 14.—The Erebus, Capt. Ross and the Terror, Capt. Crozier, have sailed on the antarctic expedition. These vessels are fitted up with every care for the health and comfort of the crews, and so contrived, that either extremity or the middle may be stove in, and yet the remainder be a safe-hold for the crew.

The earlier proceedings of the voyage will lead them to St. Helena, where Lieut. Eardly Wilmot, of the Royal Engineers, who goes out in the Erebus, will be left in charge of the new observatory. Next at the Cape, will be landed for the like purpose, another officer. The vessels then make their way across the Ocean, touching at and examining Kerguelen's Land, Amsterdam, and other islands either known or imperfectly reported in that vast expanse of water. Arrived at Van Diemen's Land the instruments, &c. for the observatory will be sent ashore, and whilst it is erecting, they will cruise to various points where the scientific pursuits of the expedition are most likely to be advanced. On their return, they will start at noon in a direct southern course, between 120 deg. and 160 deg. east longitude, towards the Antarctic Pole—and it is a singular and fortunate thing that in this direction, during the present season, a ship of Mr. Enderby's has discovered land on both sides of the longitudes we have indicated in about 65 and 68 deg. south latitude. These shores have been named Sahrins Land, seen march, 1839; and between them, as well as upon them, the efforts of the Erebus and Terror will, in the first instance, be employed. How far they may penetrate is in the hands of Providence. They will afterwards circumnavigate the Pole, and try in every quarter to reach the highest point, whether near Enderby's Land, discovered in 1832, or by Capt. Weddell's furthest reach about 73 deg., in 1823.

We regret having to announce that the barque Heber, Captain THOMAS, which sailed from this port on the morning of the 20th instant, with a valuable cargo on board, bound for London, struck on the North East point of Bintang about half past nine the same evening, and about a mile on this side of the spot where the Sylph went on shore several years ago. Intelligence of the accident reached this by a boat late on the night of the 21st, and on the following morning the Catherine, Angelina and Sri Singapore, with cargo boats and coolies, were despatched to her assistance, and after them the Asia Felix. The Sri Singapore had twice returned fully laden from the vessel, and started again on a third trip yesterday afternoon. The Catherine and Angelina have also returned with full cargoes. An attempt had been made on Tuesday night to get her off by carrying an anchor out astern, which unfortunately failed from the cable giving way, after heaving her about a ship's length. She had then four feet water in the hold, and it required the most unremitting exertions at the pumps to keep her down to that. The most valuable portion of the cargo it is expected will be saved, should the weather continue moderate, but small hopes are entertained of the vessel being got off again. She is on hard sand, and strikes heavily with the ordinary swell on the beach, leaving every reason to believe that should it come on to blow the vessel will go to pieces. Both ship and cargo, we understand, are fully insured.—Sing. Free Press, 26th December.

Progress of the difficulties between the English and Chinese; the position of the American residents, &c. by C. H. Chinese Repository for January. The want of occurrences of local interest and the continued absence of the so long expected vessels from India, allow us to consider more at length than we could otherwise have done the article the title of which heads these remarks, premising at same time that as these may grow to considerable length we cannot afford space for quotation, and must therefore refer our readers to the paper itself. The writer classes under 23 heads what he terms a brief repetition of some opinions on the past stages of the controversy, and we shall proceed offering our comment or them in regular succession.

1st. We can never believe that for the last forty years as C. R. thinks the Peking government has been sincere in its prohibitions of the Opium-trade. It indirectly shared its profits by selling at a high price the appointment of officers to Canton, who could only reimburse themselves by conniving at the Opium-trade, and this source of profit must have been well known to the authorities at Peking.

2d. Perhaps the connivance of the local government did not convey any valid excuse to the importers of the drug; yet we must not forget that the foreigners could only look up to these authorities, all access to the higher tribunals being denied them, and carrying on the traffic under the protection of the local government, it became, we are inclined to think, almost legal for foreigners to engage in.

3d. We perfectly agree with C. R. 4th. We are aware that the appointment of an Imperial Commissioner was notified to foreigners in due time, and if the dealers in Opium took no measures for their safety it must be ascribed to the doubt they entertained as to the sincerity or activity of the Government, which had so often vainly threatened the Opium-trade with destruction.

5th. The total absence of proof, at least of such proof as we require before condemnation, rendered the imprisonment of foreigners, even supposing them suspected of dealing in Opium, an unwarrantable measure.

6th. We fear it is refining overmuch to draw a distinction between Capt. Elliot as an officer of the Home-government and as committed with the E. I. Company. Supposing Capt. Elliot to be, as we believe him to be, altogether independent of the Calcutta government, his situation would thereby not be in the least degree less embarrassed. Whatever Capt. Elliot's private views of the Opium-traffic may be, it cannot be denied that not only is it fostered, but altogether called into existence by the E. I. Company, and that this Opium-monopoly is sanctioned by Parliament. That under such circumstances Capt. Elliot had no right to favor the suppression of such a trade, will we suppose not be denied, and the chief difficulty of his position has arisen from his offer of active cooperation with the Chinese authorities to do away with that trade on the river. Much as we regretted the existence of that trade which was the chief cause of the first insults offered to the foreign community, Capt. Elliot's acting in concert with the Chinese in the suppression of the trade on the river, whilst he was by no means prepared to suppress that outside, has greatly increased the difficulties of his position.

7th. The resistance of the foreign community to the execution of a man in front of the Factories could only be excused by success, the foreign community not being proprietors of that ground. In future negotiations with this country the possibility of the recurrence of such insults must be guarded against.

8th. We have already adverted to this. *Morally* there can be no difference between smuggling within or without the Bogue. However, the river smuggling, by bringing the business too close to our doors, and also from its being carried on in a manner widely different from that in which the outside deliveries had been hitherto conducted, caused frequent collisions with the Chinese and many irregularities, endangering the safety and comfort of the inhabitants of the Factories.

9th. We agree to much that is here said, only it must be recollected that the Chinese have in their Edicts always hitherto drawn a line at the Bogue to distinguish the inner and outer waters, and that in some of their earlier edicts they acknowledge the right of foreigners to anchor there. This being the case, it is a necessary consequence that while anchored there, foreigners should not omit the necessary precautions for their safety.

10th. Here, in our opinion, C. R. takes a wrong view of the case. It is well known that the British merchant offered to go into the City as the Commissioner desired, had that officer given him a safe conduct. This was denied him on the plea that it would be an insult to so high an officer to ask of him anything that might possibly imply a want of faith in his word. The bad faith of the Chinese in the whole of these proceedings was evident, they would not, either higher, lower officers, or Hongmerchants give anything whatever in writing, pledging themselves or promising Mr. Dent's safety, and the three years imprisonment Mr. Flint suffered for unwarily listening to Chinese promises on a similar occasion was a sufficient warning not again to accept such invitations without sufficient security. Mr.

Dent was not as C. R. states, placed under a Chinese guard at the time of Capt. Elliot's arrival in Canton, any more than any other foreigner at time in Canton, and after he had left his own house for the protection offered him by Capt. Elliot, the Chinese authorities published a mendacious edict imputing to Capt. Elliot and Mr. Dent an attempt at flight, an imputation they must have known to be perfectly untrue, the river being then strictly guarded, and the removal from one house to the other having taken place in open daylight, witnessed by hundreds of Chinese, and without the slightest wish of concealment. As to the protection afforded Mr. Dent by Capt. Elliot, it was merely nominal, in so far as that gentleman was accessible to the Chinese in the British as in his own factory, and we believe that Capt. Elliot had no objection, nay, even offered, to allow Mr. Dent going into the City, provided he were allowed to accompany him.

11th. This is a speculation of what might have happened, had things been different. We may, with equal probability of being right assume that the Company would not have willingly sacrificed the Opium for the Tea-trade. This would have been with them a question of numbers merely, the most profitable branch would have been secured.

12th. Here C. R. conveys a sneer at the national honor of the British being less sensitive than their pockets; subsequent events will show in what manner the British government, having become owners of the Opium delivered over to the Chinese, will look upon this acquisition.

13th. Events have since sufficiently proved the policy of the English leaving Canton after being released from confinement. Opium-smuggling was still being carried on on the coasts, and though residents in Canton may have had no concern with it, there is much reason to suppose that they would again have been held responsible. The commissioner's pledges to foreigners had in most instances been broken, almost as soon as given, and what security then had foreigners against a repetition of the same outrages? We believe that instead of allowing the reasons stated by C. R. for the stay of the Americans in Canton much weight, we are near the mark when saying that their only motive in so doing was the prospect of great profits; they could not have, as C. R. is pleased to suppose, any moral objections to the trade in Opium, or if they had, how comes it that they only ceased dealing in it when they were obliged so to do, and when their continuing dealing in it any longer would have exposed the safety of their other trade which circumstances had rendered so important to them that they could without regret relinquish the Opium. By doing English commission business the American agents in Canton probably gain much more money than they otherwise would, without the risk attendant on the Opium-trade.

14th. We cannot see how the provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and Mexico can in the slightest degree affect the position of the English before they quitted Canton no longer deeming it a safe place of residence. As far as we know, no treaty was ever made with China, giving protection to British merchants in case of war, and we fear that the Mexican precedent would have but little weight with the Chinese. Why C. R. should introduce topics so utterly irrelevant we cannot conceive; the same applies to what he says of American treaties with Morocco and other Barbary states.—What have they to do with China?

15th. We know not on what authority C. R. states that exemption from all bonds was offered to induce the English to remain at Canton. We never heard of this, though the fact, assuming it to have existed, would probably not have detained the English. We confess that of the remainder of this paragraph we do not understand the meaning; why it be more desirable to have the bond compromising a greater number of foreigners than it already does, is to us not at all clear. Perhaps C. R. will explain.

16th. If a thing is at all to be excused upon expediency, we see no reason whatever why, after having signed the first bond, the Americans should not have signed the second—C. R.'s recommendation of submitting to it "under protest" savours too strongly indeed of the "mental reservation" recommended, it is said, by the Jesuits, when a faithful oath would have sat too uneasy. We have on a former occasion proved that the *new law* awarding death to foreigners caught smuggling Opium was promulgated on the 8th May (vide C. P. of 18th May and 10th August). It was published by the Canton authorities, and whatever Lin may be pleased to

say in his subsequent edicts, we, and we believe our readers, prefer trusting our own eyes rather, for the truth of a fact, than the pen of the Imperial Commissioner.

17th. In blaming the conduct of his countrymen in transacting business with the English, C. R. adduces as support to his argument a letter from Commodore Read, though that evidently merely gives warning to the Americans that they cannot expect the protection of their government, should their carrying on the business for the English involve them in difficulties with the Chinese. The Commodore had no intention, as C. R. wishes to make appear, to claim deference from his countrymen for Capt. Elliot. Why Capt. Elliot's sanction should have been necessary to allow Americans exchanging their bills on England for Cotton, we cannot understand—yet C. R. calls this an important concession; perhaps he will favor us with an explanation. We are rather amused at the advice given by C. R. to his countrymen to moderate their profits, though our amusement is the only advantage that will probably be derived from it.

18th. It is with deep regret, though without astonishment that we read that, although C. R.'s advice, as to his future proceedings, was given to the Commissioner, when inspecting the destruction of the Opium at Chuenpee, this officer did not think proper to act upon it! Men will sometimes be obstinate!

19th. We are inclined to concur with C. R. in what he says concerning the threatened blockade of the port.

20th and 21st. We have no observations to offer on this subject (concerning the American consul giving flags to foreign bottoms) but believe the subject to be fairly stated by C. R.

22d. C. R. takes occasion to blame the departure of the English from Canton, and remaining with their vessels in the outer anchorages, on account of this conduct of their's having been the cause of bloody conflict with the Chinese. The "little affair" at Kow-loon we have no wish to defend, and the death of a Chinese at Hongkong in a drunken fray we lament, though this latter event is one of those accidents which, where many people meet, it will be impossible always to prevent the recurrence of. With regard to the Chuenpee affair it will be recollected that the two frigates were quietly at anchor waiting an answer to their note to the Commissioner; that they had in compliance with the Commissioner's request anchored at some distance from the port, and that notwithstanding on the following day 29 warjunks came down on them surrounding them in a hostile position; that the junks were most earnestly warned by Capt. Smith that if they did not remove to a greater distance from his ships he should be obliged to fire on them, but that the Chinese to this message returned a threatening answer, they no doubt having no misgivings as to the result of a conflict, their number being so vastly superior. Though in this instance the first shot was, we believe, fired by the English, the Chinese were the aggressors, and however we may lament the effusion of blood, theirs was the fault and the punishment. C. R. asks "with all allowance for difference of value between Chinese and British blood, could any consequences so costly have resulted from a continued residence at the factories?" We answer, most certainly; the loss of one single life in the Factories, for smuggling on the coast, would have been much more shocking; besides, people have a prejudice of considering their own lives as more precious than those of others, and under such impression they acted consistently in removing without the reach of Chinese justice. We have no doubt that such treaties as were concluded between the United States and Algiers and Morocco, in which it is provided that in case of difference no recourse is to be had to arms until time shall have been given to the United States Government for negotiation, are well adapted to the circumstances, but unfortunately the Chinese do not acknowledge any international law, all they extend to foreigners is divine compassion, not justice. C. R.'s argument therefore does not apply, and we much fear that in cases of danger, Morocco won't save our skins.

We have now finished our remarks on the introductory part of C. R.'s article, which in length are about one half of the whole, but finding that we have already gone to a greater length than we intended, we shall finish these observations in our next number.



**BATAVIA.**—By the arrival of the *Conrad* on the 21st instant, we have received *Java Courants* from 13th to 23rd ultimo, from which we give the following *Anjer Shipping Report*:—

- Nov. 4. British ship *Marmion*, Fellard, from China, for London.  
 „ 5. British brig *Meteor*, Walker, from Singapore, for London.  
 „ 5. Swedish brig *Regina*, J. M. Kruse, from Manila, 29th August, for Gothenburg.  
 „ 7. British ship *Eucles*, R. Paul, from China, for London.  
 „ 10. British barque *Lord Amherst*, Hopkins, from China 9th October, for Sydney.  
 „ 10. Spanish ship *Sabina*, Juan, from Manila 23th August, for Cadiz.  
 „ 12. British ship *Eliza Stewart*, from London 5th August, for China.  
 „ 13. British ship *Fainfield*, R. Abbott, from Manila 28th September, for London.—  
*Sing. Free Press*, 26th December.

*Progress of Education.* Capt. Marryat mentions in his late work on America seeing an Epitaph on a tombstone in a churchyard in Vermont, beginning as follows:—*Paws, reader, paws!*

## CANTON PRESS.

**Macao, 15th Feby. 1840.**

We learn that accounts have been brought by the *John Bowne* (Amer.) that H. M. S. *Druid* had arrived at the Cape on her way to New Zealand.

The Imperial Commissioner Lin has returned the Imperial Seal, the insignia of the high office he has hitherto held, by the late Viceroy Tang who left Canton on the 6th of this month for Peking, whither he goes at the special command of his Imperial master. The Chinese of Canton with whom Tang was by no means a favorite, rejoice in the hope that he will at the Capital be eased of great part of the wealth obtained by a system of extortion, which they say he carried into all the branches of the administration, and with more than even usual rapaciousness. So little was the ex-governor a favorite with the population at Canton, that when a rumor prevailed now about 12 months back, of his sudden death, bonfires were lit and a number of crackers expended to celebrate the event; the rumour proved premature, and was occasioned, it was then said, by a fainting fit brought on by the notification to His Excellency of the appointment of the Imperial Commissioner Lin. This latter officer is now divested of his extraordinary powers, and has settled down into nothing more than a Governor of the provinces of Kwantung and Kwangse. His acts, when wielding the extraordinary Imperial authority, our readers are sufficiently acquainted with, nor have rumours been wanting in which his integrity is attacked, and in which love of lucre is represented to be the main spring of his actions. The slight knowledge which we necessarily have of public affairs in this country, independent of her relations with western powers or nations, render it impossible for us to know whether such rumours deserve credit or not; it is however but fair to the now Governor of Canton to observe, that several Chinese with whom we conversed on the subject, give Lin full credit for good intentions, for disinterestedness, and for a sincere desire entirely to suppress the Opium-trade. The Chinese say that Lin is so rich that a greater accumulation of treasure can be no object with him, and that, wherever he extorts money, the proceeds of such extortions are invariably applied to public purposes. These extra-judicial mulcts in the shape of fines are said to have been very many, and in many instances of large amount. The manner in which they are levied is said to be as follows.—The Commissioner by his informers has had information of many if not most of the Chinese who have, previous to his arrival, been engaged in the Opium-trade, and made fortunes thereby—these he invites to an interview, when he tells them that he is aware that they have amassed, by dealing in Opium, such a sum, which he names, and tells them that though

their nefarious practices deserve the heaviest punishment of the law, he has no wish to be severe with them, but that he will allow them in future undisturbedly to enjoy 15, 20, and in some instances even 30 per cent of their ill-gotten gains, on the condition of their giving up to him the remaining 70 or 80 per cent. The people thus summoned having to choose between death or torture and imprisonment, and poverty, prefer, as may be expected, the latter alternative, and thus, the Chinese say, Lin provides for the extraordinary expenses of the public service in his endeavors to put down the Opium-trade. It is said that in consequence of a similar friendly summons the Senior Hong merchant has been prevailed upon to enrich the public treasury with three lakhs of dollars from his own private hoards, though probably for offences different from trading in Opium, from which that merchant is supposed to have abstained. In a country where the power of the higher officers of state is almost unlimited, and where the evidence in the courts of justice is so extremely venal, it is not a matter of surprise that such extra-judicial squeezes are quietly submitted to, rather than incur the danger of the law, and persons altogether guiltless of offences against the laws of their country, where the object is to collect revenue, and where the taxgatherers are as powerful and as unprincipled as Lin is represented to be, will often be robbed of their property, the possession of which is their only crime.

There has been a rumour afloat these last two days, said to be on the authority of a letter from Canton, but which we think, needs confirmation, of the intention of the Provincial Government for the present to stop all foreign trade. The reason for this new violent measure is said to be the conviction at which the Commissioner, now Vice Roy of Canton, has arrived of the futility of all his former measures to stop the Opium-trade, and that so long foreign intercourse is at all permitted, so long will Opium be brought. This we believe will be the case, but after the law shall have closed China against all lawful traffick, the coasts will be overrun in a far greater degree by smugglers, and will probably become the scene of the greatest crime and violence. The headlong measures of the Viceroy threaten to involve the country in misery unknown before. It is altogether impossible to expect whatever laws may be made against the use of Opium to be effectual, so long as the taste for that indulgence exists, and so long as the people have wherewithal to obtain it. As to closing China hermetically against foreign enterprise, as Japan has been during the last 200 years, is now altogether impossible; Japan during its long seclusion has nearly been forgotten, and a mercantile enterprise to her coasts, unacquainted as we now are with her people's tastes, promises greater risk than profit—with China the case is different—we know that her people are essentially commercial, that they will evade as much as they can the restrictive laws of the government, and we know that they have the means to pay the adventurer handsomely for his risk; Her government shewing no sympathy for other nations, these will not for a moment hesitate to act in contravention of her laws, and thus will a state of continual irritation be kept up, probably ending in rebellion or revolution. We may be asked why, if such seclusion threatens China with so much danger, Japan was so successful in excluding all foreign contact?

We answer that in the last 200 years the navigation, enterprise, and wealth of the western nations have increased immensely; that the Japanese were in education and sciences on a par with Europeans of that time; and that therefore no disparity of power did exist. The advances, however, made by Europe have given her great advantages over China; for one man who 200 years ago left his country in quest of adventure and riches in these distant climates, there are now hundreds, every one of whom is probably provided with greater means than were his few adventurous forefathers. Besides, foreign commerce had never taken such deep root in Japan as it has done in China. An immense population exists through it alone, and will ever be anxious to preserve or recover it. Besides these considerations, before the Chinese will be allowed to become exclusive, foreigners have to settle accounts with them which will to all appearance not allow them to be the only lawgivers on this occasion.

It is said that the Chinese again intend stopping the supplies for Macao, and we hear that prices have risen in consequence in the bazar.—We know not what may have caused this fresh annoyance, since the English denounced in the Taou-tai's chop we published last week, have all embarked a few days since.

*Letters for England.*—Parties at Macao will have a good opportunity of sending letters to England in the course of next week, as Capt. Laud of the *Carnatic* will call here on his way out to sea about the 15th or 20th instant, and Messrs Hooker & Lane will take charge of all letters sent to the Hotel intended for that vessel.

A report has obtained among the Chinese that Sir George Staunton has been appointed Agent for the British government here, and is now on his way out. The Hong-merchants have already addressed a letter to him to be delivered immediately on his arrival. The Chinese likewise are anxious to know whether the report they have heard, of Capt. Elliot having incurred the displeasure of his government, be true. We cannot think that there is any foundation for either report, being unaware of any arrival here that could have brought later dates from England than we are in possession of, except they have been brought by way of Java by either the *London* or *John Bowne*, American vessels. We are informed that the Mandarines are very anxious to know the truth of these reports. It is somewhat singular that the Hong-merchants should show such anxiety to communicate with the Envoy of a nation, the intercourse with which has been cut off for ever.

It is now nearly six weeks since the *Water Witch* arrived, and she brought the latest intelligence from India and Europe we are yet in possession of! The arrival of the *Ariel* is daily expected, and will in all probability bring us the mail of the 4th November, and this in some measure accounts for her still keeping out, though, even supposing her to have that mail, she may now be considered due, it being probable that she left Aden on about the 8th of December. In another week we may expect some Clipper from Calcutta with as late news as are now expected by the *Ariel*. No one anticipated, we suppose, in March last, that a year would nearly expire before an answer from the British Government was received.

*LOCAL.*—A very daring act of piracy has again been committed in the neighbourhood of Macao. The police has however not yet been able to find out the miscreants.

On the 1st February in the afternoon the long expected Taoutai held his entrance in this settlement; accompanied with all the paraphernalia of rank and dignity that adorn the Chinese functionary. His soldiers who did not exceed 100 men, were all dressed in red. Some carried spears, others swords and shields. They run as well as they could, like a mob behind a showman. Several of them were stout men, others looked as if they were dying of starvation; the whole was a motley scene looking more like a farce, than a process meant in earnest to strike the refractory barbarians with terror. E himself is a Mantchoo by birth, a regular fighting character, though he was perhaps never yet in any battle, firm and reckless, and some where or the other related to the Imperial clan. He was sent hither on account of his uncompromising character to make matters worse. He left a few hours afterwards to return to his previous quarters.

The report that Lin is appointed to assume the government of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se has been fully confirmed. Hoo kwang, the first governorship that Lin held, is superior to this, the second appointment to Keang nan and Keang se confers the highest provincial rank in the whole Empire, and whosoever holds it does not differ much from a minister of state or a president of one of the six boards. In Keang nan Lin's emoluments would have been 24,000 Taels per annum, in Kwang tung they are only 15,000; he there ruled over 97 mil-

lions of human beings on an area of 164,000 square miles of the best populated part of the country; here he has 26 millions subjects, on a surface of 157,000 square miles; in every respect this is therefore a sad falling off both in power as well as dignity; and so we must for this time withhold our congratulations. A favor could not have been conferred upon him by this change, and we rather believe, that his friends in Peking were anxious to put his wish of carrying all the proposed measures, to the test. He will therefore have the honor of bearing the brunt of all the evil which he has prepared, and of standing the consequences of his previous acts. A few months will decide his future destiny; we shall not forget what is to happen but merely review the past with impartiality.

The appearance of Lin at Canton, his determination to put a total stop to the drug, his great endeavours to wean the natives from smoking and the hearty cooperation he met with from the local authorities, augured well. To see a man so sincerely bent upon the extirpation of one of the most fearful evils that ever contaminated a land, was matter of joy to every breast where humanity had still a voice. Such is likely the impression of many people at home, such was at first the idea which many of us entertained, and the edicts issued by the plenipotentiary were calculated to prove to the world that Lin was resolved to make a clear sweep.

One thing however was striking from the very outset; he reversed the Chinese policy respecting foreigners, changing a mode of treatment sanctioned by ages and always found adequate to answer all purposes. Instead of managing them adroitly, to compromise themselves, he himself became the aggressor, and with a sneer at the law of nations, he kept them in confinement until the opium was surrendered. This was a very gross mistake. Still it might be said in excuse, that he was quite ignorant of international law, that it was a mistake to which his impetuosity of counteracting a national calamity, led him. We grant this for argument's sake, though it was certainly a blunder, which ought not a second time to be repeated.

After the destruction of the opium, however, we might have imagined that still greater efforts would have been made to counteract its baneful influence. How great however was our surprise, when we saw the whole energy of the great man concentrated to ruin the legal trade. He certainly could not have been so stupid as to believe for one moment, that a mere bond would prevent all future illicit traffic. The system had been tried previously amongst the soldiers, government officers, and people at large; all had given bonds and security, but still persevered in their vicious courses. If those under the immediate control of the Mandarins could not be restrained by pieces of paper, which they reluctantly subscribed with many mental reservations, how much the less the foreign dealer who had hundred ways of evading the law. But still the bond, and the bond alone, was to effect wonders; whoever subscribed the bond was a good man, who ever refused to do so, declared at once that he was a smuggler. This is perhaps the most extraordinary division of good and bad that has ever been made, but still Lin will adhere to it to the last.

Many will say his ideas did not extend any further, he had no other means but this. But let it never be forgotten, that he is a shrewd man and cannot be a dupe to his own fallacy.

Let us however waive this, excuse it as best we can, and then refer to another mistake, which is really unpardonable. Lin is anxious to put down the Opium traffic as much as it is in the reach of human power. Suggestions are made to him upon this subject, cooperation is offered repeatedly and most earnestly, every argument is brought forward to make him adopt a rational course and to concert measures that would ultimately lead to realize such a desirable object.—What does the Commissioner do? He rejects all propositions with the utmost contempt, he spurns to adopt the only practicable method, he heaps insult upon insult, to prove to the world at large that he is not a reformer but a dictator.

In the meanwhile no step was taken against the suppression of the opium. Absurd ways of proceeding were either intentionally or awkwardly put to work to give new vigour to its introduction. What are pompous edicts, what the most excellent designs, if an opposite conduct marks all our endeavours to do good. From the month of July up to this date, no man throughout this Chinese Empire could have done so much to raise the price and increase

the consumption. This is a most woeful result, but too true, and we warn our distant readers never to put again any faith in the professions of Chinese Mandarins, they do not mean what they pretend to say.

The mischief in the meanwhile done to the country is incalculable, a matter well known to Lin, on account of the defalcations of the revenue, the frequent cases of piracy or robbery, and the groans of the populace which even his ire cannot stifle. Ten years of the most flourishing commerce and abundant crops cannot heal the wounds that he has inflicted during the short space of about eleven months. The people are ripe for all misdeeds to which despair may prompt them.

The foreign policy of Lin needs scarcely any comment. At statesman who is wanton enough to involve his country in deadly strife with foreign powers does certainly not deserve the thanks of the government the interests of which he pretends to have at heart. Nobody except he himself could have widened the breach with such consummate skill. First he insults the national representatives, then he persecutes innocent people, afterwards he does his best to annihilate a flourishing trade of long standing; again he denies the debts and claims acknowledged by Tang, and finally, he insists upon all the British ships and subjects leaving the outskirts of China under pain of seizure, and disdainfully rejects all peaceful proposals. These are serious things, and still we read in a Bengal paper to send a diplomatist, to talk friendly to the great man. Such an application would likely be answered with powder and shot from the new fangled navy.

This hero however is now in future to exercise his sway over this province. We tremble at the very idea of protracted human misery. Millions waited for the removal of Lin, and every new dispatch from Peking rekindled the hopes of his speedy departure, the joy is now damped, and the poor natives hang down their heads in mournful silence. An awful and portending gloom has spread over this province and communicated its baneful influence to all maritime China; the consequences are more deeply felt every day, and they will soon be manifest to the world.

We trust Lin will pause and refrain from disturbing the peace of the country, the crisis is fearful, and sooner or later it will break down upon his devoted head. The imaginary triumphs over Barbarian obstinacy are dearly bought, and all measures of the same stamp will only hasten on inevitable ruin. Well has Lin deserved the epithet of "the destructive."

*From the Peking Gazette.*

A great part of one of the numbers is taken up with a formidable row of the sailors in one of the Imperial transports. How such trifling occurrences can engage the serious attention of the court, we are really surprised to see. Another defalcation of the revenues in a celebrated distoret is again brought to the notice of the Emperor. He issues his customary directions—let the officer in charge of the territorial assessments pay the whole within a specified period, and let there be no procrastination or evasion.

Instances of religious persecutions become more and more frequent. We again read, that in Shanse province, Chaou ching district, there lived some heretics that escaped the vigilance of the Mandarins. What were their peculiar doctrines we are not told, nor is it stated that they had committed any other crime, except embracing erroneous tenets. Being however aware that their peculiarities had attracted the notice of the public, they run away, and the local officers were punished for negligence in not apprehending these dissenters. On returning to their homes they were immediately seized, and for ought we know, will suffer capital punishment or be forced to abjure their errors. The magistrates who apprehended them are reinstated in their offices.

We mentioned in a previous number, that an extensive system of national instruction had been proposed, to prevent the spread of false religions, and to confirm the people in the doctrines of Confucius. Candidates for offices and in fact literary graduates were to be ordered to act as teachers and to assemble the multitudes at stated times to hold forth the precepts of the sage. Now with the exception of the reading of the sacred edict, there are no speeches addressed to the people, unless a mountebank or quack chooses to harangue them. We augured well of this awakened interest in the moral wants of the great mass, and should ourselves have been very

glad to attend a celebrated orator. This would have been a dignified employment for these young men and perhaps fitted them better for becoming the future rulers of the country, than their daily poring over musty books.

When however this measure was in contemplation, and had nearly met with the Imperial approbation, a celebrated conservative of the old school stood up and altered the whole scheme, by profound reasoning, to wit:—Men are naturally good and endowed with celestial excellence. They do not willingly transgress a command, but always act virtuously. (What a strange anomaly to smoke opium notwithstanding all admonitions to the contrary—how perverse these virtuous people are!). If therefore the district magistrates only pay proper attention and the constables keep a sharp look out, there is no need of any further teaching. The people are moral, will become every day more and more so, and of themselves be renovated within a short time. This sage remark has carried the day, and there is to be no preaching. Lin's practical system to cut off their heads in order to work a reform stands certainly foremost in all these attempts to improve the condition of mankind on a large scale. Not daunted however by the cold reception of salutary advice, a Censor in Kweichoo has proposed the encouragement of Mantchoo learning. Now it is a known fact, that this nation had, previous to the conquest of China, no books of its own, and that most of their works are translations from the Chinese. It has however been the policy of the reigning monarchs to promote the knowledge of their vernacular tongue by the means in their power. Notwithstanding this it languishes very much, and most of the Mantchoos born in China know it either very little or are entirely ignorant of the same. The proposed plan is comprehensive; no acquaintance with the language, no promotion, a clause which will contribute a great deal towards kindling the nearly extinguished zeal for Mantchoo lore.

Eleppoo, a Mantchoo, late Governor of Yunnan and Kweichoo, the worthy predecessor of the famous Tang, had, whilst still in office, some misgivings that it was not all right with the soldiers. A special commission was therefore instituted to look after them, and it was soon found out that several officers as well as privates were very much addicted to opium smoking. Yet notwithstanding the spying lynx eye of the civilians, they could never detect them in this fact, and the Governor has therefore been satisfied to dismiss an officer upon mere suspicion that he was seducing others.

From an estimate forwarded by the quarter master general it appears, that a soldier in the frontier towns can be maintained annually at the cost of a little less than 8 pounds sterling. Now this is certainly cheap, for in this sum are the expenses of his arms and dress included. It is another question, whether able bodied and good men will enlist and receive such pay. A sight of the Celestial warriors will convince all and every one that they are a collection of tattered demoralized nowhere to be met with in such a high state of preservation as in China.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

—8—

**ARRIVED.**—Amer. *John Bowne*, from Batavia; *Venice*, Fleming, and *John Gilpin*, from Valparaiso. Brit. *Time*, Pybus, from Singapore. French *Robert le Diable*, from the Straits.

**SAILED.**—Pruss. *Princess Louise* for Hamburg. By the Schooner *Time* from Singapore we learn the arrivals there from this of the following vessels: December 16th *Allalevie*; 18th *Fort William*; 23d *Red Rover*.

The British ship *Heber*, from Singapore bound for London, got on shore on Bintang Island, for particulars we refer to another column.

**UNDER DESPATCH.**—for Liverpool, *Queen Mab*; for London *Thames*, *Earl Boleyn*, *Carnatic*; *Castle Huntly* for Manila; *Earl of Clare*, *Calcutta*, and *Charles Forbes*, for Bombay.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 16th Septbr., via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 23th Septbr., *Delhi*, Calcutta, 25th November *Water Witch*. BOMBAY, 8th November via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 28th December, *Time*. JAVA, 27th November, via Singapore. MANILA, 18th January, *Lyra*.



**NOTICE.**—Mr. HENRY R. HARKER is admitted a Partner in our House in China, his Interest commencing 1st January, 1840.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.  
Macao, 15th February, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABIEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertake to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838.

J. H. MOOR.

#### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

WETMORE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

**THE** Clipper Brig LADY GRANT, Capt. RUNDLE, to sail with all despatch. For freight of Treasure apply to

W. S. BOYD.

#### FOR LONDON.



**THE** GENERAL KYP, 1318 tons, Capt. C. G. JONES, has the chief part of her cargo engaged, and will have early despatch; for freight apply to

W. S. BOYD.

Macao, 21st February, 1840.

#### FOR LONDON DIRECT.



**THE** first class Ship ROYAL SAXON of 500 tons burthen, R. TOWNS master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from Capt. ELLIOT to the shippers, will be clear of the same, and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday, the 12th instant.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Toonkoo, or to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 10th February, 1840.

Mr. TOWNS.

Ship ROYAL SAXON.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest of your cargo shipped at Tongkoo; and I remain,

Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent.

#### FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.



**THE** fast sailing teak built Ship EARL OF BALCARNAS, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN VAUX, will have prompt despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to

W. S. BOYD.

#### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



**THE** Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. THS. WILLS, will be despatched on the 15th proximo. For freight apply to

BURJORJEE MANOCKJEE, and  
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Macao, 31st January, 1840.

#### FOR LONDON WITH QUICK DISPATCH.



**THE** Ship ELIZA STEWART, Captain MILLAR, for freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Tongkoo Bay, 7th February, 1840.

#### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... "..... \$ 7

For three "..... "..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

*Difficulties between the English and China; the position of the American Residents, &c. by C. R. Chinese Repository for January.*—We have in our last number considered the 23 opinions advanced by C. R. and now are arrived at the other part of his article in which he gives his advice to: first, the American Consul, next to his own countrymen; then to the British Community, and finally to the British Superintendent of trade. C. R. blames the American consul for having refused to deliver to the Chinese authorities petitions from American subjects; we presume that in such cases the Consul is allowed to exert his own discretion, and either to support or not, as he shall think fit, the prayer of his countrymen. His countrymen, C. R. would use the influence of his opinions, to recall to their own regular commerce and to a more becoming position toward the Chinese government. We cannot perceive that the Americans by acting as general Agents during the expulsion of the British, have exposed themselves to any danger greater than they are otherwise in, of bad treatment from the Chinese: that these, to exclude the intended exclusion of all foreigners from China, may bring forward the Agency of Americans for the English, is very possible, but had such agency not existed, the Chinese would have found no difficulty in justifying their acts by some other sophistry. This blame of his countrymen makes us almost disbelieve the common voice which attributes the article under review to the pen of an American general censor, under his own name and that of his firm;

should however this article be really from the pen of this merchant, which there is much internal evidence to believe, then we cannot but lament that in his case lesson and practice should be so utterly at variance, for he is well known, not only to have transhipped goods outside for Canton, (they may have been *bonafide* American property) but also to have applied to English merchants for consignments! This is another lamentable proof how the *auri sacra fames* "the accursed thirst of gold" will neutralize principles based upon conviction, and defended upon paper with no mean ability. Speaking of the signature of the second bond, C. R. says: "Yet, even in the signature of this bond, the American merchants went to the very verge of dishonor", and contends that the Americans should have resisted it to the very utmost; that the signature of such a bond should have been resisted, we perfectly agree, but cannot see why the signing of the first bond was less objectionable; it involved in exactly the same penalty, in death, such as should be found smuggling Opium, as we have already observed in a former part of these remarks, and the eagerness for transacting business, alone, overcame all scruples, as it did subsequently in the signing of the other bond. But, says C. R. in a letter which he proposes his countrymen should address to the Chinese authorities, be it remembered, *after the advantages from signing the bond had been obtained*: "It was ever our intention on the expiration of these periods (of 4 and 8 months for vessels from India and Europe) to come before Your Excellency with our frank petition against the full enforcement of those regulations."

C. R. further proposes to tell the Imperial Commissioner:

"The bond, even if given, is of no value: no man signs it sincerely. He submits, because you are strong and he is weak, but he utterly denies the obligation. He neither means to give up his crew nor his vessel, nor his cargo. He has no right and no power to do either. He regards you as an oppressor, for demanding it, and is determined to act, just as if he had signed no bond whatever. His rulers too will disown the certificates as soon as they hear of them."

Why, if such is the case, did the Americans not honestly state this to the Commissioner, instead of, by complying with his orders, mislead him into the most fatal belief that he had power over the lives of American offenders? The answer is plain, such an objection would have endangered the profits of the trade, and could only be ventured on at a later period, when the object had been gained; and a *frank* petition could no longer be dangerous. If C. R. and the American merchant, above alluded to, are the same person, it will be remembered that the Captain of his own ship was the first to sign the bond which gave the momentary advantage of being able to transact business.

The advice given by C. R. to the British community is of too general a nature to leave much to remark, but may we ask C. R., who censures the consigning their property for sale to Canton, were any other means of realizing such property available? Was it not the duty of Commercial Agents, a duty they owed to their constituents, to realize that property in the best and, in fact, the only manner they could? If the Americans are excused by the duty they owe their constituents, for having remained in Canton after having suffered imprisonment and many other insults, surely the British merchant after having rendered a repetition of such acts, as concerns himself, impossible, by withdrawing his person, is not to be blamed if he incurs some risk of property only.

In expectation of answers from the home government the British merchant fleet remained anchored outside the Bogue. C. R., in his strictures on the Superintendent's conduct contends, that this was unlawful, the Chinese having a perfect right of jurisdiction over those waters where the fleets were anchored. We allow that this may be the case, but their claim would be much strengthened had they the means to enforce it. At the same time the Chinese had, since March last, assumed a hostile position towards the English, so as to render their trading at Canton in the highest degree dangerous. The Chinese having them in their power in Canton, scrupled not to avail themselves of it to the fullest extent, and surely nothing but the want of that power protected the merchant fleet, which whatever C. R. may say to the contrary, was fully justified in taking what defensive measures it could for its safety. How necessary this was, the burning of the *Hibernia* in the Typha has proved—British vessels alike unprotected and offending would have shared the same fate.

In taking a view of the action to be expected and

desired, on the part of western governments" C. R. observes, after instancing the reluctance the United States have ever felt to violent or warlike measures:—"inquisitorially the United States will exhaust every peaceful recourse, rather than leave their citizens resident in China longer exposed to loss and contumely. But all their efforts will be deliberate and pacific. Their neutral position, during the long wars of Europe, and the succeeding disturbances of the Spanish colonies has taught them patience." We deny that the U. S. Government has always shown so much patience, and so great a disposition to a peaceable settlement, where citizens of the United States have been insulted. We may, to prove our position, instance the punishment, and indiscriminate punishment too, of the Malays at Quialubato in Sumatra, on two occasions, on the first of which the Americans took, by the slaughter of about four hundred natives, ample revenge, for whatever they had suffered from them. These Malays had done nothing more atrocious than what the Chinese have been guilty of in their attack on the *Black Jade* and the *Bibino*. That the parties in Sumatra were too weak to oppose force to force was we hope not the reason why in this instance the Americans deviated from the rule laid down for their conduct by C. R., who in praising the virtue, the wisdom, the forbearance, and the patience of his own people, is to expect a special plea, not to forget occurrences like those at Quialubato.

C. R. next advocates the cooperation of foreign nations in preventing the introduction of Opium into China. We suppose that in subsequent treaties some such clauses as C. R. instances as existing in those between Russia and Great Britain and the United States, against the providing of the North American Indians with spirits, may be introduced with regard to Opium in China, but, if we can trust the reports of travellers, the Indians, even in the remotest settlements, are as addicted as ever to drunkenness, and frequent scenes of debauch witnessed by these travellers attest but too plainly the utility of such enactments. The idea of dividing the jurisdiction, so as to reserve all offence (of Opium-smuggling) on the "high seas" to foreign, and to leave all committed in harbours to native tribunals, is too visionary to deserve to be earnestly debated. Are the English, Americans and others to give employment to their navies by doing the preventive service for the Chinese, or even if they were so employed, have they the right to warn off a single ship not under their own flags because she may have Opium on board? C. R. thinks that such preventive service would not meet with opposition, but however peaceful on other occasions, he seems inclined to show fight for the upholding or spreading of his own particular tenets, as will be seen from the following threat. "Let the two great powers most interested in the matter make the concession, and let time tell, if any other dare violate what they unite to respect, or refuse what they have conceded." Thus the man who professes maxims of universal peace and benevolence, is not loth, for the advancement of his own schemes, to bully others into compliance.

## Latest Europe Intelligence.

London, 18th October, 1840.

The advice by the British Queen, steamer from N. York the 1st inst., if not more unfavourable than the preceding, show a tightness for money, which is said to be greater than ever was known, and we are anxious to learn the effect of the accounts that would be subsequently received from this side. In the meantime, Mr. Jaudon here has obtained the loan of £800,000, and there has been considerable business done in U. S. Bank shares at £20, though sellers at that price appear to preponderate.

Our own money market has experienced no relief from the payment of the October dividends, and apprehensions increase as to more stringent measures on the part of the bank of England becoming necessary, which would press most severely upon trade. The hopes of our foreign exchanges coming round have also been checked by their having again shown a downward tendency. The accounts from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally continue very gloomy, though the Liverpool cotton market is more firm than could be expected.

France. Attack by a *Mainac* on Louis Philippe. From the *Moniteur Parisien*. This evening (18th Oct.), at half past five, just as the king and queen, in their carriage, came out of the Tuileries to go to St. Cloud, a woman approached the vehicle and threw a stone into the interior. It broke the glass, the pieces of which slightly wounded the queen in the head; the king was not touched. Their majesties continued their journey to St. Cloud.

The woman was immediately arrested, and was conducted before M. Marut de l'Ombre, commissary of police, who had immediately repaired to the spot. She declared her name to be Stephanie Girodet, a servant out of place. She is insane.

The event is wholly unconnected with party spirit, and as their majesties fortunately escaped without injury, it has caused no sensation. (Globe, Oct. 21).

Spain.—The intelligence from Spain consists of mere rumours. Espartero and Cabrera had not measured swords up to the latest dates. Espartero was to set out from Saragossa at the head of his army on the 8th October.—M. Perez de Castro is now stated to be anxious to retire from office. There was also a rumour that Alaix had resigned and that he was to be succeeded by general O'Donnell.

The queen has conferred the grand cross of the order of St. Ferdinand on Lord John Hay, and on general count Harispe. (Ibid.)

The *Courier Francais* states that the French government had given notice to that of Great Britain of its determination to detain Don Carlos in Bourges until the forces of Cabrera should have been dispersed or made their submission.

Portugal.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 14th Oct; the contents of the letters are of little importance. The queen had conferred on Espartero the Portugal order of the Tower and Sword. The baron de Longos was about going to England on a financial mission. (Ibid.)

Buenos Ayres is still strictly blockaded by the French. The Panama, from China has arrived at St. Helena, sailed from China, 4th of June. The captain reported at St. Helena that all the British vessels which were loading at Whampoa in May (as known by the fast advices) had sailed for England with full cargoes. The captain of the Panama also stated that all the British residents were at Macao, and that the merchants had refused to take the consignment of any ships if they attempt to pass the Borne, or did not comply with capt. Elliot's orders. (Ibid.)

Bristol October Tea Sale.—At our monthly tea sale 3089 chests were put up, viz: 86½ chests of congou, 2569 chests of do. 24 chests of souehong 37½ chests of twankay, 173 chests of do., 34 chests of young hyson, 110 chests of hyson, 24½ chests of imperial, and 41 chests of gunpowder. The sale was exceedingly well attended, and went off briskly, not a single chest being withdrawn. The advances over last sale were 2d. to 3d. per lb. upon young hyson, but it was of much better quality than at last sale; the same remark applies to gunpowder, which had a similar advance. The prices reached were—congou 1s. 11d. to 2s. 8d., souehong 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8½d., twankay 1s. 11d. to 2s. 0½d., young hyson 3s. to 3s. 4d., hyson 2s. 6½d. to 3s., imperial 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., gunpowder 5s. to 5s. 6d.

Amheim, Oct. 16th.—Letters from Canton, in China, of the 25th May, state that in consequence of the order to arrest all Europeans in that town M. I. Senn van Basel was thrown into prison, and experienced very harsh treatment.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY EVENING.—Notwithstanding the strong assertions which have been made to the contrary, it is not only currently announced here, but positively stated in those circles, which ought to be well informed on the subject, that at the Privy Council which will be held at the Castle tomorrow, Parliament will be prorogued to an early day before Christmas, then "to sit for the dispatch of business", when the intended alliance of her Majesty with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg will be officially announced to the Legislature. It would be idle to speculate upon the probable time when this event will take place, although we may state it is rumoured that it will occur in the month of March, or in the early part of April next.

We understand that James Matheson Esq. merchant, Canton, has purchased the estate of Achany in Sutherland, his native country, at the sum of £16,050. *Inverness Courier* September 18th.

COTTON REMAINING.—31st January, in Canton including the Chesapeake at Whampoa.

Bombay	46,660
Bengal	12,500
Madras	6,160—65,620 Bales.

Canton Register, 18th February.

## London Market.

10th October, 1840.

THE Monthly Tea Sales which commenced on the 7th, finished to-day—they comprised 41,500 packages—2,952,000 lbs. against 56,000 packages, or 4,045,000 lbs. in the last Sale of the 2nd September. The intelligence received by the "Ariel," confirming the previous accounts of the stoppage of the trade at Canton, has led to extensive purchases on the part of speculators and of the dealers, and our Sales have passed off briskly at advanced prices. The common descriptions of Congou are 2d. per lb. higher than the ruling market rates prior to the sale, and the fine blackish leaf kinds which at the commencement of the Sales did not excite so much interest have been subsequently taken freely at advances varying from 1d. to 2d. per lb. Twankays are rather dearer—common and good Hysons 2d.

per lb. higher;—in Imperial and Gunpowder the advance is very great. Comparing the rates of this Sale with those of the 2nd September, we have an advance upon.—

CANTON BOHEA of	4d. per lb.
FUKIEN BOHEA	3d. to 4d. "
CONGOU, common	4d. to 5d. "
good and strong	4d. to 5d. "
blackish leaf	4d. "
fine blackish leaf	1d. to 3d. "
SOUEHONG	4d. to 6d. "
FLOWERY PEKOE	2d. to 4d. "
BLACKLEAFPEKOE OF HUNGMEY	4d. "
CAPER	2d. to 3d. "
ORANGE PEKOE	3d. to 5d. "
TWANKAY	2d. to 3d. "
HYSON SKIN, common	3d. "
HYSON	4d. to 6d. "
YOUNG HYSON	6d. "
IMPERIAL	6d. "
GUNPOWDER	6d. "

The quantity put up was 41500 packages 2952000 lbs. The quantity sold about 32000 packages 2300000 lbs.

16th October:—For too days after there sales a great deal of business was done in the market less is now doing

## PRICES OF THE SALES.

Bohea Canton, common, at 1s. 6d. duty	2 3 to 0 0
ditto, imported as Congou	1 7½ to 0 0
fair, at 2s. 1d. duty	0 0 to 0 0
ditto for Exportation only	1 1½ to 0 0
Bohea, Fokien, at 1s 6d Duty	2 2 to 2 2½
Congou, fresh kinds	1 9 to 1 9½
mixt blackish leaf	1 10 to 1 11
blisk, leaf kind, but burnt fl.	1 10 to 1 11½
rather strong to strong	1 10½ to 1 11½
blackish leaf	1 11½ to 2 1
blisk, leaf, ra. strong to strong	2 2 to 2 4
blackish leaf, Pekoe kd. and fl.	2 3 to 2 6
Ning Yung, fair to fine	1 10 to 2 0½
Pouchong, fair to good	1 8 to 2 3
Souehong, common to good	1 9 to 1 10
fine to finest	2 3 to 3 6
Campo	none
Flowery Pekoe, flat and out of condition	none
fair to good	3 1 to 3 6
fine	2 8 to 0 0
Black Leaf Pekoe, or, common to good	1 10 to 2 0
Hung Muey, fine	3 0 to 0 0
Caper, fair to good, in Chests	1 8 to 1 9
ditto, in 16 Catty Boxes	1 10 to 1 11
Orange Pekoe, fair to fine	2 6 to 2 10
scented, fine	0 0 to 3 0
Twankay, common	0 0 to 0 0
good	1 10½ to 1 18½
fine, to Hyson kind	2 12 to 0 0
Hyson Skin, common	1 6 to 1 7
good	0 0 to 0 0
Hyson, common	2 5 to 2 7
fair to good	2 8 to 3 2
fine	3 6 to 5 6
superfine	none (boxes)
Young Hyson, Twankay	3 1 (10 catty)
Hyson	2 10 to 0 0
Imperial, Twankay	2 9 to 2 11
Hyson	3 3 to 3 8
Gunpowder, Twankay	3 6 to 4 0
Hyson	4 6 to 5 6

Comparative Statement of the Number of British Ships, with their Tonnage, &c. Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards from Places within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, from the 1st January to 30th September, in the Years 1838 and 1839.

From	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
CALCUTTA	1838 86	44,409	2,776
	1839 113	54,832	32,31
MADRAS	1838 11	6,291	495
	1839 8	4,695	377
BOMBAY	1838 43	21,914	1,18
	1839 42	20,128	1,08
CHINA	1838 40	23,880	1,45
	1839 44	21,177	1,21
CEYLON	1838 13	4,156	22
	1839 12	4,089	21
SINGAPORE & PENANG	1838 13	4,213	191
	1839 26	9,034	430
PHILIPPINE ISLES	1838 12	4,034	25
	1839 17	6,531	39
SIAM	1838 1	388	17
	1839 1	297	14



JAV AND SUMATRA..	1838	3	1,137	48
	1839	13	6,152	273
NEW SOUTH WALES..	1838	58	18,971	1,018
	1839	56	18,016	915
MAURITIUS .....	1838	72	21,473	1,066
	1839	80	22,813	1,098
MADAGASCAR.....	1838	1	221	12
	1839	1	143	10
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	1838	10	4,935	105
	1839	43	7,908	431
SOUTH SEAS.....	1838	17	6,283	417
	1839	18	6,760	483
TOTAL.....	1838	380	169,215	9,289
	1839	474	182,382	10,191
INCREASE IN 1839 94 22,397 902				

Office of the East India and China Association,  
9th October.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir.—I dare say you and Brother Register are very clever fellows in your own way, and with your respective "tails" of "plain Englishman," "Britannicus," "Oliver Cromwell," and "R. C.," no doubt, you think you handle C. R. famously. You never hit wider of the mark in all your lives. It's a decided "bad shot," you may hit what you are aiming at, but the real game escapes you—cannot you see, between you, the game C. R. is playing? or if you can, do you not see you are dealing the cards for him, and turning up the very trump he wants? He is "not so green" as to think, that anything he can do or say or write will count, for an instant, the opium trade or the smuggling trade or any other trade. He himself laughs at the very idea, does not care a straw about it. His game is evidently *notoriety*, and the stake is, all the prospective advantages to be derived from *notoriety*. I'll tell you how he plays it. The capital is divided into four ventures. Firstly we have O. & Co. the "Antimorphists," with a shop on one side of a street. Opposite to that starts another establishment, dealers in "American influence on ultra Malayan Asia," but they seem to have "no connexion with the shop over the way." Then we have the "College of universal advice" kept by C. R. near to whom lives C. W. K.; but he has also "no connexion with the shop over the way." Now, do you not see? Here are four chances for the stake, with three to one in favor of the player. The first shop catches the Saints, say they "Ah! These O. & Co. are good people—very good people—must be good people, we'll give them a turn." The other shops are "fitted up" for different customers, such as projectors of trading companies, missionary societies and so forth. These people reason with more "nous," but still it helps the game: They say, "Here's the man for us, one who talks large about morality and 'all that sort of thing'; there's nothing in him, to be sure; but never mind that; he is a good agitator: we must do something for him, must give him a job," so soon as a little opposition has made him sufficiently notorious." Thus, you see the game is played. There is a particular class of people who live by opposition, and a little persecution now and then; and would rather pay a set of ragged boys to hoot after them in the streets, than walk quietly and unobserved. 'Tis a well known fact that St. John Long and the Hygeist Morison never thought their popularity safe till they were persecuted; and their fortunes date from their trials. Had shop No 1 never been opposed by the shop "over the way," it would soon have been obliged to "shut up." The surest way to get a fire out is—not to poke it.

FUDGE.

February 18th, 1840.

We scrupled to give insertion to this letter, as, at first sight, it appeared to us too personal, but on more mature consideration we find that it only attacks one and the same writer who has, during the last five or six years been frequently before the Public, partly under his own name, partly under that of his commercial firm, and partly under different assumed names, and has thus fairly fixed himself open to public comment and criticism. Ed. C. P.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 22d Feby. 1840.

By the new Clipper *Mor*, Capt. A. Young, which arrived on Saturday last the 15th, from Plymouth 23rd October, advices and papers from London to the 1st have been received. Extracts from the latter will be found in a preceding column, as likewise hereafter some extracts concerning Chinese affairs from private letters with which we have been favored. The first part of the *Ariel's* dispatches reached London on the 21st Septbr., and the second on the 7th of October. The *Mor* brought dispatches from the foreign Office for Capt. Elliot, but the nature of their contents is not known, though it was supposed in England that the Government would support the measures hitherto taken by Capt. Elliot. The fate of the Opium-scrip was yet undecided. Nothing certain had transpired in public as to the intentions of government, though it was pretty generally believed that the government was resolved to obtain full satisfaction from that of China for the insults offered to, and losses suffered by, the British through the acts of the Chinese Government. Deputations from the merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Manchester, Hull and Birmingham had waited on Lord Palmerston to press upon that Minister the unprotected state of the British commerce and its Agents in China, and though these returned with no knowledge of the intentions of the government, they were well received, and assurance of the Government's earnest attention to China affairs was given them. We have not yet heard whether any ships of war are ordered to proceed to China, but the *Ariel* now daily expected with the November mail and Government despatches, will no doubt throw more light on this subject.

The papers for October are very barren of intelligence of general interest. In eastern politics every thing seemed to remain *in statu quo*, the Pashaw of Egypt remaining firm in his refusal to deliver up the Turkish fleet. Don Carlos' affairs in Spain have become so desperate that the pretender has taken refuge in France, whence it is supposed he will join the exiled Bourbon family in the Austrian dominions. General Cabrera in Spain had not yet however submitted to the Queen's government. The marriage of the Queen of England with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg was spoken of as likely soon to take place. The money market continued still in a precarious state, and had been much affected by the difficulties of the United States Bank. Mr. Jaudon had however succeeded in obtaining a loan from capitalists of £800,000 at 9½ per cent with 6 per cent interest per annum, against security in Pennsylvania state stock, which enabled him to take up all the bills dishonored at Paris. Such sacrifices for accommodation cannot fail to shake the credit of the institution. The advices from China had acted very favorably on the Tea-market as will be seen from our extracts. The consumers of Tea will have to pay handsomely for Lin's inimical measures towards the British.

Accounts from Canton state that the local authorities there have received Imperial orders to the effect that they may, without again referring for instructions to Peking, exclude all foreign trade with what nation soever, if they are of opinion that without the total exclusion of all strangers the Opium-trade cannot be suppressed. We think it not unlikely that Lin, who is fond of strong measures, will make use of this permission, and not only drive away from China all foreigners, but also extinguish the trade carried on in native junks from this province and from Fuhkien to the Archipelago. His next efforts will then have to be directed to Yunnan and other southwestern provinces of the Empire, there to extirpate the growth of the poppy. A scheme of total seclusion is ridiculous as it is impracticable. Powerful as the Chinese government may be in its influence over the timid native population, it will soon find that foreigners owe no respect to laws dictated by the selfish fear of a very few men and directed against all the world.

Tung, Exgovernor of Canton when on his way to Peking, received counterorders, in consequence of which he arrived in Canton on the 18th, whence he will, it is said, shortly proceed to Fuhkeen, having been appointed Governor of that Province.

\* We are unable to obtain them in time for this paper.

The Chinese seem to have given up, for the present, the idea of strengthening their navy by the acquisition of foreign merchant ships. The *Norden* under Danish colors, which the Hongmerchants had bought for £41,000, was surveyed the other day by Chinese officers who declared the sale null and void, giving as reason that the ship was unsound and too small.

**Delivery of letters.** In a country like China where there is no legally appointed Post-office, it is to be expected that the delivery of letters is not always so regular as might be wished, and it is therefore desirable that Captains of ships should be more than usually punctual in delivering their letters at the offices where they are received for general distribution, and not either negligently or wilfully detain them. We have seldom to complain of this with regard to English vessels which mostly bring cargo to different consignees, and are therefore bound to shew no favor in the delivery of letters. With American ships this is different; ship and cargo belonging to the same individual, it is the usual practice first to deliver the consignee's letters, and the general packet is not distributed, until the consignee has taken advantage of the news conveyed, for his constituent. Though at times inconvenient, we see no very good reason to quarrel with this practice, thinking that the owner of the vessel and cargo has a perfect right to enjoy the advantages derivable from the vessel's speed, but after that object is secured it is surely but common courtesy to deliver the general mail. This however is not always done, and we may instance the *Debt*, which vessel arrived about three weeks since from Boston 2nd September, whose general letters are not yet delivered, nay, we hear that they will not be given up by the Captain until he has obtained his port-clearance for sailing again. The Captain, we are told, excuses this conduct by alledging his written orders to that effect from the Owners in Boston, and people will therefore have to wait two or three months beyond the necessary time before they can read their letters. Such disregard of common courtesy deserves the severest censure, and we are tempted to recommend retaliation upon the offending parties as possibly the only means of providing against the recurrence of such practices.

The Chinese have lately erected a battery at the barrier, with, it is said, 18 pieces of Cannon. Other fortifications are being erected on other parts of the coast, and we are informed that several strong forts have been built about Hongkong. Rumours of soldiers on their way from Canton to Heangshan and Casa Branca are afloat, and a good many soldier's tents have again been pitched at the barrier.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—The Taou left this week for Canton. It is said with the intention of asking for new instructions to act in accordance to Lin's wishes. About 15 days ago a proclamation from the Lin and the Lieut. Governor was sent to Yih in order to be published at Macao, but the Taoutai was too wary to compromise himself by promulgating such a paper, and it was put forward on the 20th instant. As a translation of this document is subjoined, we merely remark that it unique in its kind. Because a certain number of English remain in Macao, a neutral settlement, and up to this day considered the common resort of foreigners, and as such described in a number of edicts, the Portuguese trade is to be stop, and the place to be put in a state of siege.—Of all the acts of folly committed by the famous Lin, this is perhaps the most egregious. Can any object thereby be accomplished, or will Lin or the Emperor, or any body on the wide face of the globe gain any thing by the departure of a few Englishmen from Macao? Consider on the other hand the misery, that such a measure will occasion to poor, innocent people who live from hand to mouth, how detrimental it will prove to the native farmers around this settlement, and to what bitterness and enmity it must give rise. The threat of extermination, though an empty boast, on account of a few individuals remaining in the place, is atrocious in the extreme. Say whatever you like about Lin's justice, about his sincerity and determination, this manifesto will convince the world, that he is one of the most truculent characters that ever trode on China's soil. If a momentary ebullition of wrath or a mere whim can lead a man to take such steps, what will he not do if he is really pushed to extremities. It is also rumored, that it is the wish of Governor Lin to see the native population evacuate this settlement, in order that he may be enabled to carry on his plans against Barbarians with still greater rigour. We much doubt the practic-

cability of this plan. But whatever mischief may accrue from this mode of acting, let us not vainly imagine, that compliance at the present juncture would lead to happy results. Lin has further views which he will develop whenever it suits his convenience. Only try to please him by tamely submitting to his behests, and you may be sure, you will be treated with compassion a la Chinoise. Reasoning is of no avail, for the governor is deaf to all remonstrances; firmness alone can save us; but from the moment we shew a vacillating spirit, a series of calamity and of unprecedented misfortunes will necessarily befall us.

There is a new feature in the present crisis, perhaps without a parallel in the history of trade. To prevent all supplies from reaching Macao, it has pleased Lin to order the blockade of some of the adjacent points, amongst which Keang mun is the most important. Now we really believe that there was never a government, that blockaded its own ports. This is carrying matters with a high hand, and no doubt a pledge, that such a course cannot long be persevered in. The more wild this great man's proceedings, the sooner there will be an end to this play, the cure from all absurdities is the unreasonableness of these extraordinary freaks.

The Tsotang has also visited the provincial city and is just returned from his trip. We hear that he is soon to be recalled, and look upon the final departure of such a worthy officer with regret.

In the present critical state of affairs we should most earnestly exhort all foreigners to stand for one man. There is nothing gained by siding with Lin. His best friends are treated with ignominy and contempt and burdened beyond measure. The Chinese government has ulterior views, greatly affecting the real interests of all nations in this country. If the English can be removed from the scene, these will soon appear in the strongest light. Without effecting this, Lin of course is restricted in his proceedings. Let us merge all difference of opinion and antipathies, and stand firm against further encroachments. The project of stopping all foreign trade is not an idle tale, it is under serious consideration, and may be put into execution when we are least expecting it. Unanimity will be our preservation, dissension our ruin.

## From the Peking Gazette.

Ke shen has sent in a memorial about the recent piracies that were committed on the coast of Chihle. So near the Capital, where the terror of the Emperor's name ought to be sufficient to put down outlaws, and with such shameless impudence to boot, is more than could have been anticipated during the reign of Kien-sha's glory. What is to become of the trade of Teen tsin if such a state of things continues? All vessels in the various ports of maritime China from Shantung to Kwantung are henceforth to be put under strict surveillance which either will prove an insurmountable obstacle to the commerce, if exercised, or give rise to an extensive system of bribery. To give our readers a sample of the manner in which the preventive guard of Chihle performs its duty we subjoin the translation of the following document extracted from the last number of the Peking Gazette. If such things take place near the capital, what must it be in the provinces.

"Your slave King Koo, a registrar of the board of punishments, kneels down, to memorialize and looks up asking for your sacred Majesty's instructions.

"I find on examination that the revenue department of the Tsingwan gate has established maritime Cruisers to search for and seize smugglers. This is a precautionary measure by no means taken with mercenary views. Recently however the maritime preventive guards that have been sent forward have not proceeded in person to the various places to institute investigations, but have substituted their servants and private individuals to be their own ears and eyes, and their followers have collected a mere rabble whom they denominate domestics of the maritime cruisers or servants of the searchers, who are otherwise designated white boys. Those proceeded to the various stations to extort. If they happen to meet merchants, travellers, or pedlars, they allow themselves the most exorbitant demands, under tremendous threats of vengeance. Thus they sell the land to fatten themselves. If they do not succeed in their exactions, they have a hundred stratagems for gaining their private ends, and giving vent to their wrath. The preventive service of the Inner Seas they use as a means of connivance, and in the outer seas they look upon the merchants as though they were fishes and meat. Whilst they

swallow up the revenue of the state they cruelly distress travellers.

"On hearing this, it ought to be severely prohibited and then these men will soon disappear. On examining the prohibiting regulations, I perceive that they have been rather lax; and therefore these men have had no dread of the laws and have been scheming for their own sordid interest. It is difficult to guard against these abuses of every description which in a few years will become very inveterate and are moreover exceedingly detestable.

"We therefore Request that an Imperial decree be issued to the Superintendent of Tsing wan gate, (a celebrated custom house at Peking) that he may institute investigations, whilst the police ought, from time to time, faithfully to examine whether there be any men, who assuming the name of Mandarin servants, study their own interest. Let these be immediately seized and delivered over for trial. Thus we may be enabled to do away with the very traces of these men, and the merchants will gladly pay their duties, and both the revenue, and travellers will be gainers.

"Whether the confused views of your slave be true or not I leave to be decided and hereby present this memorial.

"The Imperial pleasure has been received that the paper may be recorded."

From a recent document laid before the Emperor, it appears that the grain junks that bring the annual tribute from the Provinces to the Capital, have been engaged in a system of smuggling to an enormous extent both on proceeding to the Capital and on returning home. Merchants have availed themselves of this opportunity to introduce an immense quantity of prohibited articles, which are however not specified, and have thus amassed large fortunes. Not only have the custom house officers and military along the Great Canal connived at these abuses, but they also received bribes. If matters go on at this rate, all prohibitory regulations must finally prove null and void. The officers entrusted with the management of this department, are therefore henceforth to become responsible for all prevarications, and must not allow a single junk to pass without daily examining her cargo. Previous to this all these vessels passed free of search because their cargo was imperial property; but now no such privilege can any more be granted. Furthermore, the writer of the document insists, that the officers and soldiers along the Great Canal should be strictly questioned whether they do not smoke opium. And if they are found guilty of this crime, they are without respect of person to be punished according to the new law. Even the title of Wang or King will not screen its possessor from condign punishment.

A heavy complaint has been preferred against the guards of the Tsung mun gate in Peking, on account of their embezzling the rice of the Imperial granaries. As the persons accused are however personal friends of the monarch, the matter has been hushed up, and the whole guilt of the transaction has fallen upon some underlings that acted a disreputable part in this business.

A censor of Shen se draws a mournful picture of the knavery of the Mandarins. No rebuffs, no upbraiding, no severe chastisement, will keep them from shewing after emoluments and obtaining promotions. Frauds, lying, the basest corruption, perfidy, and every means both dishonorable and revolting are employed by them to gain their end. He quotes some instances where several Mandarins on account of their disreputable conduct had been dismissed, and still they gained by tricking access to the tribunals and were reinstated into their office. His Majesty has ordered, that this memorial be recorded.

The garrison of Moukden has lately transgressed the Imperial game laws by shooting the stags of the neighbourhood. Our readers perhaps are well aware, that it is a pastime of the Great Emperor, who accompanied by thousands of soldiers, that rouse the game, takes a peculiar pleasure in stretching them down to the ground by his own bow, as soon as the animals pass before him. Since Taoukwang however is not very fond of such violent exercise and long journeys, and having lately neglected to follow the customs of his ancestors, the soldiers thought it best to act as his proxies, and have made sad havoc amongst the deer. This ought no longer to be suffered, and fine and imprisonment, with a moderate number of blows shall henceforth be awarded to the barefaced intruder upon the Imperial parks.

A great change amongst the secretaries and clerks of the Privy Council has lately taken place. Though

most of the personages that have entered upon their office, hold a humble station, their influence is very great. As all the high functionaries in this important department are decrepit men, the fagging work, and in fact the movement of the whole machinery devolves upon these unpretending scribblers, who are in their way the Prime Ministers of China. We should wish to know how much a place at one of the desks was worth. It is perhaps one of the most lucrative stations in the world, especially to a cunning Chinese, and none but such are admitted to this honor. The immense mass of business that is transacted in this office, is beyond all belief. Every thing goes on regularly, no paper is left unanswered, and the utmost dispatch prevails in all its branches. But all is a mere matter of form, and the members continue in a routine which is the same every day.

## Proclamation.

Lin Viceroy of Quang tung and Qnang see &c. &c. &c. and

F. Fooyuen of Quangtung &c. &c. &c.

Hereby conjointly proclaim unto all men that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas we find that Elliot continues to reside at Macao, and will not obey the law (by which he and the English) are to be driven out.

In due course we the Viceroy and Fooyuen have frequently and sternly commanded the Portuguese that they shall not be permitted to harbour them, but we find that tho' these (the Portuguese) profess to obey, yet in private they oppose us, and are clandestinely leagued with Elliot and the others that they go away and come back again, and depend upon the Portuguese for shelter and protection.

Under these circumstances, if we do not take the Portuguese and punish them with the same lawful severity, (as the English) there will be no way of repressing their contempt and striking them with due awe. Besides therefore commanding our military mandarins to get together their troops and marching instantly to Macao to put everything to the sword, it is proper that we first shut them up and stop their Trade, and forasmuch we now address ourselves to the trading people of every province, and the sailors and boat people and all those that are employed in stowing or transporting cargo of any description, that they may thoroughly know and understand. Do ye pay the deepest respect to the laws of the land and any export or import cargo, coming up from or going down to Macao, after the issuing of this proclamation, it shall not be permitted you either to assist in the transporting of, or the disposing of the same! If ye dare purposely to disobey, the moment it is found out, ye shall be most severely judged and condemned according to the statute "of holding traitorous communication with foreigners!" Do not say that we did not give you early warning thereof! Let every one tremble and obey! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 20th year, 1st moon, 3d day.

Canton, 5th February, 1840.

Published in Macao on Thursday the 20th Feby.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Susan*, —, from Manila and Sydney, *Mor. A. Young*, from Plymouth 23rd October, reached Anjer on the 12th January (80 days) and China 15th February, making a passage in all of 116 days. *Forlescue*, —, from London, 5th October. *Orwell*, *Hews*, from Manila 14th February, arrived on the 20th. *Arabian*, —, from Calcutta; *Amer. John Gilpin*, erroneously reported in our last, arrived from Valparaiso on the 20th inst.

SAILED.—Brit. *Thames*, Marquis, for London; *Queen Mab*, for Liverpool, *Giraffe*, —, for Austral Asia.

The *Rosalind*, Premier, and *Ingleborough*, had arrived in England on the 28th September, 17th and 18th October, respectively.

UNDER DESPATCH.—for London *Earl Balcarras*, Carnatic; *Cattle Huntly* for Manila; *Earl of Clare*, Caledonia, *Charles Forbes*, and *Mor* for Bombay.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 21st October, *✓ Mor. UNITED STATES*, 25th September, *✓ Delhi*, CALCUTTA, 25th November *✓ Water Witch*, BOMBAY, 8th November via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 28th December, *✓ Time*. JAVA, 27th November, via Singapore. MANILA, 13th February, *✓ Orwell*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 22.1 Macao, Saturday, 29th February, 1840.**

**[No. 230.]**

**NOTICE.**—The copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of **GORDON & TALBOT** ceased on the 1st instant. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by **Mr. O. H. GORDON**, and in this place by **Mr. W. R. TALBOT**.

**GORDON & TALBOT.**

Canton, 15th February, 1840

**NOTICE.**—**Mr. HENRY R. HARKER** is admitted a Partner in our House in China, his Interest commencing 1st January, 1840.

**W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.**

Macao, 15th February, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of **Mr. JOHN C. GREEN**, of **Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR.**, and of **Mr. ABIEL A. LOW** in our house, cease this day; and **Mr. WARREN DELANO JR.** is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**RUSSELL & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The firm of **RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.**, of this place is this day dissolved; and **Mr. WARREN DELANO JR.**, who remains here, associated with the house of **Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.**, will attend to closing our pending business.

**RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.**

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of **Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER** in our firm, has ceased.

**WETMORE & Co.**

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of **AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**

**AUGUSTINE HEARD.**

**JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.**

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of **Mr. ROBERT WISE** in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date **Mr. JOHN WISE**, and **Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE**, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** in China and Manila, and **Wise, FARBRIDGE & Co.** at Liverpool and Manchester.

**ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.**

Tongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s. 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with **Rev. E. C. Bridgman**, or **J. R. Morrison Esq.** Canton—and **S. W. Williams Esq.** Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838.

**J. H. MOOR.**

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

**WETMORE & Co.**

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

## FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.



**THE GLENELG**, Capt. SHETTLER, 860 Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to

**DENT & Co.**

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

## FOR LONDON.



**THE GENERAL KYD**, 1318 tons, Capt. C. G. JONES, has the chief part of her cargo engaged and will have early despatch; for freight apply to

**W. S. BOYD.**

Macao, 21st February, 1840.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT.



**THE** first class Ship **ROYAL SAXON** of 500 tons burthen, R. TOWNS master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from Capt. ELLIOT to the shippers, will be clear of the same, and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday, the 12th instant.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Tongkoo, or to

**JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 10th February, 1840.

Mr. Towns.

Ship **ROYAL SAXON.**

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest of your cargo shipped at Tongkoo; and I remain,

Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) **CHARLES ELLIOT,**  
Chief Superintendent.

## FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.



**THE** fast sailing teak built Ship **EARL OF BALCARNAS**, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN VAUX, will have prompt despatch. the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to

**W. S. BOYD.**

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



**THE** Ship **CHARLES FORBES**, Capt. THA. WILLS, will be despatched on the 15th proximo. For freight apply to

**BURJORJEE MANOCKJEE, and HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.**

Macao, 31st January, 1840.

## FOR LONDON WITH QUICK DISPATCH.



**THE** Ship **ELIZA STEWART**, Captain MILLAR, for freight apply to

**GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.**

Tongkoo Bay, 7th February, 1840.

## JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

**F. A. RANGEL JUNR.**

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers.

Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 6

For three „..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

## LONDON.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the London India and China Association, in Sept. last.

Resolved 1st.—That this meeting, deeply impressed with the magnitude and importance of the trade with China, regard its late interruption with the greatest concern and apprehension.

2nd.—That whereas, upon all former occasions, the stoppage of the trade has been unaccompanied by any acts of personal violence towards British subjects, the restraints to which in the present instance, H. M.'s superintendent and the foreign merchants have been subjected, arg of such a nature as to render the future residence of British subjects in Canton not only repugnant to their feelings but absolutely insecure both as regards their lives and properties.

3rd.—That whilst they leave to the wisdom of H. M.'s ministers the redress of the insult offered to Her Majesty in the person of her Representative, they think it incumbent upon them, on behalf of their friends and correspondents in Canton, and for their own immediate interests, to call upon H. M.'s ministers to take instant measures to protect them in the exercise of their lawful pursuits in China; to preserve the large mass of property now there, as well as that on its way to Canton; and to place the great mercantile and manufacturing interests involved in this branch of commerce upon a secure and permanent basis.

4th.—A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen. Mr. Larpet, Mr. Grawford, M. P. Mr. Gregson, Mr. Bates, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. I. Abel Smith, M. P. Mr. Weeding, Mr. Malcolmsion, and Mr. Palmer, or, in his absence, either of his partners, be hereby appointed to prepare an address to H. M.'s government, in conformity to the above resolutions, and that the same be offered for signature to all the mercantile houses connected with the China trade in the metropolis.

5th.—That the said committee be pleased to undertake to correspond with H. M. government, and to urge personally, or otherwise, upon viscount Palmerston the necessity of adopting early and vigorous measures in regard to that important subject, and to communicate with deputations from Liverpool and the east-port, and from time to time to report the result of their labours to the association, for the information of the trade in general.

6th.—That Mr. I. Silkman do act as secretary to the committee.

## ADDRESS.

To the Right Honorable lord viscount Palmerston,  
G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—The undersigned British merchants, and others engaged in the trade with China, on their own behalf and of that of their friends and correspondents in that country, beg to represent to H. M.'s government the very great apprehension and alarm with which they view the recent events in Canton. In all former suspensions of the trade no personal violence of so general a kind was used against British residents; but in the present instance measures have been adopted against the whole body of foreigners of such a character as to render their continuance at Canton, in the opinion of H. M.'s superintendent, incompatible with the security of their persons and property.

By the latest accounts (30th May last) it appears that under the authority vested in him by H. M.'s government, the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, had withdrawn from Canton, and closed the British factory; and that in compliance with his orders the whole of the British residents at Canton had either followed him to Macao, or were preparing to do so, whereby the British trade with Canton may be considered as closed.

It is unnecessary for the undersigned to point out the magnitude and importance of the China trade, involving, as it does, so largely the commercial and manufacturing interests and the revenue and personal comforts of the whole British empire, nor is it desired to mix up in this address the question regarding the trade in opium, which, they think, should be reserved for a separate consideration, when the gentlemen deputed from Canton arrive, and when the several memorials from elsewhere are brought before H. M.'s government by the parties to whom they are entrusted; but the undersigned respectfully submit that, as, by 3rd and 4th of William 4th c. 93, by the orders in council issued in pursuance thereof,

and by the royal commission and instructions to the chief superintendent, the regulation of the Canton trade was placed under H. M.'s government, and subjected to the control of its representative, the merchants engaged therein feel it indispensable to call upon H. M.'s government to know what course is to be pursued in regard to the property which may unavoidably be left at Canton, that which has been and may be left at Macao, by order of the superintendent, and that which may now be aboard.

The undersigned would most earnestly pray H. M.'s government to give them as early an intimation as possible of its intention to guide them with respect to the future prosecution of this most important branch of commerce, in which their interest and that of their friends are so deeply involved; and would the more strongly urge the necessity of an early decision, from the apprehension that in the event of any protracted delay the trade would pass into the hands of the merchants of other nations, not subjected to a control similar to that exercised over the subjects of Great Britain.

And further, the undersigned beg leave to state that they have appointed a committee of the gentlemen named in the margin (*vide resolutions above*), connected with the London East India and China association, to represent them, and with that committee the undersigned solicit the most unreserved communication from H. M.'s government.

London, September 26th, 1839.

(Signed) By the merchants  
of London.

## Commercial.

**THE OPIUM QUESTION.** Some of the merchants connected with the China trade have had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the situation of affairs at Canton, respecting which the following has been made known:—

LONDON EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Cowper's-court, Cornhill, Oct. 11.

At an interview between Messrs Larpent, Crawford, and Smith, and Lord Palmerston, on Thursday, the 10th of October his Lordship made the following communication:—

By despatches received from Admiral Maitland, dated July last, in the Bay of Bengal, it appeared that in consequence of the accounts received from China, of the transactions there, the Admiral had sent the *Volage* frigate, 26 guns, to Macao, for the protection of British interests; but that he had thought it better not to go there in the *Wellesley*, 74 until he should know what course the Government in England intended to pursue; at the same time stating, he should hold himself in readiness to go, if subsequent accounts should lead him to think that his presence in the China seas was necessary for the protection of British subjects. As far as is known, the Governor-General in India thought the question of too great magnitude to be dealt with by his own authority, and, therefore, it was probable he would wait to receive a communication from the Government at home.

It thus appears that British shipments, in the regular trade arriving in Canton river after the superintendent had left Canton, will receive the protection of the fleet in India.

With regard to the future trade, the deputation were assured that the question was under the serious consideration of Government, but his Lordship did not, of course, give any information as to what was intended to be done, only repeating his caution, that the merchants in Canton, and those connected with it, should act with prudence in taking care of themselves and their properties. The deputation, however, heard nothing to induce them to believe that the state of things either at Macao or Canton would be altered from what it was in May last, by any measures on the part of the superintendent.—*Times*, Oct. 12.

(From the Standard, Sept. 26th.)

The Canton papers contain a variety of documents issued by the Chinese authorities and Captain Elliot, the English Superintendent, relating to the recent misunderstanding with the Chinese. The conduct of Captain Elliot, in pledging the British government to make good the losses arising out of an illegal and prohibited trade, is hardly to be justified by the emergency of the case. The profits, on the opium trade, when it prospers, are said to be very large, as are, indeed, those of all 'doubly hazardous' speculations. However, the British government may have been committed, as it doubtless is, by the promise of its agent to indemnify the parties for the actual value of the opium, there can be no pretence for giving them one farthing beyond it. But for the ill-judged pledge of Captain Elliot, they would have been entitled to no indemnification whatever; for it would be just as fair for France to indemnify the smugglers who bring contraband articles to our shores and claim compensation because they have been unable to evade the vigilance of our Custom-house officers. We know not what answer is likely to be returned to the appeal to government of the owners of the 20/283 chests of opium, the value of which has been guaranteed to them by Captain Elliot, but if the claims be admitted, the services of the gallant Captain will have cost Great

Britain no inconsiderable sum. Is he one of the very extensive and proportionably lucky family of the Elliot's of Minto? If he be, he will not have been the first of his name who has proved himself deficient in judgment.

**TRADE TO CHINA.**—On Wednesday last a deputation, consisting of Messrs William Nicol, Harrold Littledale, Thomas Ripley, William Potter, and George Armstrong, left Liverpool for London, to seek an interview with Lord Palmerston on the present state of our relations with China. The interview took place on Friday, at the Foreign-office, Downing street. The deputation having stated to his Lordship the object of their visit, the Foreign Secretary admitted the great importance of the trade between Great Britain and China, and the necessity of placing it on a more secure footing than it has for some time stood. The subject, he assured the deputation, had engaged his anxious attention; and, though, from the absence from town of several members of the Government, he had not had an opportunity of conferring with his colleagues on it, he hoped that in a few days a Cabinet Council would be held, when the whole question would be considered with the attention which its importance demanded.

## THE CHINA QUESTION.

The papers touch but slightly on the China question; but letters mention that despatches have been sent to India, instructing the local Government to refrain from any measures calculated to jeopardise the exportation of Tea during the present season. As to the chances of ultimate compensation for the opium delivered up by the order or proclamation of Capt. Elliot, the accounts vary. From one quarter, we hear, that the best lawyers in England, including Wilde and Pollet, have given opinions to the effect that the merchants were bound to obey the Superintendent's orders, and that these orders, and the engagements arising out of them, are also binding on the Government which employed him. Two Judges are said to have given a similar opinion, but to this latter report, we give no credence; for it is not very likely, any Judge would have committed himself on an *ex-parte* statement of a case. From another quarter, we hear, that it is only in the event of the Chinese having sold the opium for their own benefit, that the British Government was disposed to interfere. In that case, it was thought, the Chinese would be compelled to refund the value. But most of the letters we have seen, intimate that the House of Commons will never agree to a fraction coming out of the pockets of the people of England. Indeed the administration would not venture to propose it as a Government question, from the certainty of defeat, and no individual member would have a chance against the combined landed interest of Tory and Whig who would to a man vote against it.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, December 7.

It is, no doubt, known to many of our readers, that a memorial from parties interested in the trade to China, and resident in Manchester and the neighbourhood, was recently prepared, and presented to Lord Palmerston, praying that her Majesty's Government would adopt such measures as might be necessary for protecting our existing interests, in China and regulating our future intercourse with that country. We now learn, that the Deputation entrusted with that memorial—namely, Mr. Macvicar, of this town, and Mr. Garnett, of Clitheroe—had an important interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject on Monday last, when his Lordship received the Deputation with great courtesy, and desired them to assure the memorialists, that her Majesty's Government were fully aware of the deep importance of the subject, and that it was commanding their most earnest attention. When the Deputation stated to Lord Palmerston how important it was to the numerous parties interested, directly and indirectly, in the various branches of trade with China, to be made acquainted, at the earliest period, with the course which her Majesty's Government might deem it advisable to take for the future government of British intercourse with China, in order that they might be enabled to regulate their own proceedings thereby—his Lordship replied, that of course the deputation did not expect him prematurely to disclose the steps which her Majesty's Government might think proper to take; but it was unnecessary for him to say to prudent merchant merchants, that "in the present position of affairs, it must be very undvisable to make shipments to that quarter."

Our own impression from what we have learned of the particulars of this interview, (and, we believe, also the impression of the deputation) is, that Government are disposed to take up the question, which the conduct of the Chinese authorities has forced upon them, in that vigorous and decided manner which alone can place our future relations with China on a satisfactory footing, and give security and permanency to a commerce which is of great importance to the country. Any thing like a tame and spiritless submission to the gross outrage inflicted upon the English Resident, and the insult offered through him to the whole English nation, would have no other effect than that of encouraging future aggressions; and therefore, although the course which we presume her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to

adopt, may, and most probably will, be attended with a protracted interruption of the direct trade with China, it is better to submit to that evil in the first instance, than to invite a succession of insults, which must end in a breach of intercourse, under circumstances far less favourable for the assertion of national rights and national honour than those which now exist.—*Manchester Guardian*—Sun, 18th October.

The Extracts in the Calcutta papers from those of Madras contain accounts of a fearful hurricane by which that coast was visited about the middle of November last, and immense loss of life and property is reported to have been sustained, particularly at *Samuelcottah* and *Coringa*. An account in the *Madras Herald* gives out that 20,000 people had perished in the latter district from the fury of the tempest; and that only a few houses were left standing in *Coringa*, the sea having actually washed everything away—and that 'there was nothing to be seen in every direction but dead bodies and drowned cattle.' Sixty native vessels laden with paddy had disappeared, nor was it known what had become of them, and various other ships and vessels were driven on shore, or carried away by the sea, which covered the country for miles inward, right into the land.

The *Nymph* we believe would be in the Bay when this hurricane took place, and as no accounts of her have yet transpired, there seems perhaps too much cause to fear that she encountered the tempest, and fell a victim to its fury.—*Sing. Free Press*, 9th Jan'y.

The *Sir Edward Ryan* arrived from the Coast of China on Monday last. She was on her return from the Coast to Macao, when stress of weather rendered it advisable to bear up for Singapore; and she proceeded to Calcutta yesterday morning. She of course brought no letters.—*Ibid*.

The first of the China Junks of the season arrived yesterday, and the *Sir Edward Ryan* on her voyage from the Coast, passed several on their way. It was supposed, to this port. There is so far, therefore, no appearance of the existing state of affairs in China interfering with the usual Junk trade to Singapore.—*Ibid*.

Brig Lady Grant, Manila,  
27th November, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Dear Sir,

The Brig *Lady Grant* having been some days at Singapore under the hands of Mr. MELANY; the following particulars regarding the vessel and the melancholy fate of her late Commander, Captain Jackson, may not perhaps be without interest to the Singapore Public.

After leaving Singapore we had steady Breezes from the West and N W for several days, and were in expectation of being in Hong-Kong in a few days, the Breeze however failed and it was succeeded by a dead calm—till the 5th November at about 6 p. m. a Breeze sprung up from the N. E. which before midnight increased to a heavy Gale and continued till the morning blowing with great violence, the Brig at the same time labouring much in a high confused Sea with a heavy swell.—At 8 a. m. the mainmast went by the board, carrying with it Spars, Standing Riggers &c. An attempt was made to save some of the Wreck whilst it was hanging alongside, but it was observed that the Brigs stern would soon be stove in by the ends of the yards (the Vessel pitching heavily at the time) it was therefore thought advisable to cut away the Wreck. When clear of it all hands were employed in setting up a Jury-mast, and the gale having abated we made sail for Manila where we arrived on the 11th Capt. Jackson ordered a new Mast, Spars, &c. and by the exertions of Capt. Rogers of Manila, we were completely equipped for Sea by the 25th. On the morning of that day Captain Jackson came on board and the Port-Captain having taken leave, we weighed and made sail with a steady breeze from the N. E. At 3 p. m. Captain Jackson came on Deck and took a seat in a cane Chair on the Starboard side abaft the Main Chains; he was observed to be dozing, and in a few seconds he was missed from his chair; upon looking over the starboard quarter he was seen plunging in the Sea, an alarm was instantly given, but the Vessel had such way on her, making at least 6 or 7 knots an hour, that in one minute he was 20 yards astern. At the moment of the alarm being given, Mr. Rundle, the Chief Officer, came on the Poop followed by the Europeans, A plank of wood in the first instance



was thrown overboard, but Captain J. did not see it. The Ship's Cutter was on the Poop for repair. Mr. Rundle gave orders for it to be thrown overboard, and by one united effort it was shot out eastern. Mr. Rundle then jumped overboard and swam to the boat; he was followed by Mr. Massie and 8 Europeans. A bucket was thrown to them (the Cutter being half filled) and 4 oars, and the direction being pointed out to them by those on board they pulled towards the body, the brig by this time having been rounded to. Mr. Rundle by standing up in the stern, had the Captain in view a considerable time, at length he lost sight of him, notwithstanding which they continued pulling in the same direction and in a few minutes they saw something white floating on the sea; upon pulling to it, it proved to be the Capt. floating on his breast, his head and arms hanging down in the water. At this time the boat was at least a mile and a half from the brig. The body being brought on board, every effort was made to restore animation, but without success. We were now about 15 miles from Manila. Mr. Rundle gave orders to return to the anchorage where we arrived at 4 A. M. of the 26th. At day-light Mr. Rundle went on shore to report the death of Captain J. to the proper authorities; the body was landed and an examination took place as the cause of the Captain's death—4 P. M. The body was conveyed to the burial-ground about 3 miles from Manila, a sequestered spot shaded by clumps of the bamboo tree—the funeral was attended by most of the British Residents and commanders in the port—the service was performed by Dr. Davy, a British Resident in Manila, in an impressive manner; and the whole was conducted with every demonstration of respect. Mr. G. P. Rundle is appointed to the command of the *Lady Grant* and we leave Manila for Toon-koo at day-light tomorrow morning.

Remaining,

Dear Sir,

Your sincerely,

W. G. HRYANT.

## Attack on Aden.

From private correspondence we are enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars of an attack on our lately acquired possession at Aden, by the ex-Sultan, the chief of the Abdallas, assisted by the Foundee and numerous other Arab tribes,—which, from its daring character, the numbers which composed it, and the wild bravery displayed, clearly prove that, however easy the capture of the place may have been, and however strong its natural defences, it is not probable we shall find it a bed of roses.

It appears that information had been received, some time previously by Captain Haines, the political Resident at Aden, of an intended attack, who made every arrangement accordingly, in conjunction with the Military authority of the place, and notwithstanding the matter was looked upon by many as an idle threat on the part of the Arabs, every precaution seems to have been taken to repel them.

The fortification and defences of Aden are too well known by this time to require a description here, but for the benefit of those who may be unacquainted with the localities, even on paper, we may as well remark that the neck of land or rather Sand, which connects the Peninsula of Aden with the main land, is intersected by a wall, about 1400 yards in length, both extremities of which touch the Sea at high water; at either end of this wall there is a semi-circular projecting field work mounting two guns, while three other guns are placed along the wall in as many Redoubts at regular intervals of 300 yards.

So frequent had been the threat of an attack, that it ceased to be a subject of much consideration, much less of alarm, and the evening of the 10th found the party at the Turkish wall totally ignorant of any unusual movement.

Early in the morning, a report was made that some 8 or 10 men were seen prowling about near the advanced sentries, but who, on being challenged, dispersed—Soon after more men were seen creeping round the left Field work, it being nearly low water; at about 4 A. M. of the 11th the sentry fired, and the Arabs, finding themselves discovered, raised a tremendous shout and rushed on, in three columns of about 2,000 men each—one column upon each Field work, and one on the centre, but were quickly checked by a well directed fire of grape and musketry from the works, while Lieutenant Hamilton of the Indian Navy, in the Launch of

the H. C. Brig of war *Euphrates*, fired repeated volleys of grape from the boat's 12 pounder, across their columns, with admirable judgment and precision. The centre column alone reached the wall within which about 250 of them forced their way, when the remainder were obliged to retreat; those who got in, were joined by about 150 others, who had crawled along and succeeded in passing unobserved, round the left field-work. Finding their retreat cut off, after losing some men in attempting it, they made a rush at the heights commanding the wall, but on receiving two shots and losing one of their number, they retreated and tried another part of the Hills where Mr. Nott, a Midshipman of the Indian Navy, was placed with a party of seamen and a gun, on receiving the first shot from which they fled in great confusion and made a desperate rush to pass outside the left Field work, were Mr. Cameron of the European Regiment was placed; here the slaughter was dreadful, about thirty of their number being mowed down on the spot; some made good their retreat and a few fled away into the hills, where they were either taken or shot next day.

In the meantime the firing from the Artillery was kept up from the front, and by Lieut. Hamilton on the flank, till only about 5 rounds of grape shot remained at the wall, when an order was given to cease firing, the enemy being at a considerable distance; on this the Arabs, taking it for granted that all the ammunition of the defenders was expended, rushed, with a loud yell, in 3 columns again to the wall, within a short distance of which they were once more fatally checked by the destructive fire of grape and musketry in front and flank.

Daylight had just broken on the scene and showed the Arabs in full retreat, in a dense mass extending from side to side of the broad of the lathmus, their numerous camels loaded with dead, those very camels some of which carried small guns, and all of which were intended to be laden with the plunder of the English, of whose wealth they had formed most extravagant notions. The ex-Sultan had persuaded them that 'all the buttons worn by the English were of solid gold and that precious stones and valuables of all kinds awaited their expected victory.' It appears they were led to expect but a very feeble resistance.

One communication says, 'we took 38 prisoners and buried 32 of their dead; and from the wall, they were observed to load a great number of camels with dead and wounded.' The garrison had but one man wounded.—*Bombay Courier Extra*, November, 23rd.

## THE THAMES TUNNEL.

(From the *Guliganian's Messenger*, Sept 23.)

This work now approaches completion, and people naturally ask, what is to be its future destiny? That it will pay, no one ever conceives, and that it is of any great utility is equally problematical. To descend one pair of stairs, and get up at another, and to promenade in a catacomb, is not very inviting as a matter of pleasure, and too tedious for business, so that it will probably remain what it has hitherto been, more a kind of show, than productive of public advantage. One of the most interesting propositions hitherto made respecting this great work emanates from a distinguished foreign nobleman, the Count Hawks le Grice, a member of several foreign academies, and eminent at Rome for his cultivation of the arts. He proposes that the Tunnel should form a repository for busts of illustrious men, and that the entrances on the Middlesex and Surrey shores should be effected by two triumphal arches, one recording the achievements of the navy, and the other the heroic deeds of the army. That the public may be enabled to judge of the feasibility of this arrangement, and of the effect which it is calculated to produce, the Count has kindly offered to fit up temporarily with a number of busts. The Count observes, that 'if we consider the grandiose style of the architecture, the massive and broad effect of the whole, and the form of the semi elliptical arch which allows the eye to embrace the whole stupendous structure without being distracted by any details, we must admit that it all goes to prove, that the viaduct of the Tunnel is singularly adapted for the exhibition of sculpture. To those who have had the high intellectual treat of seeing those chefs-d'œuvre of art, the Apollo, the Laocœne, the Olympian Jupiter, the Minerva Medici, and the Ariadne in the Vatican by torchlight, will at once acknowledge that the circumstance of the Tunnel being lighted with gas would greatly contribute

to the effect.' We understand that Mr. Brunel, the engineer of the Tunnel, has presented Count Hawks le Grice with some fine architectural drawings of the undertaking, in order to be conveyed to his Holiness the Pope.—*Civil Engineer*.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 29th Feby. 1840.

It seems that Governor Lin is not content with his endeavours to suppress the use of Opium, but that he also in other respects is actively engaged in the task of improving the morals of his people. He has lately given orders that all the gaming houses in Canton be shut, and the military are employed to see to the strict execution of it. This cannot fail to cause a good deal of dissatisfaction, not only as threatening to deprive the people of a favorite amusement, but as opening a way to all sorts of exactions from the police and soldiers, who will not fail to derive advantage to themselves from Lin's orders. Giving Liu credit for a sincere wish to benefit the people, it seems to us that the result of all his acts is just the reverse, and he will soon find that violent measures, in the hands of his subordinate officers, will not only be useless, but be productive of a great many other evils, more dangerous than those attempted to be suppressed. Look at the violent means employed in the attempt to crush the Opium trade. Their result has been a failure, whilst the whole of the commercial system of the country has been deranged, and a great number of persons reduced to want and beggary. Another singular and, we must own, suspicious circumstance in Lin's persecution of Opium smugglers and smokers is, that, though a number of poor wretches alleged to have been caught in the fact, have been imprisoned, tortured, and executed, the Government officers, who in fact were the most guilty parties, and to whose connivance the extent of the trade alone was owing, have hitherto escaped punishment, though their guilt cannot have been unknown to the Commissioner. Of all the Mandarins engaged in protecting the smuggling of Opium previous to Lin's arrival, we believe only four or five have been arrested, and those are said to be still detained at Canton. The consequence of this impunity naturally is that the Mandarins, trusting to continued indulgence, are again open to bribes for winking at the Opium trade, nor can any measures of the Supreme Government for its suppression ever be successful as long as the present system continues, of paying Government servants a mere nominal salary, whilst for their real means of subsistence they are dependent upon the extortions they may levy from the people.

The Tsofang of Macao has been promoted to the Pwany-yune, i. e. to be Prefect of the Pwany district of Canton. This officer was well spoken of, and bears the character of a humane and sensible magistrate. We have not yet heard who is to succeed him.

We are authorized to inform the community that the dividends on Kingqua's and Hingta's debts due to the parties undemanded are unpaid, and that Messrs. Russell & Co. are authorized to pay them: Messrs. Eglinton, Maclean & Co. Honble E. I. Company, Joseph Cragg, Messrs. L. Just & Son, J. Robt. Morrison, Messrs. Daniell & Co. Databhoy Hormusjee, Franjee Heerjee Pestonjee.—*Canton Register*, 26th February.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—On Sunday last an English gentleman, whilst walking near Castles Bay, a distance of about half a mile from the city walls, was attacked by six Chinese, one of whom was armed and threatened him with a knife, and a valuable watch taken from him. Some days before this happened, another gentleman had also been eased of his watch near the same spot.

We stated last week that the Chinese seemed to have abandoned their intention of forming a navy with foreign merchant-ships. The two vessels *Norden* and *Cambridge* have been returned to the owners hands, the Chinese government having declared the bargain void, and the pretension a seizure of the *Danste Konge*, as British property, has also been relinquished, and that vessel is now loading.

By the *Cowasjee Family* arrived on the 22nd we have received the *Sing. Free Press* of 2nd and 9th January, from which we have made some extracts. The Overland mail of 14th October brought by the *Cowasjee* adds nothing to the accounts already received per *Mor.* The *Mary Gordon* arrived from Bombay at Singapore on the 5th January and, being bound for Manila, the *Cowasjee* brought on her letter bag.

Since Saturday last a good many Chinese families have left Macao apprehensive, we suppose, of the threats held out to the Portuguese by Lin being carried into effect. Nothing has however yet happened to disturb the tranquillity, and the Keun-min-foo on Tuesday last informed the shopmen of the bazar that they might quietly continue their avocations without fear of an attack from the soldiery, who would for the present not be allowed to march upon Macao. His worship also rebuked the shopmen for having raised the prices of provisions, and ordered them to return to former rates. It is also generally reported that the last communications from the Provincial Government to the Portuguese authorities have been of a friendly nature.

It is said that Governor Lin, in his public documents, treats the rumour which was current among the Chinese that a great number of English ships of war were already near the coast of China, as a mere idle invention, and exhorts the people not to be under any uneasiness, there being no English ships of war about to come.

By the *Ann.* from Manila 18th instant, we learn the arrival there of the *Sural* (Amer.) from Boston 24th October. This vessel brings out accounts of the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks and several others in other parts of the Union having suspended cash payments. The banks of New York still continued paying silver, and it was hoped that they would be able to go on. The Philadelphia or United States Bank was the first to stop cash payments. These events have of course seriously affected all branches of Commerce. The *Horatio*, which sailed hence for Boston in June last, was the last arrival from China.

Some days since the body of a Malay sailor, dreadfully cut and mangled, was found on shore at Tungko. An inquest was held on board of Capt. Elliot's cutter, but we believe no clue as to who committed the murder was found.

### INSUFFICIENCY OF LAWS.

Laws against the use of Opium and against its importers have long existed in China, but it was possibly the apprehension of their insufficiency that made them slumber for a long while, until, now about four years ago, the subject was brought to the attention of the court, and in the discussions whether the importation should be legalized or altogether prohibited, the opinions of many men of influence were divided. The party in favor of prohibition and of summary punishment against all offenders at last gained the Emperor's ear, and the result was an extraordinary commission by which Lin was vested with all but absolute power, and sent to Canton to drive Opium from the land. With the laws, local as well as imperial, made during the last year against Opium smugglers and smokers, our readers are familiar, and if we are to believe Chinese official accounts (but who will?) a number of people, repenting of the use of the drug came voluntarily forward and delivered to the magistrates their pipes and the Opium in their possession, and left off the bad habit henceforward. Supposing that there is some truth in this, we yet fear, that a very small proportion of the smokers relinquished their favorite indulgence, and the flourishing state of the smuggling trade must convince every one that Lin's measures have altogether failed in their effect, whilst they have produced evils probably far greater than that intended to be suppressed. Not only has the foreign trade, which affords subsistence to millions of industrious natives, been reduced to less than one half, but all the native maritime trade has suffered greatly by the continued interference and vexatious regulations of the government. Complaints of poverty are heard every where, and we are credibly informed that, contrary to Chinese custom, an immense number of accounts remained unsettled at the last Chinese New Year. But this commercial distress is but a small part of the misfortunes in store for China, since her treatment of foreigners has been such that

she cannot expect to escape without punishment, and it is dreadful to think what may be the consequences to China of a war with England.

The machinery of the British government, is, it will be allowed, fully as effective as that of China, and yet it was found that the penal statutes for the suppression of the vice of drunkenness were productive of many evils of different descriptions, while they were altogether inadequate to the object proposed. We may be allowed here to quote from MacCulloch a passage concerning the English laws made with a view to diminish drunkenness, and their inefficiency, which we think is peculiarly applicable to China at present.

"1. *Spirit Duties: Consumption of British Spirits in Great Britain and Ireland.*—There are, perhaps, no better subjects for taxation than spirituous and fermented liquors. They are essentially luxuries; and while moderate duties on them are, in consequence of their being very generally used, exceedingly productive, the increase of price which they occasion has a tendency to lessen their consumption by the poor, to whom, when taken in excess, they are exceedingly pernicious. Few governments, however have been satisfied with imposing moderate duties on spirits; but partly in the view of increasing the revenue, and partly in the view of placing them beyond the reach of the lower classes, have almost invariably loaded them with such oppressively high duties as have entirely defeated both objects. The imposition of such duties does not take away the appetite for spirits; and as no vigilance of the officers or severity of the laws has been found sufficient to secure a monopoly of the market to the legal distillers, the real effect of the high duties has been to throw the supply of a large proportion of the demand into the hands of the illicit distiller, and to superadd the atrocities of the smuggler to the idleness and dissipation of the drunkard.

During the latter part of the reign of George I., and the earlier part of that of George II., gin drinking was exceedingly prevalent; and the cheapness of ardent spirits, and the multiplication of public houses, were denounced from the pulpit, and in the presentments of grand juries, as pregnant with the most destructive consequences to the health and morals of the community. At length, ministers determined to make a vigorous effort to put a stop to the further use of spirituous liquors, except as a cordial or medicine. For this purpose, an act was passed in 1736, the history and effects of which deserve to be studied by all who are clamorous for an increase of the duties on spirits: Its preamble is to this effect:—"Whereas the drinking of spirituous liquors, or strong water, is become very common, especially among people of lower and inferior rank, the constant and excessive use of which tends greatly to the destruction of their health, rendering them unfit for useful labour and business, debauching their morals, and inciting them to perpetrate all vices; and the ill consequences of the excessive use of such liquors are not confined to the present generation, but extend to future ages, and tend to the destruction and ruin of this kingdom." The enactments were such as might be expected to follow a preamble of this sort. They were not intended to repress the vices of gin drinking, but to root it out altogether. To accomplish this, a duty of twenty shillings a gallon was laid on spirits, exclusive of a heavy licence duty on retailers. Extraordinary encouragements were at the same time held out to informers, and a fine of 100l. was ordered to be rigorously exacted from those who, were it even through inadvertency, should vend the smallest quantity of spirits which had not paid the full duty. Here was an act which might, one should think, have satisfied the bitterest enemy of gin. But instead of the anticipated effects, it produced those directly opposite. The respectable dealers withdrew from a trade proscribed by the legislature; so that the spirit business fell almost entirely into the hands of the lowest and most profligate characters, who, as they had nothing to lose, were not deterred by penalties from breaking through all its provisions. The populace having in this, as in all similar cases, espoused the cause of the smugglers and unlicensed dealers, the officers of the revenue were openly assailed in the streets of London and other great towns; informers were hunted down like wild beasts; and drunkenness, disorders, and crimes, increased with a frightful rapidity. "Within two years of the passing of the act," says Tindal, "it had become odious and contemptible, and policy as well as humanity forced the commissioners of excise to mitigate its penalties."

—(Continuation of *Rapin*, vol. viii. p. 358. ed. 1759.) The same historian mentions (vol. viii. p. 390.), that during the two years in question, no fewer than 12,000 persons were convicted of offences connected with the sale of spirits. But no exertion on the part of the revenue officers and magistrates could stem the torrent of smuggling. According to a statement made by the Earl of Cholmondeley in the House of Lords—(*Timberland's Debates in the House of Lords*, vol. viii. p. 388.),—it appears, that at the very moment when the sale of spirits was declared to be illegal, and every possible exertion made to suppress it, upwards of seven millions of gallons were annually consumed in London, and other parts immediately adjacent! Under such circumstances, government had but one course to follow—to give up the unequal struggle. In 1742, the high prohibitory duties were accordingly repealed, and such moderate duties imposed, as were calculated to increase the revenue, by increasing the consumption of legally distilled spirits. The bill for this purpose was vehemently opposed in the House of Lords by most of the bishops, and many other peers, who exhausted all their rhetoric in depicting the mischievous consequences that would result from a toleration of the practice of gin-drinking. To these declamations it was unanswerably replied, that whatever the evils of the practice might be, it was impossible to repress them by prohibitory enactments; and that the attempts to do so had been productive of far more mischief than had ever resulted, or could be expected to result, from the greatest abuse of spirits. The consequences of the change were highly beneficial. An instant stop was put to smuggling; and if the vice of drunkenness was not materially diminished, it has never been stated that it was increased.

"But it is unnecessary to go back to the reign of George II. for proofs of the impotency of high duties to take away the taste for such an article, or to lessen its consumption. The occurrences that took place in the late reign, though they would seem to be already forgotten, are equally decisive as to this question."

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—French *Alexandre*, Poucaillet, from Batavia. Brit. *Ann.* from Manila: *Cowasjee Family*, Dunbar, from Calcutta 18th December, and Singapore 10th January, arrived here on the 22d February.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Cowasjee Family*; Messrs. Wm. Macdonald, and W. Stewart.

SAILED.—Brit. *Garnatic*, Laird, for Greenock; *Castle Huntly*, Johnston, for Manila; *Jean*, MacCutcheon, for N. S. Wales; *Mor*, Young, *Lady Grant*, Randle, and *Earl of Clare*, Scott, for Bombay.

This day, *Charles Grant*, for London. *Orwell*, Hews, under despatch for Sydney.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Castle Huntly*, Capt. Aleock. Mr. Leighton; per *Charles Grant*, Messrs. T. Gemmell, W. P. Livingston, and T. Jones. per *Mor*, Mr. C. W. King and family. per *Earl of Clare*, Mr. Wm. Dallas, merchant. Mr. W. Shaw, of Penang, and 13 Parsee merchants returning to Bombay.

Arrived at Manila: 9th February Brit. *Duncan*, Wardle, from Sydney; 13th, *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, Tungko; 17th Amer. *Sural*, from Boston 24th October.

The *Buen Suceso*, Cuarteron, left Manila for China on the 13th instant.

The *Leilia* and *Lady Nugent* had by the last advices from Manila sailed for England.

PASSED ANJER.—Novr. 19th Brit. *Lysander*, Currie, from Singapore for London; 21st *Copeland*, Syms, from Hongkong for London; Amer. *Apthorp*, Gay, for New York; *Canton Packet*, Osgood, from Canton for Cowes; *Alert*, McEwen, from China for Boston.

UNDER DESPATCH.—for London *Earl Balcarra*, *Caledonia*, and *Charles Forbes*, for Bombay.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 21st October, *Mor*. UNITED STATES, 24th October, via Manila. CALCUTTA, 18th December, *Cowasjee Family*. BOMBAY, 18th November, via Singapore. SINGAPORE, 10th January, *Cowasjee Family*. JAVA, 7th December, via Singapore. MANILA, 18th February, *Ann*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



**NOTICE.**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galignani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.  
Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**—Whereas, on several occasions great inconvenience has arisen and needless alarm created, from the Shipping firing off their guns and small arms after dark.

The Senior Officer requests all Captains and Officers in charge of Ships, will cause this practice to be discontinued except in cases of danger, when it is suggested that the ship so firing should hoist a light in some conspicuous place.

Dated on board H. M. Ship Volage at Tonkoo the 3rd March 1840.  
H. SMITH,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

**NOTICE.**—The copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st instant. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT.

GORDON & TALBOT.

Canton, 15th February, 1840

**NOTICE.**—Mr. HENRY R. HARKER is admitted a Partner in our House in China, his Interest commencing 1st January, 1840.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 15th February, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABIEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

WETMORE & Co.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

**THE** GLENELG, Capt. SHETTLER, 860 Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

FOR LONDON.

**THE** GENERAL KYD, 1318 tons, Capt. C. G. JONES, has the chief part of her cargo engaged and will have early despatch; for freight apply to

W. S. BOYD.

Macao, 21st February, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



**THE** Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. THOMAS WILLS, will be despatched on the 15th proximo. For freight apply to

BORJORJEE MANOCKJEE, and HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Macao, 31st January, 1840.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



**THE** first class Ship ROYAL SAXON of 500 tons burthen, R. TOWNS master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from Capt. ELLIOT to the ship-pers, will be clear of the same, and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday, the 12th instant.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Tonkoo, or to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 10th February, 1840.

Mr. TOWNS.

Ship ROYAL SAXON.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest of your cargo shipped at Tongkoo; and I remain,

Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.



**THE** fast sailing teak built Ship EARL OF BALCARNAS, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN VAUX, will have prompt despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to

W. S. BOYD.

FOR LONDON WITH QUICK DISPATCH.



**THE** Ship ELIZA STEWART, Captain MILLAR, for freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Tongkoo Bay, 7th February, 1840.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern: White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Altho' when we go to foreign countries I do not mean to say that we should adopt foreign manner and customs, yet ought we at the same time to avoid anything having a tendency to shock the moral or religious prejudices of the people among whom we dwell.

This reflection occurred to me from what I witnessed here a short time ago. Two ladies were walking together followed by a Chinese servant or comrade, and when near the little garden outside the Campo gate, one of the ladies had a shoe that had either come off or the string was loose, upon which she permitted the Chinese servant to stoop down and put it to rights again; now tho' this may pass very well in Europe or America, and tho' there is in the act itself nothing wrong; yet this is so very anti-chinese and so totally opposed to their ideas of decorum, that it cannot fail to give rise to unpleasant remarks, and we have no doubt that should this meet the eye of the guiltlessly-sinning fair one, it will not again be repeated. We would humbly recommend in the first instance, that if the shoes are so naughty and refractory that they will come off, they should be exchanged for a pair of higher heels and insteps; or should the accident ever again happen (and accidents sometimes take place even in the best regulated families) that the one lady should perform this sisterly office for the other, rather than let a Chinese servant interfere; and thus spare impertinent observations.

Yours,

COSMOPOLITE.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 7th March, 1840.

A year has now elapsed since Lin, the High Imperial Commissioner, arrived in Canton to execute his master's orders in suppressing the Opium-trade. The measures he has pursued are familiar to our readers, and though as vigorous as could be expected from the, generally, supine Chinese government, they have been productive of much loss to individuals, and much misery to the whole population, without answering the end proposed. Of this the Peking government seem to have at last become aware, and new schemes are being proposed in the hope, that though foiled on one side, the object may be attained on another. The translation we give in subsequent columns of a memorial of Tsang wang-yen to the Emperor will inform our readers that the high officers of the Empire are tasking their wise noddles to devise means for the suppression of the use of Opium, but we much doubt that they will bring it about, unless they have abler advisers than Tsang-wang-yen appears to be. This officer is, we learn, a native of Heanghan, the same island on which Macao is situated, and we are also informed that not many years since the now Lord Mayor of Peking resided some time at Canton, being well acquainted with the Hong merchants, and visiting even the foreign factories. He has therefore had good opportunities to become acquainted with foreigners and with what belongs to their trade, but to very little purpose indeed, if such a memorial as the one now before us be the fruit of his experience. The whole document is so utterly childish that we are astonished how it could for a moment arrest the attention of the Imperial Government, and by them be sent on to the Canton authorities for deliberation. It seems never to occur to these wise politicians that their remedies may be much worse than the evil—oh no!—exclusion from China of all foreign trade—the massacre of all foreigners if they should not die from want of tea and rhubarb—which accomplished, a hope is held out that they will again be taken into favor) these are the panacea. Liberal as Wan-yen is with his threats of extermination to foreigners, his own countrymen fare no better, and the bloody minded Lord Mayor breathes nothing but destruction to all who may come in contact with foreigners. His warlike schemes for the destruction of the English ships are in the highest degree amusing—to first Lord of the Admiralty in any other country would, we think, have hit upon so simple a process of destroying the English navy, which is to be effected by sending a few hundreds of expert divers on board the English ships, and massacre them all. We are glad that we have obtained knowledge of this stratagem, as, in case of Admiral Maitland's arriving with his squadron, his Excellency will have had sufficient warning to be upon his guard.

Childish as the whole of this document appears to us, it yet deserves attention on account of the high station of the writer, and of his being, it is said, on terms of intimacy with the Emperor himself, and the attempt of burning the fleet on Friday week last may possibly already have been one of its results. The stoppage of the whole foreign trade, of which rumours have frequently been current of late, if it should be determined on, would also probably be owing to this document. It seems altogether unreasonable that the Chinese authorities should obstruct as much as they can the legitimate trade at Canton, which at present certainly is perfectly distinct from the Opium trade, and it is as ridiculous to suppose that the expulsion of all foreigners from Canton would affect in the smallest degree the Opium smugglers who now carry their drug to all parts of the coast, finding, we are told, ready buyers. The Chinese are, however, yet tyros in political economy, nor have they, we believe, any distinct notions as to the possible con-

sequences of their treatment of foreigners. It is now two hundred years since China has known a foreign enemy; the sea coast has hitherto been her best protection; she never dreamt of being accessible from thence, and there being no precedent, actual hostilities alone will be able to convince the Government that despised foreigners can be bold enough to face the terrors of the Imperial Dragon.

**Attempt to fire the fleet at Tungkoo.** On Friday night the 28th of February at about 10 o'clock two junks on fire, to which a number of smaller boats filled with combustibles were attached, were seen to drift towards the shipping from the Cap-sing-moon passage, but wind and tide carried them clear of the shipping, nearer in shore, among a number of small Chinese boats, some of which we hear were burnt. The only damage sustained was by the Schooner *Devil* having her jib and bowsprit set on fire, which was however soon extinguished, and by the *Cowajee Family*, in slipping her cable to avoid the fire ships, having got aground, but got off again without sustaining any damage. We hear that the boats of H. M. S. *Vulgar* were employed in towing these fire ships out of the line of danger. They burnt out, after having drifted on shore, without explosion, though it is said that they were filled with bamboos stuffed with gunpowder, broken glass, small stones &c. On the following night another attempt at firing the fleet was made, but without success. The tide on Friday night was very slow, and the weather fine, two circumstances much in favor of the fleet, which might have suffered considerably, had the attempt of the Chinese been on a larger scale and better managed. As it is however, this first trial will but too likely be followed by others which may possibly be more dangerous, the Chinese from experience being enabled to give a truer direction to their fireships, and it is hardly necessary in us to recommend the greatest vigilance.

We are sorry to have to report that on Saturday night the 29th of February, Captain Dunbar of the *Cowajee Family* shot the Chief officer of that vessel, Mr. Milne, and wounded him so badly, that his life is in the greatest danger. Capt. Dunbar is at present in custody on board H. M. S. *Vulgar*. The quarrel which led to this melancholy event is differently reported, and we therefore refrain from giving the accounts we have heard, as not sufficiently authenticated.

On Thursday the 27th of February, an affray occurred between the boatscrew of the *Earl Balcarras* and Chinese on shore at Tungkoo, in which wounds were given and received on both sides, two of the Lascars being dangerously wounded by spears, and some Chinese by the Lascars' boat-hooks.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the Official Notice from Captain Smith warning parties in the fleet against the injudicious firing of cannon at night.

The immediate vicinity and even the streets of Macao abound at present with robbers and thieves, and during the two past weeks several cases of daring robbery have come to our knowledge. We stated last week that two gentlemen had been robbed of their watches near Casilis bay. Another gentleman was knocked down and robbed of his watch worth \$200 when walking at half past nine in the evening through the street at the back of Praya grande; another was set upon by a number of blackguards near the bazar and robbed of his money, but the most daring act was committed on the morning of Wednesday last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, when Mr. Just senr., who had gone to the eastern end of the Praya grande to take a look at the shipping with his telescope, was attacked by three thieves that had stepped out of a boat, knocked down, and robbed of his spyglass, a silver pencil case, some silver-coin and some papers. Two of these rascals were afterwards taken when in the act of offering the telescope for sale, and the property recovered. One of them we were told got a good thrashing, but found means to get off when being taken to the Tsotang. We are obliged to our correspondent *Fah-ke-yan* for furnishing us with the particulars of this occurrence, but cannot, for several reasons, publish the letter he has favored us with.

It is of course out of the question in the present posture of affairs to obtain the assistance of the Chinese authorities in the apprehension and punishment of these thieves, and we presume it is the

knowledge of their impunity which has made them thus bold of late. The best and only way, at present, to avoid being robbed, is to carry nothing valuable but a good stick.

We understand that it is in contemplation by the Canton authorities, for the future to reduce the quantity of both green and black teas for exportation to a certain number of chops, beyond which none are to be allowed to be taken to Canton or exported. In order to be able to carry this new scheme into effect, it is said that a Tea-hong is to be established whence all shipments of Tea must be made. It is said that the Tea-merchants of both black and green teas are in favor of this plan, as likely to throw the monopoly hitherto held by the Hong-merchants, into their hands, and thus enable them to obtain better prices. This plan, if acted upon, which we very much doubt, cannot fail entirely to ruin the Co-hong. The discontent which the artificially decreased demand for their teas would create in the Tea-districts will probably induce Messrs Lin and Co. soon to abandon this precious project, which besides would probably again give employment to the fast crabs and other smuggling craft, which, their edicts tell us, are now without employment, owing to the annihilation of the Opium-trade.

Our readers will be glad to learn that there is some disposition shewn on the part of the Chinese authorities, to open again the trade usually carried on between this settlement and the country, which has of late been so often interrupted. In another column an Edict referring to this subject will be found, and on Sunday last some ships were measured preparatory to their being discharged.

**LOCAL.**—The reign of terror has this time been of short duration. The people by no means overjoyed at the entire annihilation of their trade, seem to have powerfully contributed towards the reopening of the commerce of this settlement. The Taou tai himself petitioned the Canton authorities to relax in their severe measures, and has made known in a manifesto issued on the 3rd instant his benevolent intention and great love of justice. By his own showing it would appear, that he is a deadly enemy to prevarication and money, and he has even pledged himself by an oath, inscribed on the door of his office, that if he peradventure become desirous of filthy lucre, his posterity might be cut off, than which there can be nothing more horrible to a Chinese. Now this is the same man who shortly ago talked about extermination, a word which he must have borrowed from the worthy Tsang wang yen. To give however a substantial proof of having changed his mind in this important matter, he has published an edict on the 1st instant against robbers, who have lately become very daring, the very men whose help was to be called in. We repeat our warning, if China hurries on in this course, the country will present a scene of murder, desolation and human misery never surpassed during any of the preceding dynasties. The mass of the people is now too numerous, foreign influence too powerful, and the reaction of violent measures upon the great mass will be terrible. It is still time to retrieve the previous steps and for once to become rational, but if the present moment is lost, we entertain the darkest forebodings for the future welfare of this people.

The worthy Tsotang Pang left this settlement on the 1st inst., with all the honors and affectionate wishes due to an honest man. During the most trying circumstances and when goaded to deeds of outrage, he has maintained his character for kindness and regard to the respectability of his station. His name will be long remembered, and may he have a successor who will imitate him in all his noble actions.

We shall not speculate as to what is next to happen. This period is rife with extraordinary events, and we dissuade the distant reader to look upon these matters as a mere squabble with governor Lin. It is the court of Peking, the prevailing party in the cabinet, in fact the Mantchoo Government, that refuses to accept of any terms, and puts the international law at defiance. Some sagacious newspaper writer proposed to dispatch an envoy in order to talk kindly to Lin. We wish that he might be made the bearer of this message, and we are perfectly persuaded that the Celestial Empire would take good care of him and save him the trouble of telling his own tale.

The late memorial of Tsang wang yen gives us a clear insight into the policy of China. The Government must be very vile which courts the alliance of ruffians to wage war against all foreign nations, that happen to encroach upon the Inner Seas. Still the first step—the extermination of the pirates is not yet taken, and if matters go on as they have done lately, there is every probability that these outlaws will increase. First to destroy the poor barbarians in order to induce them to repent, is like killing for the purpose of preserving life. Had the Mandarins the physical strength, we might rest assured, that their exploits would by far exceed those of the corsairs in the Mediterranean. As matters are now, much remains to be done, and ere these dark deeds can be perpetrated, they may have learnt a lesson, which they will never forget. In the meanwhile the preaching of anarchy will not be lost upon the native cut-throats, and we may yet hear of actions that will make us shudder, and which are done in strict compliance to the laws of the Celestial Empire.

The late governor Tang has sent in a memorial of considerable length, in which he asks for the dismissal of some provincial officers, who are neglectful of their duty, whilst several are recommended for their zeal, in serving against the barbarians.

Amongst others the officer who attacked the Black Joke is raised to the rank of Too sze, for his bravery in that action. We subjoin one of his accusations. These are the last acts of a man whose name will be long held in remembrance in Canton, who had no friends except his immediate retainers, and whose administration has fixed an indelible spot upon the character of high functionaries.

"An Imperial order received to the following effect.

"Tang, late Governor of Kwang tung, sent a memorial requesting to degrade and put to trial a captain and a district magistrate.

"A Captain of the left division of Hwuy choo, called Keusamyih seized two Opium smugglers. One of them did not confess the purchase or smoking of opium, but gave a security. It is difficult to say but that this connivance was bought by bribes. This officer was found sitting in the office of the district magistrate, singing songs. Already have we taken evidence and examined the matter, but much cunning was shewn, the defendant and he did not plead guilty. His behaviour in this matter is that of a man of no character. The magistrate of Cheongking invited this Captain to a dinner, and immediately caused men and women to enter and sing. Truly this was a disgrace to the office! Both this Captain and district magistrate have been in the first instance degraded and delivered over to their commanding officer for trial, that after due examination and conclusive evidence they may be punished according to their deserts. Thus the offices will be purified. Respect this."

*From the Peking Gazette.*

A spirit of discontent and rebellion has gained considerably upon the inhabitants of the Capital and given rise to the establishment of numerous illegal associations and brotherhoods in the very precincts of the palace. The report of this state of things does not proceed from the pencil of a misanthrope, but from the court itself, and may therefore be considered as by no means exaggerated. Defiance of the constituted authorities, robbery in open daylight, and excesses of every description are the immediate consequences. The inference we must draw from this is, that the Supreme Government is either too weak to oppose effective restraint, or that the police is leagued with the outlaws. The remedy suggested is to enforce the law against the constables of the respective wards not to harbour in this jurisdiction any suspected person and to denounce worthless characters. After much search five persons have been discovered who had joined themselves by an oath, besmearing their mouths and swearing eternal fidelity to each other. Though they are guilty of no other crime, they have been delivered over to the tribunal of punishment to be dealt with according to the law, which denounces such proceedings. The Imperial tombs have again been violated, much to the grief of old Taou kwang. Little as we know about the Celestial Court, there seems to be much agitation amongst the dense population. If some wise people on the continent of Europe assert, that only free countries are subject to these commotions, and that it is only in Paris where the people can rise against their Sovereign, let them just look to that celebrated spot of ancient standing social order, Peking, where the word liberty



is never breathed. At Moukden, the second capital, matters are by no means better, as the translation of the following edict will show. The riots there have been worse than at Birmingham, but Celestial justice is summary—catch the criminals whether chartists or common agitators, and if you cannot do so, within a specified time, you must take the consequences. Trial, sentence, and execution, are in this land synonymous terms.

"We have received an Imperial Edict to the following effect:—

"She and Ying have presented a memorial requesting to degrade some assistant magistrates for not keeping a proper watch and the consequent escape of some criminals, that they may in future seize them in good earnest. It appears that several persons, guilty of murder, through their negligence absconded, and subsequently plotted together to the number of several hundred men and acted as incendiaries at Moukden. Eighteen of them have since been caught.

"The capital Moukden is situated in an important territory which gave birth to the present dynasty, where the pervading spirit of the people is stability and simplicity. But if there be associations for burning down houses, and leading forward armed numbers for fight; such acts of violence should be severely punished. Why do the district officers not put to death the murderers who resist? They ought at first to have been seized with severity, and afterwards no remissness in guarding them should have been shown.

"We have already taken away the badge of rank from the magistrates, and we limit a term of two months for the capture of the ringleaders and their accomplices; if at the expiration of the term they have not yet performed this duty, severe punishment will be inflicted. Let them search for and take all the muskets and other prohibited arms. The people are forbidden to secrete fire-arms or other military weapons; and for this purpose we issue a distinct manifesto. And should the slightest remains of such articles be left and another riot be the consequence, the before mentioned magistrates will be responsible for it.

"Tremble at this, beware, respect this!"

A number of officers in Che keang, who had previously been habitual opium smokers, have been dismissed from office. To give a specimen of these judicial proceedings, we have annexed a report forwarded from one of the Provinces to the Capital, viz:

"Your minister Tsun Leuen kneeling memorializes and looking up beseeches your sacred Majesty's perusal.

"As long as the mandarins smoke opium themselves they hardly can constitute examples for the people.

"We have heard that a number of district magistrates have been in the habit of smoking opium of whom we give here the names. (We do not insert them.) We ought to deliver these officers to the Seuchow (Keang nan) magistrate for trial. It appears from the confession of Chinking that in 1837 he received an order to travel in the Province, and while prosecuting this journey, he smoked opium; Lo-mun-kwang, also confesses that in the same year on account of sickness, he smoked opium. Both gave evidence that they have already abstained from it and burned their apparatus for using it, and at present do not abandon themselves to this practice. We also find that some of the followers of Lo-mun-kwang who smoked opium were denounced by their superior.

"Your minister previously ascertained that the said two officers were smoking, and it is very natural that what is done by the head will be imitated by his dependants. According to their evidence they have already abstained from it, which we fearing not to be true and not exactly correct, two of us repaired in person to gain substantial information, and the judicial proceedings against these two officers employed us a whole night; their defence was constantly the same as before, that they were no longer habituated to opium and they already abandoned the practice of it. Though this is very probable and credible, yet as they were formerly opium smokers, they cannot be allowed longer to exercise authority over the people, and since Lo-mun-kwang did not himself seize and try those of his followers who smoked opium, and pretended that he was ignorant of the fact, he gave additional proofs of his stupidity and absurdity.

"It is therefore necessary to request an imperial decree for their dismissal, never again to be em-

ployed in the service of Government, to prevent their being the cause of the degeneration of the lower classes.

"Whilst communicating our legal proceedings to the board of punishments, we moreover address this memorial. It is the Emperor's pleasure that it should be put on record."

The cry for money is as loud as ever, and the provinces stubbornly refuse to pay up their arrears. Patience is perhaps the only remedy under existing circumstances, for what is the use of clamour for cash when none is to be had?

Amongst the many nuisances complained of is the gambling of the Mohamendans in the Capital, who carry on a regular system of defrauding innocent people. This abuse is also to be put down within a single day.

**MILITARY LAWS.**—As far as the legal statutes are concerned, no army appears so effective as the Chinese. This is a collection of 700,000 braves, all ready to shed the last drop of blood for the dear father-land in defence of the rights of the Great Emperor. To suffer defeat is not only illegal, but even impossible. The celestial army marches forward with annihilating terror. Still however there is likewise mercy combined with this exterminating fury, and the military code very considerably ensures the life of all those that surrender. They are even not to be plundered but safe and sound to be presented to the Great Emperor, that he may shew compassion. This has occasionally been displayed in rather a questionable manner by cutting the prisoners to pieces, still it is imperial mercy. The enemies that oppose the Chinese soldiers, whether foreign or domestic, are ipso facto rebels, doomed to perdition. They encroach upon the sacred privilege of Heaven's son by disputing his claim to Universal Empire and implicit obedience, than which there can be nothing more nefarious. Such conduct must likewise suffer this penalty. Thus it has happened, that occasionally whole districts were depopulated, and that the men and women have been indiscriminately devoted to a cruel death. Some proviso however is made, viz, that children of a tender age, shall be given at slaves to worthy ministers of the crown. There is no trifling with these regulations, they are rigorously enforced and no mercy is shewn to the unwary wretches that fall into the hands of these heroes. The tyranny towards the helpless can only be equalled by their cowardice and fear shewn at the sight of bold antagonists.

## Memorial of Tsang Wangyen to the emperor, recommending the stoppage of the foreign trade and the massacre of the English.

An express from the board of war has just brought a despatch from the grand military council, addressed, To Lin viceroy of Kwantung and Kwangse &c. &c. &c. E. Fooynen of Kwantung &c. &c. &c. Kwan admiral on the Kwantung station, and Kwo, commander of the land forces, also to be communicated by them to

Yu, by imperial appointment hoppo of Canton—these: On the 11th day of the 12th moon of the 19th year of Tsoukwang (14th Jan'y.) we (i. e. the grand military council) received the following high imperial edict.

Whereas Tsang Wang-yen\* has this day handed up to us a duly prepared memorial—the preamble of which is—"Seeing that the disposition of foreigners is fickle and wavering, I beg hereby to propose that the ports be shut against them—that access from our shores be prohibited—and that a plan be laid for the utter extermination (of the concerned?), by which means the source of evil may be purified" &c. &c. &c. and besides this there is another document (from the same officer) commencing, "I beg likewise to propose that a limit be put to the trade carried on between us and the foreigners of Macao &c. &c." (which having been carefully perused by us, the emperor, we hereby decree):—cause Lin and his colleagues carefully to deliberate on the contents with the most perfect attention, and to that end let

\* Tsang Wangyen, or as the Canton people call him, Tsang Moungan, is a native of this very district of Heangshan, in which Macao is situated. HE, therefore it is to be presumed, ought to know something about foreigners; but the following tissue of nonsense will convey some idea to the reader of the Egyptian darkness that pervades the minds even of the most educated. Chinese in all things that relate to foreign countries, Tsang Wangyen is prefect of Shunteenfoo, the district in which the city of Peking is situated. Although properly speaking only a chiefoo, yet he is styled Fooyn or head of all the chefoos. He is as much superior in rank to all other prefects as the lord mayor of London is to the mayor of Wigan. What a pity that such a high civic dignity can produce nothing better than mere raving.—(Translator's note.)

the memorial and addendum be fairly copied out and transmitted them for perusal; and at the same time communicate this my edict to Lin, E. Kwan, and Kwo, that they in their turn may communicate it to the hoppo Yukwan. Respect this.

We (the grand military council) do hereby in obedience to the imperial command, transmit the same.

"Tsang Wangyen hereby respectfully memorializes the great emperor; that seeing the disposition of (or circumstances connected with) foreigners is fickle and wavering, I beg hereby to propose that the ports be shut against them, that all access from our shores be prohibited, that a plan be laid for the utter extermination of offenders; thereby to cut off the greedy views of (the foreigners), and cleanse the impure fountain of evil;—such are the motives which induce me to lay before your sacred majesty my most limited view of the subject, hoping that it may be honoured with the imperial glance.

It appears that the opium poison had overspread our central land almost beyond the possibility of cure, when looking up to the great emperor we relied upon him, as occupying the seat of heaven, to settle the question with his single effort; and he then commanded the different boards and high officers to deliberate upon and fix the sternest statutes, and the viceroy and fooyens of the different provinces to exert themselves to the utmost in searching and seizing criminals; and so well did this answer, that within the last year the people of the land have trembled with terror; and out of every ten some eight or nine have already given up the dreadful admonition. And we further find that when your majesty specially deputed a high officer as imperial commissioner to proceed with all haste to Canton, there to regulate the affairs of the seaport, so utterly paralyzed by terror were the foreigners at the display of celestial dignity, that on the first day of his arrival, they took twenty thousand odd chests of opium and delivered them up; and gave a bond that in time to come they would never more dare to bring opium to our shores—all this looked as if these said foreigners were perfectly meek and submissive, and at that time nothing out of the way was to be apprehended.

But I have heard respecting the English foreigners that from the time when Elliot took the newly arrived vessels of this year, and detained them in the outer ocean, they have had several vessels arrived laden with opium, which they have not delivered up; and moreover, their ships of war have sailed into the inner sea, and roamed about there for amusement; nay, they have even dared to exchange blows with our mandarins and soldiers; this plainly shows, then that as for the bond, which these said foreigners gave before, they took upon it as mere waste paper; their object is nothing more than to disguise their real sentiments for a short time, and wait till the high commissioner shall have left Canton, then they will continue to bring opium as before, and get the depraved common people of the country to dispose of it for them, their cunning craftiness is perfectly apparent; and as they now see that we are putting down the use of opium with the utmost rigor, and that if they don't deliver up their opium they won't be permitted to enter the port, (these English foreigners), give full rein to their violent and contrary dispositions, they won't endure check or restraint, and to wint up all they even dare to fire off great guns, thereby wounding the celestial soldiery; for such a horrid crime they may not be exempted from absolute annihilation.

I have also heard that their merchant vessels, several tens of sail of them, remain anchored at Hongkong on the outer ocean, where they keep staring and looking about, and won't go away. Their idea of the matter no doubt is this:—"The amount of duties (derived from the foreign trade) is a million and several myriads (of taels); all those mandarins who are involved in the question must surely take an interest in the revenues of the country, they will, therefore, no less volens, give way a little, and we may thus mutually accommodate matters."

—Little do they know that the wealth of our celestial dynasty is as the four seas; that our various products abound to overflowing; how, then, is it to be supposed for a moment that we depend upon the little, petty, trifling duties arising from the foreign trade to pay our expenses, pray?—But, on the other hand, what these said foreigners MUST have to preserve their lives, and what they cannot do a single day without,—are rhubarb and tea, and these (be it remembered) are the produce of our inner land.

In my humble opinion, then, the very head or chief secret of our plan lies, in shutting the ports. No matter what country these foreign ships may come from, do not let a single one of them hold commercial intercourse with us. The cargo which they bring in their several tens of ships remaining on hand unsold, they cannot but be embarrassed thereby; and when we shall have entirely cut off their supply of tea and rhubarb, and caused our merchants and people to trade with them no longer, we shall thus have their lives more in our power than ever; and thus of these said foreigners there will not be one who won't come beseeching us with fear and trembling. Perhaps it may be objected that—"these foreigners, expecting something of the kind, have laid their plans with great forethought, and that they have already, in former years, exported from this a supply sufficient for more than ten years' consumption." But are these

cavillers aware, that though rhubarb may indeed be stored up for a long time, yet tea, when kept for two or three years, there is no kind which has not lost its flavour, it becomes mouldy, and is unfit for use. Or, perhaps, it may be urged—"but there are only the English foreigners who won't submit to restraints, therefore the ships of all other countries may still be permitted to continue their commercial intercourse as usual." Little do such cavillers know that of the foreign ships which have in their time conveyed and sold opium, there is not a single country that is not implicated: if, therefore, we permit the foreigners of other countries still to trade with us, how are we to be certain that they may not take opium on board and tranship it to English vessels, there to be stored (as formerly was the custom in regard to the store ships that lay off Lintin) that they then take on board other descriptions of cargo with which to enter the port; and when they load their tea and rhubarb to leave the port, how are we to know that they may not actually be transporting that very cargo for the English? I must, therefore, beg that your sacred majesty will issue an imperial edict to the effect that—"All foreign ships which have carried opium, no matter what country they belong to, we shall not permit (the ships or people of that nation) to trade with us, thereby giving the officers and common people of China and of foreign parts clearly to know and understand that the holy lord is sworn to dam up the very fountain of opium and do away with the confirmed bad habit: and that as for the petty, trifling amount of duties, there is really no difficulty in giving them up entirely, and thus getting rid of the whole concern."

The ports, then, being closed against foreigners, if we do not at the same time rigidly prohibit all egress from our seacoasts, it will still be the same as if our ports were not closed at all. I have heard that along the seaboard of our different provinces the pirates are not entirely pacific. Moreover, in Kwangtung there formerly existed a class of fast crab boatmen, whose only profession was smuggling; and at the time when the trade between natives and foreigners, (was in its flourishing state), these blackguards gave themselves the most unbridled license, and had no fear whatever before their eyes. Now I have lately heard that since the enactments against opium have been put in force with such severity, these villains, being quite reckless of life, congregate together, and going on board their "fast-crabs" proceed to the high seas, where they rob and plunder the merchants, and taking on board rice and bread, supply therewith the vagabond foreigners. If we do not then utterly exterminate this canaille, then they will do the bidding of the foreigners and lend themselves to their service, which might gradually bring about a very great calamity.

I have therefore to beg of your sacred majesty that you will be pleased to issue orders to the viceroys and fooyuens, the generals, and commanders of the forces of Kwangtung, Fokien, Chekeang, Keangsoo, Shantung, and Leaotung, that they despatch their war cruizers with the most stern commands to seize or exterminate every one of those piratical plunderers. At the same time all the commandants of our different military stations, and the toomates, must be caused to examine with the utmost strictness all the boats and craft that ply upon the rivers and which may not be interdicted; but beyond these, all vessels belonging to the people, whether large or small, should not be permitted to proceed to the high seas. And regarding those who catch fish as a means of livelihood, they must be required to take their fish in the immediate neighbourhood; and if we discover any who under a false pretence carry on clandestine dealings, or afford assistance to the foreign ships, let such be immediately seized and put to death. And any mandarins or soldiers convicted of receiving bribes, or conniving at these illegalities, let such pay the same penalty for their crime.

I find again that in the different little islets adjoining our coasts, there are places where fresh water may be procured; we ought, therefore, to despatch officers and soldiers to such parts, that being so guarded, foreigners may no longer be able to land and draw water. Further, the common people who inhabit the villages by the seaside ought all to be drilled and formed into a sort of militia, in order that they may be able to defend their different parts of the country; and should any foreigners attempt to land, let the people rally forth to beat them back; and if any one (of ours) is discovered to hold clandestine communication (with the enemy), let his crime be straightway be punished with the utmost rigor. Not only in the single province of Kwangtung ought such measures to be taken, but the same precautions should be secretly enforced in all those provinces which border on the sea. The supplies being thus cut off entirely from the foreigners, and they, finding it impossible to obtain wood or water any longer, will most undoubtedly repent of their crimes, and drooping their heads submissively await our sentence.

But supposing that these foreigners do not yet submit, that they still keep looking about them, and dare contumaciously to offer resistance; as these people rely on their ships being large and strong, as they handle their great guns both quick and well, and as they are accustomed to the vast ocean, I fear (under these circumstances) that were our cruizers to proceed to catch

and slaughter them on the high seas, such were an undertaking beyond our strength. But who is ignorant of the fact?—These foreigners being crafty and fraudulent, fierce and overbearing, despising the laws of the land, and not brooking limit or restraint, the soldiery and people of Kwangtung have for a long time cherished towards them a violent animosity, and every man burns with impatience to give vent to it. It is only because the successive viceroys and fooyuens, being unwilling to do anything that might light the torch of war, have for a long time rigorously held in our people and not allowed them to give it a trial, that the Kwangtung men have kept their patience till the present day.

My humble idea of the matter then is this. As we have hitherto appeared as hosts and they as guests; as we are on shore and they are afloat, it does not seem necessary to me under these circumstances to send our cruizers a long way out to sea to give battle to them; but as the intercourse of the said foreigners is cut off, and they being but scantily supplied with necessities, the pressure of their sufferings will not allow them to remain a long time anchored in the outer ocean; they must of necessity again enter our inner waters, and ramble and spy about as before. Now I would still further entice them to come in by means of our cruizers, and in the meantime I would call out and get ready several hundreds of the people living on the sea-coast; of those who are the stoutest and the bravest, and the best swimmers and divers, I would cause them at night to divide into groups, to go diving straight on board the foreign ships, and taking the said foreigners at unawares massacre every individual among them. Or I would fit up several hundreds of fireships before-hand, and cause the most skillful swimmers and divers to go on board of them; these should take advantage of the wind and let the fireships go, and close in the wake of these should come our armed cruizers. But before going into action, I would proclaim to all the soldiers and people that be or they who should be able to take a foreign ship, the entire ship and cargo should be given them for encouragement; and this being made known, every one would be more eager than the other in pressing forward to the capture; and what stay, I ask would these rascally foreigners have to cling to any longer?—Would not their hearts, on the contrary, die within them for fear?

Whether or not my simple view of matters may be correct, may I beg your gracious majesty to send down orders to the commissioner, and viceroys and fooyuen of Kwangtung, that as an opportunity offers the experiment may be made? Only let a plan be laid for a general massacre, and these said foreigners cannot but fear, and tremble, and come to implore us. Afterwards, if we find that they can with a sincere and contrite heart repent them of their crimes, then a memorial may be addressed to your sacred majesty, praying that, out of the abundance of your heavenly goodness, you will again permit them to renew their commercial intercourse. But even then a limit must be put to the export (of tea, rhubarb, and such commodities); and they must on no account be permitted to exceed the prescribed bounds. This is what I call keeping a strong hold upon them (literally the plan of the *nippers*). If, however, they dare afterwards clandestinely to convey opium into the inner land, then at one and the same time I would punish the offending parties with death, according to the new statute, and again cut off for ever their admission to our markets: this then would most certainly cut off their greedy views, and cleanse the fountain in secula seculorum.

Whether my stupid, foolish notions may be put in force or not, I humbly pray that my august sovereign will bestow on this paper a single holy glance.—A most respectful memorial.

#### ADDITIONAL DOCUMENT.

I further find that the Portuguese foreigners who dwell in Macao, a place subject to the jurisdiction of the Heangshan magistrate, have received the support and fostering tenderness of the heavenly dynasty now upwards of 200 years. These said people depend entirely on commerce for subsistence, they follow after no other calling whatever, and were we, in cutting off the intercourse of the English and other nations, at the same time to interdict their admission to our markets, I really fear that these said Macao foreigners would not have wherewithal to exist: and this would not be manifesting celestial compassion. And yet, if we do not put a limit to their intercourse, it will be difficult to secure that the Portuguese won't convey clandestinely (tea and rhubarb) and sell these to the English and other depraved foreigners. I have, therefore, to beg that a fixed limit be put to the Portuguese commerce from this time henceforward, and that on no account they be permitted to exceed the quantum of cargo which they shall be so restricted to buy and sell. If we find that these Portuguese foreigners do convey goods or merchandise, or supplies of food for the foreigners outside, we shall then order our native people dwelling at Macao immediately to leave the place, and interdict all intercourse between them and us. It is my humble opinion of matters that, after having adopted these sagacious plans and reduced things to a proper footing, and when the English and other foreigners shall have truly repented of their crimes and tendered their submission, we should compel the Portuguese to become

security for all the other foreigners. And should, in time to come any opium be brought to China, besides taking the offending foreign criminal or criminals and putting him or them to death, in conformity with the new statute, and stopping the trade, we shall take the commercial relations existing between us and the Portuguese and cut them off for ever, and drive them back to their own country. If we only make a severe statute to this effect, as the wives and families of the said Portuguese have now resided in the inner land for a long time, there is not one of them who won't lament such a calamity, and act with the greatest circumspection; and is it to be supposed that any of them will dare to show the slightest symptom of opposition?

Whether or not I may beg the imperial decree commanding the high officers of Kwangtung province to deliberate upon certain regulations to the foregoing effect, which shall afterwards pass into laws, I am now humbly waiting the decision of my holy master. With the deepest respect I annex this to my memorial.

The above is a true translation from the original, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. THOM.

#### PROCLAMATION BY YIH.

YIH, by imperial appointment *Ping-po-taou* of the two Chows Kaou and Leen, ruler of the naval and land officers and soldiers of Te'heen-shan: issues this proclamation that the natives, and foreigners of the stores and shops of Macao may fully know.

Whereas the English formerly sold opium, scheming after gain to the injury of men, we did according to the imperial pleasure cut off their trade, and early drove them out of Macao. Now on account of the English still having two or three houses here, the great mandarins have issued orders to close the customs not allowing one article of goods to go out of Macao in order to put a stop to this vicious affair. Besides, things are not brought in, so that wood and fuel are dear, and we have perceived for several days that the people's feelings were embarrassed: therefore on the 29th day of the present month, in their behalf we petitioned that the customs might be reopened, and we are waiting in expectation of another order allowing the same.

Now we think that the store and shop men of Macao may hope for a return to business. We fear however that there are some who will listen to and believe vagabonds, suffering themselves to be deceived as to the difficulties of the times.

That all may know, I, *Taou*, with reference to those mandarins who are able to discover the authors of those vicious deceptions, command that they be seized and brought to trial;—not one shall escape being most severely examined and dealt with.

At every place to which I have gone in the exercise of my official duties I have sworn, and made public my determination by suspending the same over the door, saying: should I desire money, turning topsy turvy right and wrong, may my posterity be cut off; should I yield my assent that perverse affairs are right, may heaven and earth forbid!

Moreover at Macao, where the natives and foreigners are intermixed there should be great caution!

A special edict.

Taoukwang, 20th year, 1st month, and 30th day.

(March, 3rd 1840.)

Translated by I. J. R.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Span. *Buen Suceso*, Cuarteron, from Manila.

SAILED.—Port. *Luz*, Jesus, for Java; Brit. *Orwell*, Hews, for Sydney.

PASSENGER.—*Orwell*; Mr. George Rodger. UNDER DESPATCH.—for London *Earl Balcarres*, *Abercrombie Robinson*, *Caledonia*, and *Charles Forbes*, for Bombay.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 21st October, *Mor*. UNITED STATES, 24th October, via Manila. CALCUTTA, 18th December. *Cowatjee Family*. BOMBAY, 18th November, via Singapore. SINGAPORE, 10th January, *Cowatjee Family*. JAVA, 7th December, via Singapore. MANILA, 18th February, *Ann*.

DIED. At his residence in Macao, on the 27th instant, *Cursetjee Saporjee Banarjee Esq.*, to the great regret of his numerous friends in China. Aged 49 years and 5 months.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 24.] Macao, Saturday, 14th March, 1840.

[No. 232.]

**NOTICE.**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN Esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galvani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.  
Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**—Whereas, on several occasions great inconvenience has arisen and needless alarm created, from the Shipping firing off their guns and small arms after dark.

The Senior Officer requests all Captains and Officers in charge of Ships, will cause this practice to be discontinued except in cases of danger, when it is suggested that the ship so firing should hoist a light in some conspicuous place.

Dated on Board H. M. Ship Volage at Tonkoo the 3rd March 1840.

H. SMITH,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

**NOTICE.**—In conformity with Notice issued at New York in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our house has ceased.—The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co.

CHARLES W. KING.  
WM. HOWARD MORRIS.

Canton, 1st March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs TURNER & Co. are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co. of China, and represent the Agents for Lloyd's in the meantime.  
R. H. HUNTER.

Macao, 7th March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased as the 1st instant. The smaller business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT.

GORDON & TALBOT.

Canton, 15th February, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABIEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.  
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers's Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s. 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertake to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over

to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.  
Singapore 29th October 1838.

J. H. MOOR.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.  
Canton, January 4th 1838.

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**THE** GLENELG, Capt. SHETTLER, 860 Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—*rifasouji* apply to

DENT & Co.

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.**

**THE** Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. TH. WILLS, will be despatched on the 15th proximo. For freight apply to

BURJORJEE MANOCKJEE, and  
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Macao, 31st January, 1840.

**FOR LONDON DIRECT.**

**THE** first class Ship ROYAL SAXON of 500 tons burthen, R. TOWNS master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from Capt. ELLIOT to the shippers, will be clear of the same, and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday, the 12th instant.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Tonkoo, or to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 10th February, 1840.

Mr. Towns.  
Ship ROYAL SAXON.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest of your cargo shipped at Tongkoo; and I remain,

Sir, &c. &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent.

**FOR LONDON WITH QUICK DISPATCH.**

**THE** Ship ELIZA STEWART, Captain MILLAR, for freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.,

Tongkoo Bay, 7th February, 1840.

**JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY**

F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers.  
Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

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**NOTICE.**—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keau Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by S. C. H. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

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## Latest English News.

To 4th November.

Notwithstanding the frequent memorials which have been forwarded to the Foreign Office on the subject of our trade with China, nothing positive appears to be known as to the line of policy which Her Majesty's Government intends to pursue; but we have reason to believe that very active and energetic measures have been resolved upon. To what extent this may be considered as giving hopes of indemnification for the opium already confiscated, and not understood to have been destroyed, it is not for us to say; but the following from the *Morning Chronicle*, is here regarded as a rather important article.

"The course which should be adopted by the British government in regard to the settlement of the opium question, is in our minds no longer attended with doubt. Capt. Elliot has now solemnly charged the Chinese Government as accessories to the opium traffic, and as being regular parties to its existence, drawing profits annually from that branch of foreign trade. If such be the case, we at once repudiate the most remote intention of making the people of this country suffer to the extent of one farthing of the loss. The British government should at once take a decisive course, and insist for indemnification from the Chinese government to the fullest extent. We doubt not that Captain Elliot is prepared to make good his words, and therefore we consider the case free from further obscurity. A sufficient naval and military force should be dispatched at once to Canton to seek for reparation, and if not granted when demanded, the expedition should immediately disembark their troops, and the fleet sail up the river. This, we understand, will be an object of no very difficult accomplishment. If it be ascertained that the Chinese authorities sanctioned this traffic, the first duty of the British government is to let it be seen that its subjects shall not be wronged with impunity. The question is one of fact. Foreigners can only know the laws of the country with which they traffic, by the interpretation given to them by the government functionaries; for a long series of years, have allowed and profited by the trade in opium, the question how far they were justified in allowing and profiting by this trade is one between them and their government, with which the foreign traders have no concern. It would be monstrous if a government were to be allowed to take advantage of the wrong of its own officers. True, that opium was contraband; we have frequently admitted that it was so, by the letter of the Chinese law. But when the people of one country have traded openly and with impunity with those of another for forty years, the usage becomes the law. The device which the Chinese government contrived to shield themselves from their participation in and encouragement of, the opium trade, was to hold the Hong merchants responsible that the foreign ships had no opium on board; but, on the other hand, these very persons bought the opium regularly. The Chinese authorities knew that they did so, and exacted heavy contributions for them for permission to

carry on that lucrative branch of foreign trade, and were as much implicated as the importers of the drug—much more so, in fact, because, had it not been for the encouragement which they afforded to the traffic, the demand could not have existed, and the culture of the poppy would not have been carried on to the extent which it has been, in order to supply the Chinese market. We therefore consider that the seizure and destruction of the opium was a most unjustifiable act of spoliation on the part of the Imperial Commissioner and his associates, and that the government of this country is bound to insist that the British merchants who were the owners of the article shall be fully indemnified by the Chinese government. We say so as regards the past. The future is open for arrangement; and if the Chinese make it a condition of our renewed intercourse that trade in opium shall cease or be legalised, the ground is open for considering those conditions. But taking the whole case as regards our last forty years' intercourse into consideration, and the decided charge of Capt. Elliot, "that the traffic in opium has been chiefly encouraged and protected by the highest officers in the empire," we deem it clear that the people of this country ought not to pay one farthing of the loss which has been sustained by the destruction of the surrendered opium, and that the British government will act with shameful parsimony, if they do not obtain full and peremptory satisfaction from the Chinese executive. The sure course to do so, is to take the high hand with these cunning and self-conceited people. To induce them to act justly, they must be taught to feel the necessity of submission; and if they hesitate to make full reparation for the loss which our merchants have sustained by the destruction of their property, a British force ought to teach them that British merchants are not to be despoiled of their property with impunity.

Oct. 22.—There is a statement in all the Morning Papers to the effect that on Sunday Lord Brougham, with his guests, Mr. Leader and Mr. Shafto, left Brougham-hall for the purpose of visiting some ruin in the neighbourhood: that the axle-tree of the carriage broke: the horses became unmanageable: the whole party was thrown out; and, after his lordship had received a severe wound by a kick from one of the horses, the wheel passed over his head, killing him on the spot. Mr. Leader, it is added, was severely bruised, but Mr. Shafto escaped without material injury.—A company is in progress of formation for connecting Liverpool with the Cheshire shore, by means of a tunnel under the Mersey.

Oct. 21.—The *Chronicle* of this morning contradicts the statement of Lord Brougham's violent death, and says:—An accident there had been, it appears; the carriage was broken to pieces, and the driver much injured, but his Lordship and his friends happily escaped unhurt. It is due to the public and to ourselves to say that the statement we inserted was not founded on any vague and untraceable rumour; nor did we omit such inquiries as would have sufficed, under ordinary circumstances, to guard against mistake, or even deception.

"It seems as if gross falsehood or wanton forgery, or both, must have been employed to put this strange imposition into a distinct, and credible form.

"As we stated yesterday, a letter, professing to come from Mr. Shafto, one of Lord Brougham's companions in the adventure, addressed to Mr. Alfred Montgomery, was read by Count D'Orsay at Crockford's, describing the catastrophe, with the particular circumstances attending it. The object of this letter was to deceive the public, and the end was, for a time, accomplished; nor did the reply to our inquiries at Lord Brougham's house tend to excite suspicion of a fact to which there appeared to be such direct testimony. Wherever the invention originated, this was going great lengths for a joke."—The Duke of Bedford expired on the morning of the 20th at his seat in Scotland, in his 74 year.—The Hon. W. D. Irby second son of Lord Boston, expired at Hellen Lodge last week.—The Earl of Kingston on the 18th, in his 67th year.—Sir E. Codrington has been appointed to the command at Portsmouth.

Oct. 24.—The death of the Duke of Bedford was occasioned by apoplexy. His Grace was attacked by a fit (the third) on Friday, after which he never spoke. The Duchess of Bedford, Ladies Georgiana and Rachel Russell, and Lords Cosmo and Alexander Russell were at the Doune at the death of the Duke—Count D'Orsay, in a letter to the *Times*, denies that he read any letter at any club-house, announcing the death of Lord Brougham "by way of a joke," but admits that he stated to several persons he had seen a letter from Mr. Shafto announcing the dreadful accident, and goes on to say, "The facts of this business, so far as I have had anything

to do with them, are as follows:—Mr. Montgomery, a friend of Lord Brougham and Lord Wellesley, called upon me on Monday afternoon in a state of the most distressing grief. He had received a letter from Mr. Shafto, dated Brougham hall, Saturday, detailing the dreadful occurrence very nearly as it was detailed in your paper of this morning. Mr. Montgomery, when he called upon me, was on his way to Fern-hill, to communicate the contents of this letter to Lord Wellesley, and I never saw any one in a more deplorable state of grief and agitation than Mr. Montgomery was. This morning I had a letter from Mr. Montgomery, written at Fern-hill, and he was as strongly as ever under the distressing conviction of Lord Brougham's death. It has since come to my knowledge that Mr. Shafto's letter was intended as a joke. I leave others to explain the motives for so heartless a hoax."

Oct. 25.—The Earl of Clarendon is to be Lord Privy-seal, with a seat in the Cabinet. The Bishop of Exeter, it is said, approves of the Government plan of Education. Parliament was yesterday prorogued to the 12th December. The Duke of Argyll expired on the 22d, in the 72d year of his age, and is succeeded by his next brother Lord John Campbell. The late peer was Duke and Earl of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount of Lochoy and Glenisla, Baron Campbell, and Baron of Lorn, Inverary Mull, Morven, and Tirrie, in the peerage of Scotland; he sat in the British House of Peers as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton; he was also a G. C. B., a Privy Councillor, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, Lord Lieutenant, Vice Admiral of the Coast, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyllshire, Lord Steward of the Household, one of the Keepers of the Crown and Regalia of Scotland, and an official Trustee of the British Museum.

Since our last, investments have been made in the government stocks to the amount of between 75,000*l.* and 100,000*l.* by the Commissioners of the India Security Fund, a fund established on the renewal of the Charter to provide for the repayment of the capital of the proprietors, at the expiration of 40 years.

It is unnecessary to say that one of the most important topics of interest in the commercial world is the question of the Opium trade. To the dissatisfaction of all parties, the government has not yet announced its intentions on the subject. A memorial from the respectable firm of Acramans, Bush, Castle, & Co. of Bristol, addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, urges the important points, that "the smuggling of opium into China has been sanctioned by the Legislature of Great Britain, inasmuch as the monopoly of the sale of opium was granted to the East India Company upon their receiving a renewal of the Government of India; and because the Opium sent to China for the purpose of being smuggled into that country has been openly sold by the Indian Government at the Presidency of Calcutta at periodical public sales, whilst at all the several Indian Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, it has been regularly entered for exportation to China, and passed through the Customhouses there." As may be naturally supposed, numerous speculations are afloat relative to the probable procedure of the British Government, although nothing has transpired enabling us to give a definite solution of the problem. It may, however, be added that the cant on the subject, of which an organ no less commanding than the *Times*, was the great promulgator, is hourly dying before the universally acknowledged opinion, that whatever the injurious effects of Opium, yet that the paramount consideration of our Government is the conduct of the Chinese Emperor in the seizure of property which under the circumstances is the most flagitious violation of law that was ever attempted. Associated with the opium trade, as is more or less every branch of our Oriental commerce, and more especially Tea, it has excited some surprise, that it has not experienced greater fluctuation and advanced to higher prices. The declared sale for this day (November 4th) is nearly double the quantity offered at the October sale. The total being in packages 61,325, or in weight 4,497,188 lbs. the difference over that of the October sale being packages 27,631, or lbs. 1,892,130. The market is evidently improving, and while low Congous can only with difficulty be obtained at 1*s.* 10*d.* and 1*s.* 10½*d.* per lb., twankay has advanced to 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 11½*d.* per lb.

TEA.—Although to the 31st ult. the Tea Market was dull at Liverpool, yet it is expected to improve

in the present week. Prices are quoted at, for the lowest congou, 1*s.* 10½*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.*; twankay, 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.*; hyson, 2*s.* 7*d.* upwards; in other sorts little doing.

RAW SILK.—Prices since the public sale have continued without alteration. Taslees, 22*s.* 6*d.* a 26*s.*; Yuen foo, 21*s.* a 25*s.*; Taysam, 22*s.* a 22*s.* 6*d.*; Yellow China, 15*s.* 6*d.* a 17*s.*; Canton, 15*s.* a 18*s.* 6*d.* and Chin Chew, 14*s.* 6*d.* 17*s.* per lb.

Mr. McKillop of the firm of Messrs Palmer & Co. has declared himself a candidate for Ashburton, on the Conservative interest.—Mr. Neil declares the letter which appeared in the *Times*, purporting to come from him, to be a forgery.

We have accounts from Madrid to the 26th ultimo. The fate of the Cabinet was still depending on the result of the discussion on the address in the Chamber of Deputies, which was not over. If the address should be carried without the additional paragraph, which contains a censure on the Government, the Ministry would be consolidated; in the contrary case, however, it will be obliged to retire or to dissolve the Cortes.

Paris papers of the 31st ult. bring intelligence of a serious character—namely, the discovery and seizure in Paris of vast quantities of powder, ball, and handgrenades or shells, prepared by members of the secret political societies for some new effort; and the occurrence on another point—Dol, in the department of Ide and Vilan—of an alarming corn riot. Eleven persons connected with the former affair were arrested in the course of the 29th. In the latter 45 were taken into custody, and—a more important feature in it—so little of *bonne volonté* was displayed by the National Guards when summoned to put it down, that they have been suspended, and will probably be disbanded.

Opinion is divided respecting the ammunition and engines of destruction first above referred to, and the object for which they were intended. One portion of the public believe that they were to be used in some new attempts on the King's life, but a larger portion was impressed with a conviction that they were to be applied in producing general conflagration in aid of a new insurrection contemplated by the disaffected.

The advices from Manchester and from Lancashire generally come disheartening; the demand for cotton yarn and cloths is limited, and prices declining; at the same time, several failures have occurred there, and more are expected; it is probable that the system of working short time in the factories will be generally adopted through the winter.

The transactions in the English Stock Market for the last week have been of little consequence. The prevailing subject of interest has been the news from India, which, however, produced no fluctuations of any moment in the value of the several securities, notwithstanding its favourable tendency. Consols have remained steady at about 90½ for money; and 90½ for the account. New 3½ per cents, are a shade better, at 98½ to 1. Reduced 3½ per cents, remain at 97½ to 1. Exchequer bills have ranged between 2*s.* and 4*s.* premium, which is their present price. The late success in the East has caused an advance of 2 per cent on India stock: the quotations are 247½ to 248½, and 249½ for the account. Bank stock has also risen to 180 to 181.

The last price of Spanish Bonds was 20½ to 1 which is a fall of about 2½ per cent, on the prices of last settlement. Portuguese Bonds have declined considerably, being nearly 3½ per cent lower in consequence of the great disappointment felt at the non-fulfilment of the arrangement and for equalizing the foreign and domestic debts: doubts are now raised as to whether the Cortes will sanction the application of the tobacco duties to the payment of the interest on these debts.

#### HOLLAND.

Oct. 24.—On the 21st, the King in person opened the ordinary session of the States General.—At Amsterdam the general belief is that his Majesty will persist in his matrimonial project, but some think he will not bray the manifestation of public opinion. The following occurrence, which lately took place, is given to afford some idea of the impression which the King's intended marriage has had upon his subjects:—One of the maids of honour to the Princess of Orange was returning from a tour in a steamer which crosses the Moerdyk; the steamer was crowded with passengers. The *femme de chambre* of this maid of honour came up out of the cabin in a great fright, and informed the captain that a plot was forming to throw her mistress into the water



The Captain immediately interfered, and endeavored to discover the motives for so horrible a project, and to prevent its execution. He discovered that the maid of honour had been mistaken for the Countess d'Outremont, whom they wished to marry.

GERMANY.

Oct. 21.—Considerable effervescence reigned in the northern provinces of Hanover. The citizens refuse to pay the taxes, they not having been voted constitutionally. The government officers seize the furniture of those who refuse, but no buyers are to be found; the city authorities refuse to permit any advertisement of sale.

CIRCASSIA.

The *Times* gives the following—General Crable having besieged the Circassian fortress of Akulko for three months, at length ordered up from the Black Sea, the Twentieth Division of Infantry, a large body of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, and with them assaulted the place. The besieged made a most gallant defence, and repulsed the assailants four times. Ultimately, however, General Galafief, at the head of the Twentieth Division, penetrated by a breach into the town; a dreadful conflict ensued, which continued until between eleven and twelve o'clock at night; when, feeling themselves overmatched, the heroic remains of the garrison evacuated the town under the cover of the darkness, leaving behind them of their number 562 dead and 122 wounded—the principal part of whom were recognised as deserters from the Russian army. The loss of the Russians amounted to 5,850 men killed and wounded.

Just at the moment when the Russians entered the fortress of Akulko, Schamadi, the chief of the Circassian tribe of Tschetschents, arrived to the relief of the place; but being too late for that purpose, he threw himself on the Russian cavalry overthrew them, and took from them twelve field-pieces; which, however, (after spiking them) he was obliged to abandon. The total loss of the Russians was not less than 12,000 men. It would be therefore impossible for them to resume warlike operations before the arrival of reinforcements.

BOMBAY.

COMPENDIUM OF NEWS FROM CHINA.

News of considerable interest and importance having just reached this to the 9th September, from China via Singapore and Calcutta, we have been induced to publish the same in a connected form, for the convenience of our friends, to transmit to England by the Steamer, and have added the remarks which have appeared in our columns on Chinese affairs, since the departure of the last Steamer.

It will be seen from the extracts we give from private letters, circulars, and Macao and Singapore Papers, that the Chinese Authorities, having in so threatening a manner demanded the expulsion from Macao of the English and the Portuguese Governor there having frankly declared he was unable to protect them, H. M. Superintendent and all the Europeans and Parsees finally quitted Macao, and embarked on board the ships at Hong Kong on the 26th August, and intended, we understand, eventually to proceed to Manila.

It also appears, that Captain Elliot had gone in an armed Cutter to remonstrate with the Mandarins about the severe measures they had adopted, for preventing all supplies of provisions being furnished to the English, and that, though after much evasion and delay, he finally succeeded in obtaining a supply, and while the same was actually being sent to him, the Mandarins in a most insulting manner, most deliberately seized such and so otherwise irritated Captain Elliot, as to have compelled him to fire on the Mandarin Boats, which was returned by them and a fort, but without any thing decisive having resulted.

Matters would thus appear to have reached a crisis in China that calls for some immediate, strong and decisive measures.

By letters received in the last Mail, we understand H. M. Ministers have decided that they will interfere in some vigorous and efficient manner, but they are not prepared to say how. Delay, however, will be most dangerous, and be productive of the most serious loss and distress, not merely to the Trade of India, but to that of the English as well as Indian Governments. Already have distrust and want of mutual confidence commenced in this Bazar, the evil effects of which are becoming felt more and more every day.

We have seen a calculation that makes the amount of capital, locked up in Opium and Cotton in China, and in contracts for that market, withdrawn from the usual circulation in trade at this season, to reach to little short of Six millions sterling.

This alone must convince the most uninterested observer what serious embarrassments must be occasioned in this place. Delay will aggravate the evils, and if prolonged, must ultimately cause ruin to many, check trade, and greatly diminish the usual business of this port.

The great increase of the trade of Bombay has been the admiration of all, and the proud boast of our resident Merchants. This increased trade has greatly tended also to the prosperity and improvement of the whole Presidency, and given an impulse to its revenues that has largely benefited the Government as well as individuals. This increase is, however, in a great measure owing to the valuable trade we have enjoyed with China; any stoppage to it, therefore, is most severely and widely felt, and thus calls from the Government and the Community the strongest representation against delay, in again placing so important a trade on a sure, stable, and proper footing. We have no interest in advocating the question as we have done, but the conviction we feel of the dreadful injury that may be done this Presidency by continued delay, or by the British Government yielding to false notions, and doing an act of the deep st injustice, which the refusing to recognize Capt. Elliot's solemn pledges will be, we think.

We maintain, the propriety or impropriety of the Opium trade is not the question to be now decided.

The duly constituted Representative of the British nation has been outrageously insulted, and under threat of starvation placed in restraint, and compelled, in order to save his own life and that of his countrymen, to require of British subjects (enjoined by the British Government to obey him) to deliver up the property the Chinese stipulated for, as the only ransom they would receive, promising, as he was in duty bound, that the British Government, whose representative he is, should indemnify them for that sacrifice of their property. Let not evil be done that good may come. The British nation must, and will support its Representative, recognize his guarantee, and publicly declare to the owners, we shall see you paid. Then let the Legislature make such prohibitions and restrictions as may seem fit, against trading in opium for the future, when no foul or dishonorable spot would stain or sully the purity of an act that claims to itself, motives of the high character of peace and good will towards mankind.—*Bombay Times Nov. 28th.*

CHINA AFFAIRS.

(From the *Calcutta Englishman*, Jan. 13th, 1840.)

It is a little singular that we have no intimation, not even a rumour, of the intentions of Government with regard to the China question; the only allusion to it in our London *Extraordinary* beyond the expression of individual opinion, is a statement that a fast sailing vessel of between three and four hundred tons, was about to be dispatched to Canton with Government instructions to Capt. Elliot. The silence of the Government appears to have created great dissatisfaction.—a memorial has been addressed to Lord Palmerston from the firm of Acramans, Bush, Castle and Co. of Bristol, urging, that the opium trade has been sanctioned by the legislature of Great Britain; because a monopoly was given to the Company, and because opium has been always openly sold by them in Calcutta, the known purpose of purchasers being to smuggle it into China. This, we beg to think, in more ways than one, begs the question of compensation, which, if the position taken up were a sound one, is most materially affected by the fact the confiscation resulted from an utter disregard of the orders of the representative of England. It does not, however, bear at all upon the most important question, what is to be done for the general trade between the countries?—how is it to be best secured for the future? The *Colonial Gazette* contains an elaborate article on the China trade generally; the *Spectator* writes on the same subject, and the *Morning Chronicle* also. The last inclines to the justice of the claim made for national restitution, provided Capt. Elliot's assertion be substantiated, 'that the traffic in Opium has been chiefly encouraged and protected by the highest officers in the empire, and that no portion of the foreign trade in China has paid its fees to the officers with so much regularity as this of Opium.' We shall from day to day give the leading articles of the leading journals on the capture of Ghuznee, the news of which appears to have created a great sensation. We suspect Sir John Kean's grandiloquence was mainly let off to this effect.

The death of Sir P. Maitland will be regarded by such of our quidnuncs as have decided on awing with China, as extremely unfortunate. His loss we are fully satisfied will be deplored by those especially, who have experienced a thousand acts of kindness while under his command; the Society in which he moved, and of which he was an ornament, will mourn over his loss; but our opinion is that, as we do not as yet believe in the possibility of hostilities with the celestial empire, the services of an Admiral will not be required. Our last advices from England, relating to the *energy* displayed by the Ministry on the Opium question, out of which sprung the other more offensive feature of our position in China, is such that we cheerfully despair of any immediate warlike demonstration in the Bogue or Bocca Tigris. While the Cabinet of St. James have a reason to offer for not precipitating matters, Commissioner Lin may "go the whole hog" in his own way. But what shall we do regarding our tea? Shall we retaliate on the Chinese by prohibiting the introduction of tea into our ports?—*Calcutta Commercial Advertiser*, 16th December.

SINGAPORE. 3RD FEBRUARY 1840.

On Saturday the arrival of the *Rob Roy* from Calcutta the 15th ultimo was announced, by which we received Calcutta papers of 13th January, containing Europe News by the Overland Mail up to the 4th November, from which we publish curious selections below.

The Opium Sale took place as announced on the 6th, and the following are the particulars:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Patna . . . .	4,000	485	420	438
Benares . . . .	2,000	420	410	415

The *Poppy*, *Edmonstone*, *Shaw Alun* and *Rustumjee Cowarjee* all arrived before the sale. The *Poppy* with about 600 chests, all for China, *Sylph* with about 1,100 chests for Singapore and China, were to leave immediately after the *Rob Roy*, and of course may be hourly expected.

CATASTROPHES ON BOARD THE BRIGAND.—On Thursday last, the *Brigand*, which had left this on Wednesday morning, was seen re-entering the port with colours hoisted half-mast high; and the worst anticipations that could be well formed on the subject, were very soon destined to be verified, by the tragical occurrence that had taken place on board of her, in the short interval of her sailing from and returning to this Port. When the constabulary force from the shore went on board, the deck in several places was found bespattered with blood and brains—both the Captain and the 2nd Mate being missing. Two of the men we understand from the first confessed their murder of the Captain, which they perpetrated while he was asleep on the deck, and the vessel at anchor on the night after she left this; but they deny having done any injury to the 2nd Mate, and nothing regarding his fate had transpired. As the question must soon come on for judicial inquiry, we forbear alike from comment and conjecture—only adding the expression of our own regret for the untimely and unhappy fate of Captain McGill, to the deep and general manifestation of the same feeling which is experienced here by all who knew him.—*Sing. Free Press* 30th Jan.

Mr. DAVID YOUNG, a partner of the house of YOUNG and BARTON shipwrights at this station, we regret to learn, was lost at the wreck of the "*Heber*" on the N. E. Coast of Bintang, in the course of last week—having repaired thither along with several others, among whom was Mr. BIRD of the firm of GIRDON and BIRD, to be of such service as he could. A heavy sea rising while the party was on board, it was proposed, lest they should be washed from the wreck, that they should all swim ashore, supported on pieces of timber—but this was declined by Mr. YOUNG, as being no swimmer; and he insisted on waiting until they got on shore, and were able to dispatch a boat off for him. Mr. BIRD and party reached the shore in safety—and after some delay, occasioned by the fears of the boatmen to venture off, although a handsome reward was offered, a boat finally put off to the wreck. Mr. YOUNG however was not to be found on board—and it was concluded he had been washed off the wreck into the sea and drowned. His body has not been discovered, although some articles of his clothing have been picked up, along the shore close by the wreck—every search having been made along the Coast in the neighbourhood.

Mr. YOUNG was a skilful and intelligent artificer

—and has left a wife and family to lament his unfortunate end —*Ibid* 23rd Jan'y.

**THE JUNKS.**—We noticed the arrival of the first China Junk of the season, in our number of the 9th instant; three others have since arrived, and we hope to see the average complement in, before the usual season for their arrival closes. According as they come from different ports on the Coast, they give different accounts regarding the state of affairs arising from the prohibitory measures against Opium. In some places it appears that all is quiet, and that smuggling goes on smoothly—but a Nakhoda from Chongling, complains that the prohibitions against Opium are rigidly enforced, and seems in no very good humour with the Emperor in respect of his proceedings against the drug.

The junks now arrived have already imported about 10,000 chests of Tea, and as they paid less for it in China than in former years, and are obtaining unusually high prices for it here, their profits will no doubt more than indemnify them for the losses which, according to their own account, they sustained last year on their returns in *Straits Produce* from this. The existing state of affairs in China thus tells in two ways in favour of the Junk traders to this part—for while it enables them, in consequence of the state of trade at Canton, to purchase Teas at their own ports at low rates, the effect of the same state of affairs upon the English market reacting upon this, enhances the price of the article here, and secures it a higher market than it probably ever before obtained in Singapore.—*Ibid*.

## LAW OF STORMS.

(From the *Englishman*, 21st December.)

### CIRCULAR.

To the Owners, Agents, and Commanders of Indian Country Ships, of Ships trading to India.

Gentlemen,—You are perhaps aware that I am engaged in collecting and investigating the facts, which bear upon the Law of Storms, as applied to our Indian tempests? and the notices and extracts from my first Memoir, which have appeared in the newspapers will have shewn you how important this subject is. It is indeed so important, that I do not think it an exaggeration to say that it ranks next to the Compass, the Chronometer, the Lunar Theory, and the Barometer; for if by these we are enabled to direct and to measure our paths on the ocean, and are warned of the approach of the tempest, the Law of Storms, when fully known, will, there is little doubt, teach us, with common prudence, to avoid or to get safely through the danger of it. In my first Memoir, I have pointed out that 'we do not yet know what are the tracks of our Indian storms,' and I have shewn that this is an essential part of the knowledge we wish to acquire. I propose now to endeavour to throw some further light upon this by embodying all the particulars I can collect of every storm which has occurred between the Cape and China, of which any record exists at the present day in this country.

1. My object therefore in addressing you is first, to request copies from your old Log-books and Journals—with as many notes and memoranda as you can add to them—of any storms or hurricanes, which you have experienced, at any time, between the Cape, and China (including of course the Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal) since the year 1800 or earlier.

2. Memoranda and copies of your log-books on such occasions as you may recollect, such as gloomy weather, heavy swell, and the like; and subsequently learnt that you were not far from one: Those are important data, for they shew the limits and perhaps the tracks of tempests, of which others may furnish particulars.

3. Memoranda of any storms, with names of ships, commanders and owners, which you may have heard of as particularly severe; as for example, cases of ships arriving in any port dismasted and the like, when you have been lying there: or which have left it and were never after heard of.

4. Any other information which you may suppose calculated to throw light upon the history of any former storm, will be acceptable.

5. I should perhaps mention here that I have no pecuniary interest in this—in a word, that I am not asking you to take the trouble of giving me information 'to make a book' with any view to profit. I am asking simply for a contribution of a kind of knowledge, useless as it now lies buried and scattered amongst you, but of great importance to all if we can collect and arrange it; and this I propose to do in the absence of others better qualified for the task.

6. Communications in Calcutta may be sent to me at No. 10, Park Street, or to Captain Clapperton at the Bank-shall; and Log-books, &c, will be carefully re-

turned. If sent by dawk superscribed 'Storm Report,' and addressed to 'H. T. Prinsep, Esq. Secretary to Government, Territorial Department, all communications will, by the kind permission of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council, pass free of postage.

am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
H. PIDDINGTON.

Calcutta, 14th Dec. 1839.

N. B.—Editors of Indian, Cape, and China newspapers are requested to insert this conspicuously.

Alexandria, 7th October, 1839.

## TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHINA

Gentlemen,—The present critical state of affairs in a political point of view between Egypt and Turkey in which the representatives of the Five Great Powers of Europe are now assembled in Congress at Vienna to arrange and settle, may not be so easy a matter, if Egypt is to be shorn of the ascendancy she has had ceded to her by the late Sultan in Syria, Arabia, Candia &c.

Ever anxious, ever watchful as I have been to improve the mercantile interests of my Country by opening and establishing a rapid channel of intercourse through Egypt for the purposes of trade, I must confess that I am now obliged to write them, that there is a chance of its being speedily shut up, by the blockade of the Port of Alexandria, by England or France, on the behalf of the above Five Powers, in order to carry out by force what they may term "a settlement of the Eastern Question."

To my mind, England and India have more to lose by such a proceeding than other countries on the score of this communication, already become so valuable not only to the interests of the merchants but to all other interests of our Country in every point of view without any exception.

Under the idea that politicians in looking to the interests of the Porte may overlook those of Egypt and undertake by force to compel her to obedience, my candid opinion is that Egypt will not yield one inch without that right being guaranteed which she has gained and had ceded to her, and which countries she is now already improving in all things.

Without more comment I warn you all, the Chambers of Commerce, (I now write to each as at foot) to begin and calculate upon such stoppage in this communication in your mercantile arrangements and business, thinking that you are not at present prepared to have your letters and business conducted in nine months instead of three, by its stoppage even partially for a few months.

I do not say that such stoppage is certain that, is out of my power to foresee; but I feel it my bounden duty, to ask your Chamber to look forward that it may happen speedily.

With my respectful compliments I have the honor to remain,  
Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

THOS. WAGHORN.

N. B. Pray give this Letter every possible publicity and do not forget to register all your letters you send by this route through my Agent Mr. Innes, until this affair is settled.

To the Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Ceylon. Also London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao 14th March 1840.

By the *Rob Roy*, from Calcutta 15th January. and Singapore 4th February, which arrived here on the 10th, we have received Calcutta papers to the 15th January, and the Sing. Free Press to 3rd February, containing Europe news to the 4th November by the overland mail. We have made copious extracts from these papers, from which however it will be seen that nothing had as yet transpired with regard to the Government's intentions towards China, although the opinion prevailed generally that energetic measures would be taken to obtain satisfaction from the Chinese. The *Ariel* we understand would wait, at Aden for the December mail, and if she has been detained no longer, is now due and may therefore be daily expected. Private advices from Calcutta mention that the three E. I. C. steamers, *Enterprise*, *Ganges* and *Madagascar* were being got ready to sail for China in all February, and that the *Rustomjee Cowasjee* had been chartered for Government to proceed to China with coals and stores. The *Nerbudda*, it is said, has also been taken up by Government for the same purpose. The Bombay papers are silent as to

whether the Indian squadron there has the same destination, but from them we are sorry to see the death of Admiral Sir Frederick L. Maitland, who died from dysentery on board the *Wellesley*. The service loses in him an experienced and able officer and society a much esteemed and beloved member.

A great number of gun-boats, it is said as many as thirty, are being built at Canton to be employed, we hear, in the suppression of the Opium smuggling trade on the coast. The boats are to be of superior size and construction, well manned and each armed with several guns, though there is some difficulty to effect the latter, the arsenals in Canton at present not being able, we are told, to muster more than nine guns.

We are happy to say that there is every prospect of Mr. Milne, the chief mate of the *Cowasjee Family*, recovering from the wound he received from Capt. Dunbar's pistol. Capt. Dunbar is, we understand, to be sent to Singapore for his trial, and his passage has been taken in the *Charles Forbes*.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter dated 28th November addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the London India and China Association, urging that society in the strongest terms to employ its influence with the British Government, that effective measures may speedily be adopted "towards reducing, with as little delay as possible, the enormous loss which all interests at stake must even now suffer, and which every moment of the present unsettled and distressing state of things must frightfully increase."

"A crisis," continues the Bombay Chamber of Commerce "has arrived that renders it absolutely necessary for Britain to show her power, and make it felt ere a Commerce so necessary to her existence can now be established on that safe basis which is so essential to its value. Outrage and insult have been committed. Our countrymen have been degraded, and the moral influence of the British name in the eastern seas all but destroyed. Above all things, whatever is to be done should be done quickly, and suffering not be allowed to increase and spread, as the inevitable consequence of further delay."

Accounts from Canton mention that the scheme of establishing a Tea hong has for the present been abandoned, but it is still said that the quantities allowed to reach Canton for the next season will be limited to a certain number of Chops. We doubt the feasibility of such a project. The residence of our friends in Canton threatens to become every day more like imprisonment than before. A bamboo house is now building on Jackass point in which a mandarin of some rank is to take up his continual residence. It is also said that the river in front of the Factories is to be cleared of all sorts of boats, and palisades run is the river from one end of the Factories to the other, with only one outlet.

The *Akhbar* from Boston, 110 days, has arrived, but her letters and papers are not yet delivered. We received on Thursday last our papers per the *London*, whose arrival from the States and Java we noticed five weeks ago. It is difficult to imagine the reason why these papers have been detained so long, and rendered utterly useless to us.

In another column will be found an edict, and a reply to a communication from the Portuguese authorities regarding the assaults and robberies lately committed in Macao, in the latter of which the Heangshan magistrate recommends to the new Tsung-tang of Macao to exercise the greatest vigilance and activity in detecting and punishing the many thieves who now prow about Macao. As yet we have however not heard of the seizure of a single one, and several robberies have again come to our knowledge since our last issue. One of them was to a large amount, and was effected by the thieves entering at night, through the window, the bed chamber of an English gentleman living in Rua do Hospital, and whilst he was asleep removing therefrom two portmanteaus, and a Chinese trunk filled with clothes just



received from England and a valuable dressing case—the whole loss is valued at between \$900 and 1000. An American gentleman's house in Praya grande has also been entered and robbed during his absence, and another intended robbery was detected in time to give the alarm, by the light the thieves carried, and they fled without being able to carry off any thing. The house of the Governor of Timor was also entered by thieves on Sunday night last and robbed. The impunity these thieves have hitherto enjoyed, has not only rendered them more than usually daring, but the report of their success seems to have drawn to this town great numbers of the brethren of their craft, all anxious for plunder, and if the Magistrates are sincere in their professions, they will have enough to do to catch and punish them. Hitherto their threats only seem to have had no effect upon them, nor are they likely to have unless supported by acts.

We know not for what reason such numbers of men in soldiers' jackets are kept in the inner harbour on board of war-junks, snake-boats, chop-boats and fishing-boats. The professions of the Chinese towards this town we understand continue to be friendly, and expectations continue to be entertained that the so long interrupted trade with Canton will be reopened. What then can under such circumstances be the object in the Chinese keeping up such a show of force?

In an article headed "Abuse of Opium: opinions given on the subject by one long resident in China and by others," which appeared in the Chinese Repository for February last, the writer of that article, in collecting the opinions of several writers on the subject, instances one case that came under his personal observation, and we shall here quote what he says, and the inference he draws, omitting to copy the description given as to the manner in which the hongmerchant smoked his pipe as irrelevant to our object. Thus the Repository:

"The first person we ever saw smoking Opium was partner in the \_\_\_\_\_, hong, now bankrupt for some millions of taels, chiefly due to foreigners. He was then (seven years ago) in the prime of life, prosperous in business, of good reputation, and surrounded with the best means he could command for making himself happy. It was a late hour of night, in winter, at a fashionable dinner, after the very numerous and rich courses usual on such occasions had been handed up, and the dessert dishes began to thicken on the table, when the man said, with a very singular look, and which left no doubt of the sincerity of the invitation, 'you kum long my litty teen, eh?' 'Hai lo!' was the reply; and away we went, down stairs, and round about through a long dark path till we came to the place. (Here follows the description of how 15 pipes of Opium were smoked.)

"Some persons suspected he was a smoker of the drug; but the fact was not generally known. About half a mace was the quantity taken per day at this time. Afterwards the quantity probably increased. Be this as it may, his regularity in business did not long continue, his reputation began to wane, and bankruptcy soon followed. Whether the smoking of opium contributed to this issue or not, we have our readers to judge."

It would be very rash indeed for any readers to judge merely from what the *Repository* states, that the use of Opium was the cause of that Hong-merchant's failure, without their being aware of all the circumstances of the case. The writer of course wishes to make believe, that as the merchant has failed, and as he was in the daily habit of smoking Opium, that therefore the former was the result of the latter. It is impossible for us to say that the use of Opium may not have precipitated this merchant's misfortune, for who can always assign the just cause of every event, but our acquaintance with commercial matters convinces us that there were causes for the failure of the Hong alluded to, which were quite sufficient to have ruined it without the assistance of Opium, and in order that our readers may judge whether those or the drug were the chief agents we shall briefly state them. The Hong was established in 1829, and we quote regarding it from a publication "The Hong merchants and their Debts," published in Canton in 1839, and from the pen of one who may be considered good authority, the following:

"The insolvent merchant Hingtae is the son of a respectable gold-smith who kept a shop in the neighbourhood of the foreign factories, in which he amassed perhaps, 50,000 or 60,000 dollars to bequeath to his sons at his death. On occasion of a demand for new Security merchants in 1828-29, Hingtae, a mere boy,

and his brothers set up a Hong. In the course of the few years intervening between that time and his bankruptcy, he contrived for a while to transact a fourth or fifth of the whole legal foreign trade at Canton.

"This Hong may be taken, with some exceptions, as a type of the origin of the Security merchants. With little capital and often with quite insufficient talent and experience to conduct an extensive trade, can it be surprising if they either close their career early, or else buy their experience at a cost, which embarrasses them during the remainder of their lives and their children after them. The result of the experience of the two oldest and wealthiest partners of the existing Hong, Howqua and Tinqu (acting partner of the Puankhequa Hong) has been, to induce them to withdraw for many years past, even during the Company's charter, from nearly all direct dealing in imports with the free-traders. This of itself tended to throw the greater portion of those transactions, into the hands of the weaker and now bankrupt Hong. If the majority of the Security merchants has become insolvent, as we have seen to be the case, whilst sharing in the profitable business of the E. I. Company, and supported by their influence; what may now be their fate, when opposed to the keen competition and activity of free-trade? If they were ruined in great part before, by the extortions of the mandarines, as the Select committee supposed in 1780, and as has been constantly asserted since; how are they now to supply the ever active cravings of those officers? It remains to be shewn what the demands are upon them."

"The writer goes on to shew that the exactions levied by the Canton authorities for permission to establish a Hong, amount to between 60 to 80,000 \$, and would therefore have completely swallowed the whole capital of the Hong-merchant even before he began business. Whatever capital then he required in trade he would be obliged to borrow at heavy interest, which in China is generally 12 per Cent per annum, or even more. It has already been observed that this Hong-merchant's knowledge of business, was, at the beginning at least, by no means adequate to the trade he carried on, and therefore but little calculated to check a sanguine temper which made him ever eager to transact the greatest possible amount of business. To this must be added that two or three years after his establishment his cotton godowns were destroyed by fire, by which misfortune he was a loser of a very large sum, larger probably than his previous gains amounted to. This accident must of course again have obliged him to have recourse to accommodation at heavy expense. Soon after in 1834 he having unfortunately secured the ship in a boat of which Lord Napier arrived in Canton, he was, though altogether innocent, confined in the City and kept a prisoner there during 6 or 8 months, and was only liberated on paying large bribes, some say of not less than 100,000 \$ to the Mandarines. During his imprisonment, which happened to be a period of great activity in the trade, his hong was under the care of his brothers who were unacquainted with business, and allowed their affairs to run into the greatest confusion, indulging at the same time in heavy personal expenses. On his liberation from prison, contracts previously entered into had to be made good at great loss, and it may be supposed that from this time forward his debts must have considerably exceeded his assets, which however was not absolutely apparent, he continuing to transact the largest business of all the hong, until the end of 1836 when he suspended payment. It was then found that his debts amounted to about 2½ millions of dollars, for which he had no assets to shew, nor even books to explain in what manner all the money had been lost. The Hong-merchant himself absconded, and suspicions, which from the absence of accounts are at all events not unjustifiable, were entertained that he as well as his family had saved for their own use a not inconsiderable part of the wreck of the business.

This short outline will, we think, enable our readers to judge, whether the failure of the Hingtae Hong is to be traced to the causes we have detailed, and to us they appear to be sufficient, or to the Hong-merchant's habit of smoking Opium. Opium has already too much to answer for to stand in need of being charged with misfortunes, to bring about which, its agency was not required.

From the Peking Gazette.

Eight Standards.—His Imperial Majesty has according to the immemorial custom of his ancestors held a grand review of the Manchoo troops. Our readers are aware that these are the descendants of the conquerors of China that performed one of the greatest exploits of modern history. When their

grandsires emerged from the wilds of Mantchouria, their strength was in the bow, and the hopes of victory in the fleetness of their horses. To both they have paid a just tribute of veneration up to the present time, by retaining the former as the principal weapon of warfare, and making the latter, like the Arabs, the constant companion of their daily life. Their tails are worn in imitation of the horse, and the sleeves of their jackets so cut as to resemble the hoofs of that animal. When they at first advanced to the frontiers of Chihle, the sound of a few guns, that had very opportunely been placed near one of the passes, frightened them back to their homes. During all the contest they made little use of fire arms, because they were too much afraid of them and could never take a sure aim. The terror they struck into the natives arose from the swiftness of their motions; the sudden surprise of their attacks and the uncommon success that crowned all their efforts. Had they had steamboats, steam carriages and all the sundry paraphernalia of modern invention, the labour of ten years might have been accomplished in one. Still theirs are wonderful deeds. A set of savages, without even the knowledge of the country they invaded, traverse the same triumphant ly from one end to the other, take fortresses without a battering train, and scatter dense armies without the slightest knowledge of tactics. Such a phenomenon would be entirely inexplicable, if we were not somewhat acquainted with the constitution of the Chinese Empire. All power, executive as well as deliberative, is lodged in the despot or rather autocrat, there is only one master and the whole government machinery is concentrated in him. So long as he is safe and can issue his orders at pleasure or dispatch his ministers to the provinces, things go on well. But if he is driven from the throne or loses his life in conflict, the whole engine is at a stand. The Mandarins of every rank accustomed to a certain routine of business, are without rule or beyond their sphere quite helpless and unable to make an effectual stand. Though there are in such times some desperate characters, who rise, mostly from the dregs of the people, and collect large numbers of patriots around them on the plea of defending their country, their grand object is invariably to rob and plunder. They soon become engaged in mutual animosity and fight fiercely against each other, laying waste all around them. So soon as the heart at Peking ceases to beat, the body politic is dissolved, and their well regulated government is followed up by the most fearful anarchy ever known in any country. Such was the case in the Tatar invasion, and will take place whenever a similar misfortune befalls the country. But our philosophising had made us nearly forget the Imperial review. It went off very well, and the mighty chief was not, as customary, exactly on horseback, but appears to have leaned from one of the balconies of his palace. Since Kang he's time the soldiers have been supplied with matchlocks and artillery, though the still greater part of them carry their bow. To his great surprise the grand Emperor discovered, that a number of the officers wore silk boots, instead of plain cotton ones. As this breach of discipline and proof of effeminacy he was highly indignant, and addressed a flaming edict to the commanders. To permit such daring violation of all military decorum and to ape the dress of civilians is even too much for a Tatar to bear, and from this time forward there must be no silk boots amongst the Eight Standards. This will be doubtless a mighty improvement, worthy of these times when the schoolmaster is abroad.

It also appeared, that one of the Lieut. Generals who is very fond of the fine arts, his name is Ying shen, had been in the habit of inviting musicians and singers to his office and even summoned one of the sons of his officers, a great adept in these pastimes, to these concerts, with the same precision as if he were to perform military duty. When such unsoldierlike behaviour was brought before the Emperor, he had a great mind of cashiering him; considering the age of the veteran, he has graciously changed this punishment to banishment from the capital. No such thing ought ever more to take place. The soldiers' music must be the peal of the gong and the solemn sounds of the drum, with the old Tatar horn, that sounds much like the conch of the fisherman. With this soul-inspiring harmony he will always be ready to fight the battles of his country. Another remarkable thing, which much reminds us of the weighty affair of the shoestring in the camp, is that one of the privates of the Eight Standards, has actually adopted two names. Now

this is against order, precedent, military discipline and every thing laudable. An edict of two or three pages from Taoukwang's dear self, fill a great part of the Gazette to denounce this infamous deed. We much admire the lofty ideas of the Emperor's philippic.

**Riots in Honan Province.**—From a document lately laid before the Board of punishments it appears, that a band of robbers under the name of white boys (something of the Hibernian cast) have repeatedly attacked some villages and not only plundered the people, but murdered several that dared to resist their inroads. The matter having been brought before the local magistrates, and a posse of police being sent thither to apprehend the outlaws, the executors of the law received a large bribe, let the culprits escape, and seized some innocent people. This emboldened the perpetrators of these outrages, and they immediately set to work at other places, so that they have latterly become a pest to society. Measures are under consideration to put a stop to such violent depredations and to preserve the lives of the people.

**The Palace.**—Some repairs have been carried on in the Lehma building, a great number of labourers were daily employed; and as this edifice is in the very precincts of the Imperial abode, they received each permits to enter the gate, and without this none were allowed to intrude upon sacred ground. Unfortunately some of them quarrelled and began fighting, whereby the tranquillity of Heavens' son was greatly disturbed. A desperate row ensued, and very disgraceful scenes took place under the very windows of the Emperor's apartments. Of course the Superintendent of the Imperial household has to bear the whole brunt, and though even ignorant of this occurrence, still he is made responsible for the crime.

**Hydraulic works.**—The Superintendent of the Great Canal has sent in a statement for preserving the navigation of this important communication, and suggested five different plans for carrying the whole into effect. Some German geographer a few years ago, asserted that the Mandarins of all those districts are first rate mathematicians, and to prove his assertion he ought to have inserted the present document, by which it might be shewn that the first officer of hydraulic works does not know the geometrical difference between a square and triangle. H. M. is quite aware of his blunders, and tells him, that the paper in question is a collection of non sense, all what is required, is to deepen the canal, to construct great reservoirs in order to supply the shallow places as often as required, and in fact, to put things in such a condition as to render the transit at all times of the year easy. And, to make a long story short, the superintendent in question must guaranty the execution of these designs; if not, he loses his office or takes a trip to Ele. This is doing the matter well. That no further delay may occur, the following sums have been put at the disposal of the Superintendent and his coadjutor on the Yellow River. Repairs of the Hwangho dykes in 13 different places 190,000 Taels, do in Honan 270,000 near the influence of the Tungko—Great Canal lower down 110,000, further up in Shantung 27,000 taels. These it seems are to be immediately paid out of the provincial treasury, and if not regularly and promptly discharged, the officers of the revenue department are to become responsible for dishonouring the Imperial bills. Though we have a great respect for old Taoukwang, yet we should much rather take a scrawl from Rothschild & Co. than any bond written in his beautiful hand.

**Revenue department.** Several districts have repeatedly escaped with not paying the arrears of taxes, but as money is now very scarce, Taoukwang will no longer wait, and has therefore ordered, that the whole must be discharged instantly. We perceive that notwithstanding the pathetic appeals to the Provinces, the debts remain still on hand, and fear that they must stand over to the next year.

**Robberies.**—Many instances of a daring nature have lately occurred in the fertile and highly civilized province of Chekeang. The population is there much larger than in any other part of the populous Empire, and many myriads are unable to obtain a livelihood. Add to this the bad times and the stagnation of all trade, and it cannot be wondered, that so many robbers appear in every country. The magistrates have been ordered to seize them within three months, and if failing to do so, to lose their office.

**Opium smoking.**—A magistrate in Kweichoo has lately occasioned some very severe discussions by his mode of life. It was accordingly found necessary to appoint a commission, in order to make a strict enquiry into his general mode of living. Now he was a man given to gambling, a libertine in heart and manners, and moreover on opium smoker. Considerable skill was shewn on his part to plead his own cause, and there remained nothing for the principal accuser, but to stop a whole day in his house in order to find out whether he had not abandoned himself to the drug. His teeth however were found to be good, his face by no means yellow, his eyes bright and the countenance plump. Summoning therefore up the evidence a verdict was returned to wit—there are evident traces of his having previously indulged in opium; the other charges are however untrue. The culprit then confessed, that many years ago, during a journey he used it for the preservation of his health, but that subsequently, he entirely reformed. The sentence is, that he be dismissed from office, because a man that once yielded to it can no longer be trusted.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—A detachment of soldiers had been sent to Tungking, a place about 50 to 60 le distant from Macao, in order to seize some very influential persons there, accused of some crime or the other. The inhabitants however thought, that they were only Mandarins in disguise, and attacked them bravely. The consequence was that several were wounded, and that they were soon obliged to retreat in great haste. Soon afterwards a large force was collected, on arriving however at the spot, the place was found deserted, and only a few old people were seized.

We hear that several individuals engaged in the late robberies have been seized. The new Tsotang has arrived, and we are told, that his first step was to order the shop keepers to sell rice and fire wood at a cheap rate.

There is again an edict out, which we however have not yet seen, against opium smokers and selling the drug, issued by the Magistrate of Heangshan.

The Keunminfoo has also joined in denouncing the robbers, that infest this city; though a great deal has been said against them, they are still lurking about, anxious to seize upon their prey.

We are now honored with the constant company of the Keunminfoo, Heangshan magistrate, Hetae, and Taoutae on our little peninsula. After joint consultation they have finally resolved to erect a fire beacon in a conspicuous place near Macao to give timely warning about the approach of the English men of war, by lighting it up and thus transmitting with telegraphic dispatch the news to Canton.

Rumors have reached us that a new rebellion has broken out in Leenchow, and that in consequence of this unexpected event 1000 militia had been ordered to march thither from Canton without delay. These news want however confirmation.

#### PROCLAMATION BY TSEANG.

TSEANG, acting Keun-min-foo of Macao, in Kwangchow, and ruler of the waters of the two heens, Shun-tih and Heang-shan, and examiner of the customs of Macao: issues these stern prohibitions, in order to tranquillize these regions, against vagabonds producing and increasing troubles.

Whereas Macao is a place where the natives and foreigners intermix in their intercourse in the market, I have found on examination that latterly there have been lawless miscreants in Macao, bent upon circulating idle stories, hoping thereby to create opportunities for stealing and robbing, and thus occasioning much false alarm; and lastly they have clubbed together to traverse the place! Either on the water or land to get mischievously drunk, committing malicious acts, or to spy out retired places for robbing, and increasing troubles in the country, and entailing injuries upon the natives and foreigners; these severally are worthy to be most minutely pointed out. Besides the police are directed rigorously to seize, and the laws shall be fully executed. Moreover, this prohibitory proclamation is promptly issued and addressed to all classes of men for their full information.

Ye ought severally to do your duty quietly, observing the laws, while in the pursuit of a livelihood, cautiously regarding your own persons and lives—pungently repenting of your former errors. By no means fall into the net of the law, for your repentance then will be too late. Should you dare to serve sin without change, and as formerly give loose to your passions without fear, when once taken you will be most severely dealt with:

My words have gone forth—the law will follow. Most certainly there will be no forgiveness! Each should tremblingly obey—by no means oppose. A special edict. Taoukwang, 20th year, 2nd month, 3rd day.

(March 6th, 1840.)

Translated by I. J. R.

Translated from *O Commercial*, of 7th March. Answer from the Heang-shan magistrate to the Procurador, concerning thieves and robberies.

Uh, sub-perfect of Heang-shan has to inform the Procurador that, having duly considered his (the Procurador's) note in which it is said that on the night of the 30th day of the first moon (3d March) a Portuguese soldier, who had gone to shut the Campo gate, was on returning to the barracks, insulted on the Praya grande by several Chinese, provoking disturbance, which was fortunately obviated by the soldier withdrawing. Also that on the first day of the second moon (4th March) a European was robbed of his telescope by some Macao Chinese on the San Francisco point. That he, the procurador, had already represented these circumstances to the magistrate, but that these vagabonds still continue daringly to attack people, frequently robbing them, and otherwise causing disturbance, &c.—

Men like these, fearing no laws, are undeserving of kindness or compassion, and of the protection of the law. The magistrate who has newly taken possession of his office is to use all means to seize these vagabonds, men without fear of the law, who may be found in Macao, and they will be severely punished as an example for others, and to pacify the alarm now felt by Chinese as well as foreigners. There is no occasion for apprehensions on the part of the Portuguese nor of their repeating their complaints so often, since he, the magistrate, had already, on receiving the Procurador's former note, ordered his officers to seize these vagabonds; as soon as they shall have been taken, they shall immediately be conducted before the magistrate, where they shall be rigorously judged and severely punished, and be made an example of to others that the town may become quiet.

All this is made known to the Procurador, in order that he may quietly trust in the measures we have taken.

Oppose not! A special Edict, 4th day of the 2d moon of the 20th year of Taoukwang, (7th March, 1840)

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Amer. *Akhbar*, Dumaresq, 110 days from Boston. Brit. *Rob Roy*, McKinnon, from Calcutta 15th January, Sing. 4th February, *Mary Gordon*, —, from Bombay and Sing. *Brigand*, Young, from Calcutta and Singapore.

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Earl Balcarras*, Vaux, and *Abercrombie Robinson*, R. Scott, for London; *Manila* and *Ann*, Hall, for Manila. Port. *Margaretha*, —, for Tungkoo and Manila. Omitted last week, Danish *Syden*, for Manila.

**PASSENGERS.**—per *Earl Balcarras*, Captain Macqueen, lady and family.

The *Red Rover* was seen entering the Hooghly when the *Rob Roy* came away.

The *Tigris* arrived in England the 29th October.

The *Mary Gordon* after having sailed from Singapore on the 10th January, put back with loss of bowsprit, refitted, and left that port again on the 22d. The circumstances under which the *Brigand*, since arrival, put back to Singapore will be found detailed in another part of the paper.

The *Charles Forbes*, Wills, for Singapore and Bombay, to sail in three or four days.

**UNDER DESPATCH.**—*Caledonia*, and *Charles Forbes*, for Bombay.

**LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th November, via Calcutta.** UNITED STATES, 15th November, *✓ Akhbar*. CALCUTTA, 15th January, *✓ Rob Roy*. BOMBAY, 2nd January via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 4th February, *✓ Rob Roy*. JAVA, 18th December, via Singapore. MANILA, 18th February, *✓ Ann*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 25.] Macao, Saturday, 21st March, 1840.**

**[No. 233.]**

**NOTICE.**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN Esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galignani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**—Whereas, on several occasions great inconvenience has arisen and needless alarm created, from the Shipping firing off their guns and small arms after dark.

The Senior Officer requests all Captains and Officers in charge of Ships, will cause this practice to be discontinued except in cases of danger, when it is suggested that the ship so firing should hoist a light in some conspicuous place.

Dated on board H. M. Ship Volage at Tonkoo the 3rd March 1840.

H. SMITH.

Captain and Senior Officer.

**NOTICE.**—In conformity with Notice issued at New York in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our house has ceased.—The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co.

CHARLES W. KING.  
WM. HOWARD MORRIS.

Canton, 1st March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs TURNER & Co. are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of EOLINTON MACLEAN & Co. of China, and represent the Agents for Lloyd's in the meantime.

R. H. HUNTER.

Macao, 7th March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st instant. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT.

GORDON & TALBOT.

Canton, 15th February, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chamber's Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guaranteed to be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over

to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838. J. H. MOOR.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

**THE** GLENELG, Capt. SHETTLER, 860 Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

**THE** first class Ship ROYAL SAXON of 500 tons burthen, R. TOWNS master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from Capt. ELLIOT to the shipper, will be clear of the same, and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday, the 12th instant.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Tonkoo, or to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 10th February, 1840.

Mr. TOWNS.

Ship ROYAL SAXON.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest of your cargo shipped at Tongkoo; and I remain,

Sir, &c. &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent.

FOR LONDON WITH QUICK DISPATCH.

**THE** Ship ELIZA STEWART, Captain MILLAR, for freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Tongkoo Bay, 7th February, 1840.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE'S new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

**NOTICE.**—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keau Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.

**ORDERS** for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, and boat notes.	} 100 \$ 1
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TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

## Antarctic Expedition.

By the time this paper meets the public eye, this very interesting expedition will have left, or be leaving, the British shores. Had it been possible to complete the extensive philosophical and other equipments in a shorter space of time, it would have been better, perhaps, had it been able to sail six weeks or two months earlier; but still its course is open, and the delay will lead to no other consequence than some slight alteration in the projected plan of operations.

On Tuesday the Terror, Captain Crozier, dropped down from off the dock-yard, at Chatham, to Gillingham, with all her white canvas spread, and looking like a bird of passage preparing to wing its way to another clime; and on Thursday, or as soon after as possible, her companion, the Erebus, Captain James Clark Ross, was appointed to follow, and then proceed on their voyage together. Having gone to take our farewell, a short description of the vessels, &c., cannot be unattractive to our readers.

The Erebus and Terror seem to be twin ships, alike in build, in colours, in masts and rigging, and, indeed, in every external appearance. An inexperienced eye could not tell the one from the other. The Erebus is about 370 tons; the Terror 340. In each the full complement of officers and men is sixty four; a hundred and twenty-eight in all. Nothing that the art of the shipwright could accomplish has been omitted to fit them for their perilous undertaking. Below, not only have the ribs been strengthened by transversed timbers, but these again have been interlocked by cross beams at certain angles, so as to offer resistance to any invading body, such as ice, which would require a mighty force to overcome. Thus, internally powerful beyond any former example, the outward hull has also been so shaped (curving from near the centre, something like the turning off edge of a glass or tea-cup) as to throw the converging ice from the chainplates, and thus protect the rigging from being crushed or invaded. The deck, too, is double; and the whole has a compactness and firmness which gives assurance of security from the worst elements to which their gallant crews can ever be exposed. A spare rudder, which could be shipped immediately in case of accident to the other, is safely stowed amid-ships; each vessel is provided with eight boats, two of them whalers, and framed to encounter rough seas and weather in separate expeditions, to explore passages and lands where the ships cannot penetrate. Six guns are borne in each; viz., four sixpounders and two salute-guns. The apparatus for keeping the vessels at an equable temperature is admirable, and consists of a squared iron tube, above a foot in diameter, running all round the sides, and distributing a comfortable warmth to every berth in the ship. The ven-

\* Erebus—Capt. J. C. Ross, Lieutenants, E. T. Bird, J. F. L. Wood, J. Sibbald, Master, H. Mapleton, Surgeon, R. M'Cormick, Purser, T. R. Hallett. Assist. Surgeon, J. D. Hooker.

Terror—Captain F. R. M. Crozier, Lieutenants, A. M'Murdo J. H. Kay, Master, P. P. Cotter, Surgeon, J. Robertson, Assist. Surgeon, D. Lyall.

tilation is not less attended to. There are also stores for the captains' cabins, and the gun-room messes, which adjoining and the cooking conveniences are as ample and fit for every purpose as they could be on shore. There is a large kettle to dissolve ice into fresh water, another for dressing salt meat; another for fish; another for meat; and ovens for baking. The mates' cabins are well constructed, and those for the officers to sleep in, though small, are arranged with all a seaman's skill and dexterity in making much of a little. The sick berths are forward, and so contrived that the invalids may be kept apart from the healthy, for their own sake as well as for the general safety. Immense ice-saws are ranged along the lower deck; some of them thirty, or more, feet long, and looking like the jaws of sharks, competent to cut through any besetting adversary.

They are victualled with fresh provisions for three years; and pemmican and prepared meats in cases are stowed away in the least possible compass.

The provision of scientific instruments, under the superintendence of the Royal Society, is very complete; and double sets, to supply the loss of any which may be broken or rendered useless, seem almost to furnish the commander's cabin. In this respect the Admiralty has been most liberal; and indeed we may say, that after the first official difficulties were got over, the government has taken up the expedition with the most commendable spirit, and done every thing that can contribute to its successful issue. The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism will be independently observed throughout the voyage; and also in connection with the new observations about to be established, as already stated in the *Literary Gazette*, at St. Helena, the Cape, Van Diemens' Land, &c. The declination, inclination, and intensity of the magnet will thus form tables of the utmost importance towards solving this great problem. The declination instrument, the horizontal and the vertical force magnetometers are constructed under the direction of Professor Lloyd, of Dublin; and there are besides, dip circles, transits with azimuth circles, and chronometers of the most approved construction. There are also pendulums for ascertaining the true figure of the earth, thermometers for determining the temperature of the sea at given depths; other blackened thermometers to measure the atmospheric temperature in different latitudes; photometric sensitive paper for experiments on light; barometers to be observed during storms, white squalls, &c.; glasses for sidereal observations (particularly on the variable stars,  $\alpha$  Hydre and  $\alpha$  Argus); drawing utensils; repositories for geological, botanical, and natural history specimens; actinometers for finding the forces of solar and terrestrial radiation, hygrometers, Osler's anemometers, rain gauges, electrometers, skeleton registers of every useful kind; and, in short, such means to employ, and so much to be done, that there will be no great leisure for our enterprising countrymen when all these instruments are put in requisition, and their results are regularly chronicled for the information of the world.

In looking over the vessels about to depart on so deeply interesting an occasion, many slight matters and incidents touch the feelings. In almost every cabin and berth were tolerable collections of books; and Captain Ross's amounted to a fair library of the most useful description. In some were sweet remembrances of native land, in prints and pictures, and one engraving, conspicuous in the gallant commander's cabin, affected us much—it was of our *Saviour Walking on the Waters*. Faith and Hope could not have chosen a more beautiful illustration of the sailor's mind; the instruments of the soul, without the possession of which, what were all that the philosophy and science of man could provide? In that engraving alone we read a more certain index of the success of this great work than in the multitude of ingenious machines, and the volumes of wise instructions, by which our most estimable friend was surrounded.

Some kind heart had supplied a twelfth-cake, to be opened on the 6th of January, 1840! The diameter of the globe will then be between the giver and receiver.

Another pleasant circumstance to record is the friendship subsisting between Captains Ross and Crozier. They have been messmates, and intimate together. Crozier was a midshipman in the ship where Ross was a lieutenant; he was a lieutenant where Ross was captain; and now he is captain, where Ross is commodore of the Expedition. They have served together, know and regard each other, and this is an auspicious promise for their mutual good understanding and cordial co-operation to the end; when bound together in their brave barks—

"To reside

In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice,  
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,  
And blown [we trust not] with restless violence round  
The pending world."

The earliest proceedings of the voyage will lead them to St. Helena, where Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, of the Royal Engineers, who goes out in the Erebus, will be left in charge of the new observatory. Next, at the Cape, will be landed for the like purpose, another of-

† In these, four officers will be accommodated; the fifth keeping the deck.

ficer. The vessels then make their way across the ocean, touching at and examining Kerguelen's Land, Amsterdam, and other islands, either known or imperfectly reported in that vast expanse of water. Arrived at Van Diemen's Land the instruments, &c., for the observatory will be sent ashore, and, whilst it is erecting they will cruise to various points where the scientific pursuits of the Expedition are most likely to be advanced. On their return, they will start de novo in a direct southern course, between 120 deg. and 160 deg. east longitude, towards the Antarctic Pole; and it is a singular and fortunate thing that in this direction, during the present season, a ship of Mr. Enderby's has discovered land on both sides of the longitude we have indicated, in about 65 and 68 deg. south latitude. These shores have been named Sabrina Land, seen March, 1839, and Belleny Isle, seen February, 1839; and between them, as well as upon them, the efforts of the Erebus and Terror will, in the first instance, be employed. How far they may penetrate is in the hands of Providence. They will afterwards circumnavigate the Pole, and try in every quarter to reach the highest point, whether near Enderby's Land, discovered in 1832, or by Captain Weddell's furthest reach, about 73 degrees, in 1823.

It is between Sabrina Land and Belleny Isle, to the northward, in about lat. 50 degrees, and E. long. 140 degrees, that it is expected the South Magnetic Pole will be found. Strange if he who discovered either that of the North, or so near an approach to it as Capt. James Ross did, should also ascertain this long-sought phenomenon. We had forgotten to mention that the vessels are constructed on the plan which divides them into three compartments; so that either extremity of the middle might be stove in, and yet the remainder be a safe hold for the crew. §

Wherever the voyagers go, we have only to add, may God bless and prosper them, and return then in safety to a grateful country and their anxious relatives and friends!—*Literary Gazette*.

(From the *Sing. Free Press*, of 13th February.)

## NOTICE OF THE ISLAND OF LOMBOCK.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

### POPULATION, RELIGION, LANGUAGES.

The island is called *Lombok* by Europeans, from a small village on the north-east coast. By the Bali chief in their correspondence, it is called *Sali Paran*. But, by the natives themselves, and by all others here, in their daily conversation it is called *Sasak*; and the people are called the men of *Sasak*. About 80 years ago it was conquered by the Balinese, who have since held it in possession. Hence the population is divided into two classes—the Balinese and the Sasaks. The former number about 8,000, and are the rulers; while the latter number about 17,000, and each man pays two dollars a year to the Balinese rajahs. The Balinese are Buddhists and speak the language of Bali. The Sasaks are Mohammedans, and have a language of their own. Both languages, however, are often spoken by both people; and on the coats, and by the chiefs, Malay is somewhat used.

### DIVISIONS, CHIEF TOWNS.

The length of the island from north to south is about sixty miles, and its breadth is about thirty-five or forty. It is divided into two principalities—Mataram and Karang-Asam, each one having its own rajah, who is surrounded by his own chiefs. Ampanan and Tandjang Karang are villages about seven miles from each other, on a large cove in the Straits of Lombok. Lataram is a large place—the capital of the principality of that name. It is situated three miles in the interior from Ampanan. Karang-Asam, another large place, is the capital of the other principality, and situated about 5 miles still further in the interior. *Bali Sabangi*, and *Piju* are trading ports on the east side of the island.

† Of these recent discoveries in the southern hemisphere Mr. Bates, of the Poultry, has just published an excellent chart, under the superintendence of Captain Beaufort. They appear like the pillars of a gateway, between which the Expedition should pass.—*Ed L. G.*

§ The *Kentish Gazette* states that. "The wales are doubled with 8-inch oak-plank, and the bottom with plank of three inches; the holds, the ceilings of which are doubled with two thicknesses of 1½ inch African teak, crossing each other at right angles; the bulkheads in the holds are built in like manner, and made watertight; so that, should the bottom be stove in at any part by the sheets of ice, the safety of the ships will not be endangered. The pumps fitted are those of Massie's patent. The weather-deck is also doubled with 3-inch fir-plank, with fearnought, dipped in tallow, laid between them."

## FACE OF THE COUNTRY AND PRODUCTIONS.

The face of the country is remarkable. A fertile level, and well watered plain stretches from east to west across the island. It is about 12 miles wide and contains the great mass of the population closely collected together. To the north and south of this it is mountainous, and very thinly inhabited. The valleys in the mountainous parts are said to produce the best Cotton in the Archipelago. It is manufactured into cloth, and made a small article of export, with the native traders. As we rode to Mataram, well-cultivated rice fields extended several miles in every direction. On our left was a village shaded by a triple row of trees characteristic of the climate. Below were the bananas, rising 12 feet high. Above these, to the height of 20 feet, rose the bamboo; and higher above all were the tops of the long leaved graceful cocoa. Before us on the road were the avenues of Mataram, consisting of long double rows of large old *waringan* trees. These were larger than the largest American elm, and presented a majestic solemn view, such as we had not expected to see on Lombok. A dense population seen in the fields and by the roads all "without God, and without hope," in such a place, was enough to awaken the heart of a stone. How deep has been the dream which has kept all these things out of the thoughts of the church so many years!

The production of the island is mostly rice of which 12,000 tons are annually exported. As the island is not overstocked with inhabitants, the people need not be destitute of the necessities of life. We neither saw nor heard of starving want, and believe it very seldom, if ever occurs.

### FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

The principal intercourse of the inhabitants of Lombok with European settlements or with any foreign places, is with Sourabaya on Java, and with Macassar on Celebes, occasionally a prow goes to, or comes from Singapore, Koupage and other Dutch settlements. A few large ships, perhaps 5 or 6, stop annually on their way from Sydney on New Holland to Canton. The Bugis traders occasionally come and go to almost every port of the Archipelago, and by very small boats there is daily communication with Bali, and perhaps also with Sumbawa. More than a hundred Bugis traders, and adventurers reside at Ampanan, and about a dozen Chinese.

### PROGRESS IN ARTS, AND AGRICULTURE.

In cultivating their fields we saw them use an instrument resembling a harrow, and a plough resembling the old fashioned wooden plough. This was drawn by oxen. Their fields for raising rice are made into level terraces, and may be overflowed at pleasure by streams which are ingeniously led in narrow canals over the whole plain.

In the useful arts it is gratifying to hear that they have made a beginning. They work in iron, make common pottery, and manufacture cotton and silk cloth of an inferior quality—the silk coming from China. Their best workmanship are muskets and kris. The latter is a sort of dagger, and worn by all the men. Some of them are as fine as the best European work.

Their houses are small and stand in clusters or villages, those of the rajah, and a few of the higher chiefs are built of good burnt brick, and the roofs are tiled. Those of the common people are made of unburnt brick, and the roofs are thatched.

Of carriages and wagons the Lombok people have not yet felt the need. As the plain across the island is only 40 miles in length, they can travel this distance, in one or two day on foot, or on horseback, and for transporting their rice, the backs of their hardy horses answer very well. Their horses are strong and small, and every day we saw 30 or 40 pass through Mataram, each one carrying 4 bags of rice, weighing together nearly four cwt. Around their necks they have two straps of bells, like sleigh-bells. As we stood and saw them pass in long lines, each horse with his driver by his side, I need not say that the sight was gratifying. It afforded substantial evidence of a certain degree of industry in a region of the earth where indolence if one of the reigning sins.

### BOMBAY.

The prosperity of the General Trade of Bombay is a good deal dependent on the free prosecution of the Trade with China, and any interruption to the latter, such as at present exists, if continued for a length of time, will produce ruinous consequences,



Every one, therefore, interested in Indian Commerce, is bound to see his best efforts in agitating the subject, and directing public attention towards it, as a false policy may lead to the destruction of a valuable Trade, and cramp for a long time Commercial operations. The period has arrived when our relations with the Chinese must be placed upon a defined footing, and a present sacrifice made, to secure a permanent advantage. Every successive account which reaches us from China, tends to strengthen the opinions of those, who have urged interference by force, and to negotiate afterwards; and, the late demand of the High Commissioner for the surrender of a British subject in lieu of a Chinaman killed in an affray, if persisted in, will render any other course impossible. The decision of our Government will, therefore, be anxiously looked for, and it will be a matter of deep regret should their policy prove a temporising one.—As matters stand with the Chinese, diplomacy alone will be of no avail, and certain disappointment and defeat will follow: while the losses, in the mean time, which will fall on the Commercial Community will be seriously felt in the East and elsewhere.—The development of events will force the question on the attention of Government, for should the Trade continue suspended, the consequences will be too injurious to be overlooked and delay in the adoption of an effectual remedy will only swell the amount of loss, and inflict a more lasting wound on our General Trade.

Under any circumstances, a change must take place as regards Opium, and it may not be uninteresting to anticipate the nature of it. The stocks at present in existence will likely supply the demand, and should the Chinese be brought to terms, it is not improbable that the British Government may undertake to prevent a further introduction of Opium into the Celestial Empire, and the cultivation of the Poppy in India would in a great measure cease. By this change the Revenue of the Indian Governments would suffer considerably, but independent of the direct falling off of duty and profit, the ground hitherto used for the cultivation of the Poppy must be turned to other purposes, and both the Government and cultivator would for a time lose from that cause. The large Capital hitherto invested in Opium, and which on this side of India is all Commercial Capital, would seek employment in other channels, and probably, in the end, prove a blessing to the country, by fostering the growth of other products. The stagnation of so large an amount of capital deranges Trade, and is felt here by an inactive intercourse with the producing countries, and we see no prospect of immediate relief until the China question is disposed of. The total funds locked up in the Drug may be thus estimated.

Quantity surrendered to Captain Elliot, and by him to the Chinese Government, 20,283 chests.....	Rs. 250,00,000
Old Malwa here and to the Eastward, say 12,000 chests.....	72,00,000
New Malwa 23,000 chests probably outlay.....	115,00,000
Bengal old Drug, 6,000 chests and to Eastward 2,000.....	32,00,000
Bengal new Drug 22,000 chests Cost.....	88,00,000
	<b>Rs. 557,00,000</b>

Exceeding 5½ millions sterling—a glance at the effect of such a lock-up of property, will suggest the crippling of many other Branches of Trade, and the prolonged adjustment of the China rupture will lead to further difficulties.

Cotton to the extent of 110,000 Bales has gone on to China from Bombay in this season, and it appears that a scale of demurrage, to be levied on the Cargo of the ships detained there, has been arranged between the consignees of goods and the Masters of the vessels. In the present state of matters, it is impossible to say when the interests involved will be relieved, and it becomes a grave subject of enquiry, what are the vessels to do in any emergency? Many have been detained there since March, and must look to some party for indemnification. Captain Elliot in his notice of 23d March, undertook, unreservedly, on the part of the British Government, to see all claims made good, should departure from Canton become necessary, but the extent of the liabilities appear to have startled him, since he arrived at Macao, as there has been some correspondence betwixt the Merchants and him on

subject. The indemnity pledge for the the Opium surrendered was a distinct affair. Disputes innumerable may arise out of the proceedings in China. Destruction of Shipping and property by a Typhoon, prolonged detention, the entanglement of Insurances, and the claims of Shipowners, all present a perfect maze, the adjustment of which may be interminable. In every point of view the present crisis in the China Trade is of vast importance, and to trust to a favorable change on the part of the Chinese, is to be deprecated. It rests entirely with our own Government, and neither the clamour of a Party in England or a temporary loss of Revenue, ought to deter them from an interference by force. Experience has shewn that forbearance only leads to increased arrogance, and late events in China speak volumes that, until humbled, negotiation with such a Government is useless. It must strike every one acquainted with our Bombay Trade, that if returns for the immense property in China are delayed, heavy losses must fall on our Community, and it behoves the Government to urge on the Home Authorities a speedy remedy. Even now we fear, the evil will be felt to an injurious extent, and it becomes a question for consideration, whether in future the Supreme Government of India ought not to be empowered to act, without reference to England, in any emergency in China.

The magnitude of the interests at stake have not been prominently enough brought forward—Capt. Elliot has pledged the British Government to pay for the opium given up, say..... £ 2,000,000

He is also pledged to see all claims on the Chinese, when he left Canton, made good, viz. Hong debts, say 40,00,000 dollars or.....	1,000,000
Property surrendered in Canton, Furniture, &c. say.....	500,000
	<b>£ 3,500,000</b>

And we may safely add another million for claims unarranged. To all these, contemplate the stoppage to Trade and the accumulating amount of losses. The November Mail, towards the end of December, may enable us to judge how far the Government mean to go.

To conclude, the Government at home may have many difficulties to surmount, but as the British mercantile community of China have willingly followed the orders of the Superintendent, and made sacrifices of no ordinary nature, their claims are entitled to a priority, and the Government ought to sink all considerations of revenue, for the sake of putting our intercourse on an honorable and permanent footing.—*Bombay Times*, 16th November.

## BENGAL.

### MURDER ON BOARD THE VIRGINIA.

(From the Bengal Expressor, January 11.)

The Bombay papers give an account of the rising of the convicts on board the *Virginia*, bound to Singapore. This vessel left Bombay on the 14th December with 36 convicts. On the morning of the 16th, by some means the convicts obtained possession of the ship's arms, murdered Captain WHIFFEN, and the chief mate Mr. HARLAND. After plundering the ship, they made the crew hoist out the boats, took what articles they wanted, and pulled towards the land somewhere about Mangalore, when they left the ship. The gunner returned with the vessel to Bombay. The matter is now under the investigation of the Police authorities. Captain WHIFFEN has left a wife and family at Calcutta.

(From the Englishman, Jan. 13.)

There is one circumstance in the report of the rising of the convicts on board the *Virginia* that demands especial notice. It is said that there was no guard on board the vessel. We are unwilling to credit this, for it is a charge of criminal neglect of duty on the part of the Bombay Government. If it be so, to the Government, and the Government alone is to be attributed the atrocity that has been perpetrated. Two murders have been committed, the English mails for Singapore and China (probably containing Cabinet instructions to Captain Elliot) have been destroyed, the vessel plundered, and nearly forty miscreants set at liberty.

We deeply regret to say that Captain Whiffen, who was beaten to death in his cabin, after his first officer had been knocked down the gangway, and killed, has left a widow and six children (now in Calcutta) wholly destitute. If the matter be as reported, the Government is bound to protect them. Their position at any rate is one calling for public sympathy and public assistance. We are happy to say that we have already had money paid into our hands on their behalf, and we trust the

claims of the widow and the fatherless will be generously responded to. It will be seen by advertisement in another column that subscriptions will be received at our office.—*Eastern Star*, Jan. 12.

(From the Sing. Free Press Extra.)

## LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru London Extra, Dec. 4.)

### THE COURT.

**QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.**—A Privy Council, summoned without regard to any political party, assembled at Buckingham Palace on the 23d November, to the number of eighty-five persons; to whom Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to make the following declaration, viz:—

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my future life.

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance that, with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity and serve the interests of my country.

"I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and to my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

Whereupon all the Privy Councillors present made it their humble request to her Majesty, that her Majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public, which her Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

**Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel**, born on the 26th of August, 1819, is the second son of Ernest, reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. His Highness is in stature rather above the middle height, exceedingly well proportioned and of very manly appearance for his years; his general manner is easy, unaffected, and graceful; his features are regular, well defined, and exceedingly English; his countenance is open, its expression mild and there is a certain inexpressible something about his light smiling eyes which seems at once to inspire esteem and confidence.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, has been on a tour in the country.

His royal highness the Duke of Sussex, who is still in the north, was entertained at a public breakfast at Newcastle, on the 7th; and on the 19th Nov. laid the foundation-stone of the Athenæum, at Sunderland, with masonic honours.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been on a visit to Belvoir Castle.

Prince George of Cambridge arrived in this country, on the 14th Nov., from Switzerland. His Royal Highness is to take command of the 12th Lancers under its present Lieut.-Colonel.

The Princes Ernest and Albert of Saxe Cobourg left for the Continent, on the 15th Nov.

**OPIMUM.**—The accounts received by the present mail are by no means favourable to the owners of the Opium surrendered to Capt. Elliot for the service of her Majesty's Government. The Governments letter refusing to acknowledge any liability on Capt. Elliot's acts has been published in our extra, and will doubtless be productive of much disappointment and mortification, particularly in Bombay. They do not even propose to submit to Parliament a vote for such claims. The representative of the three principal places interested, Bombay, Calcutta and Canton had an interview with Lord Melbourne on the subject, "but his Lordship," says a private letter now before us, "laughed at them and wondered how they could expect the demand to be honored!" The parties interested must, therefore, bring the claim before Parliament. The Government, moreover, have refused acceptance to Capt. Elliot's drafts on them for £63,000, being the amount of opium surrendered to make up the stipulated quantity required by Lin. A considerable amount of these bills were remitted to Bombay as returns for opium; and their being dishonoured will be productive of much distress and inconvenience to the

parties here, chiefly Marwarries. The following is a copy of the notarial protest on one received by yesterday's Steamer.

No. 13.

Macao, China, 3d July, 1839.

EXCHANGE FOR £5,000 STERLING.

My Lords,—At twelve months sight, of this my second Bill of exchange (first and third of the same tenor and date not paid) please to pay to Messrs. A. B. and Co., or order, the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, being on account of opium, estimated at 500 Dollars per chest, to make up the deficiencies of certain parties surrendering opium for the service of Her Majesty's Government, in terms of my public Notice of the 27th March last.

CHARLES ELLIOT.  
Chief Superintendent.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, Treasury Chamber, London.

Registered as No. 13.

B R. 26.

EDWARD ELSLIE, Sec. and Treasurer.

Endorsed, Pay Messrs. C. D. & Co.

(Signed) A. B. & Co.

On this day, the fourth of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, at the request of Messieurs C. D. & Co. of this city, merchants, bearers of the original bill of Exchange, whereof a true copy is on the other side written, I, J. V. of London, Public Notary by Royal authority duly admitted and sworn, did exhibit the said bill unto a Clerk at the office of The Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in London, and demanded acceptance thereof, whereunto he answered, "This bill cannot be accepted."

Up to within a few hours of the closing of the mail hopes were entertained that another letter would be received from the Government, qualifying their former refusal—but nothing of the kind had appeared. The impressions continue strong, however, that the Government would aid the merchants in obtaining compensation from the Chinese. *Bombay Times*, 11th January.

(From the *Hurkaru London Extra*, Decr. 4)

## OPIMUM.

The following answer has been sent by the Treasury to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in consequence of the delivery of Opium to the Chinese Government:—

"Gentlemen,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter, in which you apply for a settlement of certain claims for opium delivered to the Chinese Government, and transmit certificates signed by Captain C. Elliot; I have received their Lordships' commands to acquaint you, that Parliament has placed at the disposal of this Board no funds out of which any compensation could be made, and that the sanction of Parliament would be required before any such claim could be recognised and paid.

"To prevent any misconception of the intentions of this Board, my Lords have felt it necessary to direct me further to state, that the subject has been under the attentive consideration of her Majesty's Government, and to add, that her Majesty's Government do not propose to submit to Parliament a vote for the payment of such claims. (Signed) "R. GORDON.

Treasury Chambers, Nov. 11th, 1839.

It has been rumoured that the advices sent out by the *Ariel*, to Captain Elliot, her Majesty's Superintendent in Chief of the China trade, are of a decidedly hostile character. Captain Elliot, is authorised to make reprisals of Chinese shipping, and to blockade the Chinese ports, so as to cut off all communication from without, until satisfaction for the destruction of opium which has taken place at Canton shall have been given.

More surmises in such a matter as this, are of course most unsatisfactory; and in order, if possible to clear up all doubts, the East India and China Association of London placed itself in communication with the Foreign Office. All that can be known for the present, will be found in the following reply:—

"Foreign office, Nov. 28.

"Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. in which you submit, on behalf of the East India and China Association of London, "that, if it be not altogether inconsistent with the views of Her Majesty's Government and injurious to the public service, such a declaration of their intentions as to the blockade or otherwise of the Chinese ports may be notified before the 4th proximo, as may regulate the communications

which the merchants connected with China may deem it expedient to make by the next overland mail." And in reply, I have to request that you will state to the parties interested that Lord Palmerston cannot make any declaration of the nature of that alluded to in your letter; and that the merchants must judge for themselves as to the orders which they may think it expedient to send to their correspondents in China.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
"W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

"G. G. de Larpent, Esq."

The following letter has also been received in the city from the Foreign Office in answer to an application about certain notices concerning the trade with Canton, which had been issued by Captain Elliot:—

"Foreign Office, Nov. 27, 1839.

"Gentlemen,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, enclosing copies of communications which had passed between Captain Elliot, Her Majesty's Superintendent of Trade, and certain British merchants at Macao, and requesting to be informed, with reference to an intention on your part to send a ship to China for the purposes of trade whether Her Majesty's Government sanction the prohibitory injunctions on the British merchants to trade with Canton, which are referred to in the communications above mentioned; and I am to acquaint you in reply, that Captain Elliot's notices seem to Her Majesty's Government, for the reason stated in them by him, to have been proper and expedient at the time when they were made; but Lord Palmerston is not able to inform you whether those notices will be in operation at the time when your ship would arrive in China. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

"W. FOX STRANGWAYS,

"Messrs Gould, Dowie & Co."

The following is from the *Times* of the 2nd of December:—

"As the next India mail leaves on Wednesday next there has been a most anxious desire on the part of all persons connected with China, to learn whether any intention of interference by this Government existed in the matter of the opium trade, so that instructions might be sent out by this opportunity not only from London, but from Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, to their correspondents, in what manner to act for the protection of their interests. The merchants have already received a distinct intimation that the sufferers are not to look for any compensation at home; but they still have been buoyed up by the hope, that if compensation was denied some effort would be made to procure them redress from the Chinese, for the great sacrifice of property to which they have submitted under the guarantee, which they imagined to be valid, of the English superintendent Mr. Elliot. This notion had spread so extensively that a general expectation prevailed of the appearance of an Order in Council on the subject in the last Gazette. But the state of our relations with China is important in other respects than as regards the opium question. In the essential article of tea, all the great importers are at fault as to the steps they ought to take; and, the stocks in the country now beginning to run short, speculations have been commenced by parties who reckon upon the exasperation of the opium question into a national quarrel. At the time when the last accounts left China, the value of British property in ships and cargoes in the Canton river, and shortly expected to arrive there, was between two and three millions sterling. In fact, commercial interests of greater extent have never, perhaps, been placed in jeopardy than is now the case with our China trade."

## COMMERCIAL.

At the public sales of TEA referred to in our former report, comprising about 70,000 packages, about 12,000 were withdrawn, and of the remainder nearly one-half was taken, being held by the importers at very extreme prices. For the portion realised there was a good competition, and in almost all descriptions an advance was established, which, on a comparison with the sales in the early part of October, may be quoted in common Congou 1½d a 2d, good and fine 2d a 3d, good and fine Souchong 2d a 3d, Twankay 2d a 4d, Hyson 1½d a 2d, Imperial and Gunpowder 2d a 4d. Of the quantity thus disposed of a very considerable porportion was purchased on account of speculators, and the demand from the dealers not being equally active, the market for some time subsequently was rather dull, and in order to effect sales lower prices were in some instances accepted. On the 16th ultimo, however the arrival of the Overland Indian Mail with intelligence from Macao that towards the close of July the trade with Canton had not been renewed, gave a fresh impetus to the demand, which was increased in the following week by a report very generally credited that the British Government had threatened hostile

measures against China. Since that period considerable excitement has prevailed in the market: the dealers have shewn greater desire to increase their stocks, whilst speculative buyers continue their operations, and purchases by all parties would have been still more extensive, had not the quantity offered consisted chiefly of parcels in second hands, importers generally having withdrawn their stocks from sale. The principal demand, however, has been directed, as for some time past, to the lower qualities, both of black and green, and although good and fine descriptions of Congou are more in request than previously, the value of this is still relatively low as compared with ordinary kinds. According to the most recent transactions last week common Congou of free-trade import was quoted 3d a 3½d, good and fine 2d a 3d, common Twankay 3d, and common Hyson 2d a 3d, higher, whilst in common Congou of East India Company's import, which has been much in request, an improvement has been obtained of 4d a 5d. A series of public sales commences this morning, comprising about 49,000 Packages, of which some particulars will be given in a postscript.—Notwithstanding the advance which has been established lately, amounting on the average to about 100 per cent. in common qualities of Congou, Twankay and Hyson, consumption in this country does not appear to have been interfered with. According to the official returns the quantity on which duty was paid from 15th January to 5th November 1839 was 29,710,000 lbs. against 25,750,000 in the same period of 1838, and allowing for the larger proportion of Bohea previously cleared at 1s. 6d duty taken in the latter, the deliveries for home use to that date may be estimated in the present season at about 31,500,000 lbs. against 29,000,000 in the last. The exports also continue to exceed that of 1838, having comprised in the first ten months 3,500,000 lbs. against 2,300,000. Several vessels being yet expected from China, the particulars of imports and stocks at this period do not afford a correct criterion of the season's supply; in regard to this however, it may be mentioned, that the shipments from Canton from 1st October, 1838, up to the closing of the trade, were estimated at only 26,000,000 lbs. black, & 4,700,000 lbs. green, against 32,000,000 and 10,200,000 respectively in the season 1837—1838.

POSTSCRIPT, 4 o'clock.—The TEA sales to-day have proceeded with great animation, the attendance of buyers being very full, and the bidding unusually spirited. About 8,000 packages were gone through, and nearly all realised at prices establishing an advance on the currency of previous sales in November of 6d. a 7d. in all descriptions of Congou, 4d. a 6d. in good Souchong, 2d. a 3d. in Flowery Pekoe, 7d. a 8d. in Twankay, and 9d. a 1s. in Hyson. Very ordinary Congou brought 2s 6½d a 2s 7d, fair common 2s 7½d a 2s 8d, middling 2s 8½d a 2s 9d, good 2s 9½d a 2s 10d, fine 2s 10½d a 2s 11d; good Souchong 2s 6½d a 3s; fair to good Flowery Pekoe, 3s 8d a 4s; good common Twankay 2s 10d a 2s 10½d; common Hyson 3s 3d a 3s 9d, fair to good 4s 3d a 4s 7d.—*Corrie & Co. London Price Current*, December, 2.

## CANTON PRESS.

### Macao 21st March 1840.

By the *Sylph* from Calcutta and Singapore, 15th January, and 4th February, we have received Calcutta and Singapore papers of corresponding dates, and the *Red Rover*, from the Sandheads 27 January, and Singapore 18th February (arrived at Tungkoo on the 18th March) brings the despatches overland with dates from England to 4th December from the *Singapore Free Press Extra* and the Calcutta papers we have made copious extracts chiefly relating to the question of compensation for the Opium delivered to Capt. Elliot, and we are sorry to see that the British government have hitherto denied their liability, thus threatening the holders of Capt. Elliot's receipts with heavy loss. It will also be seen that bills drawn by Capt. Elliot on the treasury, to pay for Opium bought by him to make up the quantity pledged to be delivered to the Commissioner, have likewise been refused acceptance, nor has the Government explained its reasons for so doing. Some hopes were entertained that Government would still do something towards the relief of the holders of these bills and the Opium-

SEE SUPPLEMENT.



scrip, but it seems to be the general impression that the Chinese government will be held liable, and that payment for the property they possessed themselves of will be demanded from them. In England nothing had transpired with regard to the Government's intentions toward China, but the assurances from Ministers, that this subject had their earnest attention, are counterbalanced by accounts received from Calcutta, from which it would appear that Lord Auckland had received despatches from England, in consequence of which he was immediately to leave Agra, and was expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 10th February. It is generally thought that the conduct of the question between the Chinese and English has been given altogether into the hands of the Governor General, and we are glad to perceive from the papers that active preparations were making in Calcutta, and other ports of India to ensure due respect from the Chinese to whatever demands for redress the British Government may think proper to make. We refrain from entering more into particulars, which are in some measure contradictory, nor as yet countenanced by any public declarations on the part of the Bengal Government. This much however seems certain that British interests will not much longer remain, as hitherto, unprotected in China nor the stability of foreign intercourse with China left at the mercy of a mandarin's whim.

The political news from England are on the whole satisfactory. From an extract in another part of the paper it will be seen that the Queen is to be married to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha. Some disturbances had again broken out in England, but been speedily suppressed. Another machine infernale has been exploded in France, and it is said a widely ramified conspiracy against the existing Government has been detected. The Shah of Persia has at length acceded to the English demands, and the English Embassy was in consequence about to return to his Court. This reconciliation is a fortunate event as tending the more firmly to secure the pacification of the Indian frontier. It is also said that Mehemet Ali had shewn himself somewhat more inclined to accede to the wishes of European powers, and it may therefore be hoped that a peace between Egypt and Turkey may soon be concluded.

The continued interruption of the China trade, and expectation of hostilities had induced considerable speculation in the Tea market, and prices have advanced very much as will be seen from a report on the market elsewhere.

We notice the arrivals in England from China of the *Eliza*, Lay, on the 12th, and of the *Orwell*, Colard, on the 14th November.

Governor Lin has enlisted about 3000 recruits, who are being drilled daily near Canton, in the military exercises of the bow, the spear, and the double sword. The latter is a weapon peculiar, we believe, to China. Each soldier is armed with two short and straight swords, one in each hand, which by being knocked against each other, produce a clangour which, it is thought, will intimidate the enemy.

The recent proclamations of the Keun-min-fuo, Tsotang etc., against thieves, seem to have had the desired effect; we have at least not heard of any robberies during the last week.

The Governor Lin had no sooner despatched his letter to the Queen of England, of which we gave a translation on the 11th January, and which was forwarded to England by the *Thomas Coutts*; the Captain of that vessel giving a receipt for the same, than he had it printed, published, and widely circulated for the edification of his countrymen, who no doubt will think more highly than before of the Imperial Commissioner, seeing him engaged in penning admonitions to foreign potentates.

We translate the following from *O Portuguez na China* of 19th March, from which it will be seen that our much respected Governor of Macao has been appointed to the command of the forces at Goa. We are not aware whether his successor has yet been named.

I hereby appoint Lt. Colonel Adriaõ Accacio da Silveira Pinto, to be Commandant of the armed force of Goa, with the same allowances enjoyed by

his predecessor. Viscount de Sa da Bandeira, President of the Council, Minister and Secretary for foreign affairs, of the Navy, and Ultramarine possessions will see to have this carried into effect. Palace das Necessidades, 11th April, 1839.—The Queen.—Countersigned by the Viscount de Sa da Bandeira.

Below will be found an edict from the Governor and Hoppo, which was published in Macao yesterday, ordering the trade between this port and Canton to be reopened. We heartily wish that the Chinese authorities may prove sincere in their present professions, and that the trade which has now so long languished in inactivity, may be vigorously resumed.

#### From the Peking Gazette.

The Palace.—The Empress has died, and in consequence of this mournful event the whole nation is to go for one month into mourning whilst the Mandarins are not to shave for one hundred days. She was not long married to Taoukwang, and bore him, if we do not mistake, three children, the eldest of whom is seven or eight years old. She is allowed to have been a woman of singular beauty, who during the years 1835 and 1836 exercised great power over her husband, and exerted a paramount influence over public affairs. But though endowed with considerable intelligence and much admired, her sway was not of long duration. During the zenith of her glory, she sent many of her creatures into the provinces, where they held the highest offices. Since that her servants have stood latterly alone, almost a nullity at the crowded court. It was generally believed that she was at the head of the party which we might style Whigs, though they are very staunch conservatives in their own way. Heu nae tze and others belonged to her coterie. This race has passed by, and there are now in the cabinet a set of grey headed Tories that would surprise even the good people of Queen Ann's time, and leave nothing to blame for the Quarterly. The choice of a new Empress, if Taoukwang in his declining years, would hit upon the expedient, will naturally give rise to numberless intrigues, and we should not at all wonder to see the present ministry with Ke-shen to boot, replaced by another set of favorites. The Emperor himself is verging towards old age, and if he should make his exit from the world, at this critical moment, we might certainly expect a great revolution at the capital. Though a Chinese monarch is by no means obliged to choose for his successor a child of his own, yet the Mantchoo Emperors have always done this. In that case a regency would be instituted, a rule which has invariably been fraught with great convulsions in the country. If on the contrary one of his brothers or nephews is nominated to hold the reins of government, there is every probability of a contest between a number of ambitious men, who have either in reality an equal claim to the throne, or think themselves entitled to wear an imperial diadem.

Great sacrifices had been prepared for one of the departed Empresses, and the Mandarins were all assembled to commence the ceremonies, when all on a sudden the cry of fire was heard. On examining the cause of this disturbance, it was found that a coal fire had reached some rafters, at least such is the report, but with some exertion on the part of the overseers in the temple, it was extinguished. Old Taoukwang is very indignant at this want of caution and has given orders that the attendants should meet with condign punishment; and they are likely to lose their heads. From the frequent repetition of the same occurrences in the very centre of the Imperial palaces, fears of the existence of some dangerous plot are entertained, of which the object does not appear to be very patriotic. This is already the fifth time, that something was hinted of deep laid plans for disturbing the public tranquillity, and that then such trifles as the burning of a few rafters or the cutting down of a fir tree, or a little fighting between the workmen employed in the building the palace, were to be the signal to the conspirators. Time must shew whether the fears of the court are real or pretended.

One of the Imperial princes having behaved with great impropriety at the annual examinations, has been banished from the court and sent to Mantchooria to serve in the army.

The Navy.—A long statement of complaints against the marine has lately been put before the

Great Emperor. The whole navy appears to be in a deplorable state. No captures, as in the good olden times, are any more made, and the worst of all is, that the sea, though swarming with pirates and affording many excellent opportunities for signaling one's valour and gaining peacocks feathers, we had almost said laurels—no prizes are brought in. To make it still worse, there are a great number of men, the minions of naval officers, that go to sea without having the least knowledge of their profession, and in rough weather become entirely useless. When vessels are to be repaired or new ones built, the naval officers pocket a great deal of the money, and the men of war are on that account always in a wretched condition. The memorialist appears to be a grumbler, for otherwise would at least one redeeming feature have been found in this long memorial—viz—the splendid victory at the Bogue, which is on record. But he only understands to abuse and cannot quote one single good action, to extenuate the numberless faults of China's aquatic heroes.

Examinations.—Serious abuses have lately crept into the examinations of the Capital. It would seem, that the high literary men, who repair to the Capital are fond of their ease and pass off old essays for their own lucubrations. Though very ambitious and desirous of the emoluments attached to office, they disdain to acquire the necessary qualifications by hard labour, borrowing the exquisite literary treasures of worthy men who are long ago dead. There must be a stop put to these abuses, or otherwise the love of literature will become extinct.

Public instruction.—After the abortive attempt to introduce preaching as the best means of improving the morals of the people, another reformer has started a new project. It is his firm opinion, that the great mass of the natives must be taught in some way or other, as will be evident to all; but the majority of the men in power, assert, that this may be done by the innate goodness in the human breast, which will prompt intuitively a man to every excellent and laudable action in life; in fact every one carries his instruction with him. To give however some additional strength to this silent teacher, it has been thought necessary to put the sacred edict in rhyme, and now it is proposed to make the meanest villager learn the whole by heart, to enable him to practise the precepts. An edition of the said work in rhyme has already appeared, and others are to be published, so that every one may have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the maxims of the Great Emperor. Thus heresies will be suppressed, the morals improved, and the Empire will turn towards renovation.

Opium smoking.—A high Civilian in the metropolis of Keangse was denounced for having smoked opium. He at first denied the charge, was tortured, and then confessed. When the case was brought before the tribunal, the customary punishment of one hundred blows and banishment was considered too light, and he was therefore sentenced to be transported to Ele, in order to strike terror into evil doers of the same description. Several officers in Shantung have been delivered over to a court of justice on a similar charge. Soldiers belonging to the eight standards who were found inhaling the noxious vapour have been banished to Chekeang.

Border war.—The inhabitants of Kokonor have not yet ceased to disturb the frontiers of Szechuen. An army that was sent thither to keep them in check, instead of fighting against these marauders, only preyed upon their defenceless countrymen, exacting heavy sums of money and contributions in kind, and were in fact acting like enemies. The commanding officer also endeavoured to deceive his superiors by giving in a list of double the number of militia actually under his orders. This has called forth a very spirited address from the Governor, who denounces the guilty as unworthy of their calling. Moreover, during all the time of their campaign the soldiers have sent in only a few heads of the Barbarians, thereby shewing that they are by no means earnest in extirpating the race. So forgetful were they of their duty, that one of the chiefs was permitted to stalk about in open daylight in the very camp of the Celestials.

Robberies.—The same complaints that have reached the royal ear from Chekeang, have also been addressed to the Great Emperor from Shanse. There also lawless associations exist, whose sole object is to enrich themselves by the spoils forcibly taken from their neighbours. The officers have not yet been able to seize them. On the frontiers of Kansuh similar scenes take place. The borderers

themselves are a stubborn race, that defy the power of the Mandarins, and act just as they please. To put an end to their disgraceful proceedings, it has been judged proper to recall the civilians and to substitute in their stead a more rigorous body of magistrates. In Hookwang a civilian has been fortunate enough to seize several ringleaders of these fraternities and put a stop to thieving. His zeal in the public service is richly rewarded.

**Revenue.**—Two officers that were owing the state 1560 Taels were delivered over to the tribunal of punishments, and the members of this board recommended to His Majesty to extend the term for the payment of debts. The Emperor however blames them for their leniency, and has ordered that they both be sent to the river Amour, the worst place for transported felons, in order to expiate the crime of withholding from the state what is due.

Considerable inconvenience has been experienced in the court of Peking an account of the number of papers that are constantly forwarded from the provinces. On closer examination it was found, that the Foo magistrates refused to receive in person the documents from the hands of the people, who were thus forced to address themselves to the tribunals of the Capital. On the other hand some magistrates in Kwangse demanded a regular fee for each paper, that he was to receive, and this made a handsome profit of more than 1000 dollars annually.

**Hydraulics.**—Orders have been transmitted along the canals and rivers to call together the officers of every district, and especially the Mandarins entrusted with the care of the hydraulic works, in order to make general repairs and counteract the ravages which a long neglect of these important works has caused.

**Keshen.**—We have lately lost sight of the Great Minister. He seems to have grown tired of moralizing, and this time he merely gives a short statement of a fire that broke out at Teentsin in one of the temples, but was very soon gotten under. It is rather too much that such a great man should write about trifling matters.

**LOCAL.**—Things have gone on very quietly. The Taoutae has posted a strong guard around his person to protect him against any sudden surprise. Our new Heangshan magistrate has published his inauguration sermon, in which he proves that he is purely personified. The naval Commander

of Kowloon is to be created a nobleman for his heroic actions in fighting against the Barbarians. The first officer of the Admiral's staff has been invited to appear before the Emperor, and then to assume a higher command in Fokeen.

*Edict re-opening the Portuguese Trade.*

Lin, Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangse, &c. E Fooyuen of Kwangtung and Yu Hoppo of Canton &c. &c. hereby conjointly issue this proclamation that all men may know and understand.

Whereas on a previous occasion the English foreigners continued to reside at Macao and would not submit to be expelled, and whereas the Portuguese foreigners dared of their own accord to harbour the said English (against our express commands), therefore it was that at that time we declared the place shut and stopped their Trade.

But now it appears that the civil and military mandarins of Macao have petitioned us stating that the Portuguese foreigners, after receiving our previous proclamation, were filled with penitence and fear, and that even now all the English are already driven out of Macao. And it further appears that the Portuguese "barbarian eye" or Wei lo to (i. e. Procurator) has stated (to the mandarin) face to face, that after this they will never to all eternity dare to permit the English to enter Macao, or to harbour them there, thus opposing the laws, &c. &c. &c.

Now this coming before us, the said Viceroy, Fooyuen, and Hoppo, and we having duly examined the same, find from what the civil and military native authorities have petitioned us, that, from the dispositions and circumstances of the Portuguese these foreigners still cherish some fear of the laws at heart, for which reason we ought to permit them to resume their commercial intercourse as of old, thereby to manifest (Celestial) compassion, and for as much we now conjointly issue this our proclamation, addressed to all the shop keepers of Macao, to all the Traders and people of the other provinces, and to all those employed in stowing and transporting cargo &c. &c., that they may thoroughly know and understand, all ye who are engaged in transporting up or down the cargo or merchandize of the Portuguese foreigners whether Export or Import,

after the issuing of this proclamation it is permitted you to carry on your intercourse as heretofore, in due submission to the fixed regulations, by which the said merchandize must be sent to the Custom house there to be duly inspected and taxed for duty, after which it may be conveyed away for consumption:—but ye are not permitted clandestinely to convey any goods or merchandize belonging to the English foreigners, or illicitly mix them up with others to go in or out thereby trying to deceive us which will lead to a very severe investigation.

Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 20th year, 2nd moon, 11th day,  
Canton, 6th March 1840.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Amer. *Surat*, Pratt, from Manila. Brit. *Sylph*, Viall, from Calcutta (left Sandheads on the 18th January, and Singapore 13th February; *Red Rover*, Wright, left Sandheads 27th January, Singapore 18th February, and arrived at Tungkoo on the 18th March.

**PASSENGER.**—per *Sylph*, Captain Wallace.

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Penang*, for Liverpool; *Caledonia*, Burn, and *Sir Charles Forbes*, Wills, for Singapore and Bombay; Amer. *Akhbar*, for Manila.

**PASSENGERS.**—per *Sir Charles Forbes*, Mr. R. H. Hunter, Capt. Dunbar.

The *Good Success* is expected from Bombay. Arrived in England from China, *Eliza*, Lay, and *Orwell*, Collard, on the 12th and 14th November.

**LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th December, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th November, & *Akhbar*. CALCUTTA, 25th January, & *Red Rover*. BOMBAY, 11th January via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 18th February, & *Red Rover*. JAVA, 18th December, via Singapore: MANILA, 2nd March & *Surat*.**

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# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 26.] Macao, Saturday, 28th March, 1840.**

**[No. 234.]**

**NOTICE.**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galignani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.  
Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—In conformity with Notice issued at New York in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our house has ceased.—The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co.

CHARLES W. KING.  
WM. HOWARD MORSS.

Canton, 1st March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs TURNER & Co. are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co. of China, and represent the Agents for Lloyd's in the meantime.  
R. H. HUNTER.

Macao, 7th March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st instant. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT.

GORDON & TALBOT.

Canton, 15th February, 1840

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.  
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

WETMORE & Co.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

**THE** GLENELG, Capt. SHETTLER, 860 Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

FOR LONDON WITH QUICK DISPATCH.

**THE** Ship ELIZA STEWART, Captain MILLAR, for freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co,

Tongkoo Bay, 7th February, 1840.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

**THE** first class Ship ROYAL SAXON of 500 tons burthen, R. TOWNS master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from Capt. ELLIOT to the shippers, will be clear of the same, and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday, the 12th instant.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Toonkoo, or to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 10th February, 1840.

Mr. TOWNS.  
Ship ROYAL SAXON.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest of your cargo shipped at Toonkoo; and I remain,

Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

**T**EAR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANVASS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALL, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RUM, WHISKEY, SPERM CANDLES; apply to

W. P. PEIRCE.  
at Toonkoo.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
P. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers.  
Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—Many circumstances have occurred to occupy my time and attention, since I last had the pleasure of addressing you on the 31st December ultimo.

We then left the whole foreign community imprisoned in Canton; where, by the enactment of the Chinese Authorities under the Great Seal, they were to remain, until they had delivered up *all the Opium in their possession*. Without stopping to review the correspondence that then took place between the High Commissioner and the several Foreign Consuls (which may upon some other occasion have our attention,) we may here mention in brief, that on the 27th of March, Captain Elliot acceded to the Commissioner's demands *under restraint and threat of death*; that, as the representative and in the name of Her Britannic Majesty, he assumed the British-owned Opium amounting to 20,283 Chests, pledging himself under his seal of Office that the value of the same should be made good to the surrenderers; and that on the 22nd of May (and *not till then*), when the entire quantity was delivered, were H. M.'s Subjects released from prison and their privilege of trading with the Chinese renewed. As this strange affair stands quite alone, as "from all that we did ever read in history" there is nothing in the shape of precedent, we find ourselves compelled in order to arrive at a clear understanding of the matter, to go to the very beginning of our existence as a people, and trace it's analogy with, and bearing upon those fundamental principles out of which, as the wide spreading Oak out of the acorn, has grown, the pride of our fathers, *THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION!* "Heureuse constitution! à laquelle on n'a pu parvenir tout d'un coup; qui a coûté, il est vrai, des ruisseaux de sang, mais que l'on n'a point achetée trop cher. Puisse le luxe, cette peste fatale aux vertus mâles et patriotiques, ce ministre de corruption si funeste à la liberté, ne renverser jamais un monument honorable à l'humanité, monument capable d'apprendre aux rois combien il est glorieux de commander à un PEUPLE LIBRE!" (*M. de Vattel*.) First, however, before going into Court, not only

would we "purge ourselves from all malice," but we should also wish to impress upon the public, that we enter the lists as a *perfectly disinterested person*. We are no hired slave, whose allotted task it is to write up a bad cause, neither have we lawyer-like received a fee, to "make the worse appear the better reason." We come forward as a free-born and independent man, one to whom it does not matter a shilling in a pecuniary point of view which way the question is decided; our only object being to see justice done between man and man, and above all things to admonish people that when they feel a disposition to repent, they repent at *their own cost and not at their neighbour's*.

We have already hinted that we always declined engaging in the Opium Trade. If it be asked why, we simply make answer, that "being free-born, we conceive ourselves to have a perfect right to choose our own profession, and without wishing to find fault or quarrel with others who think differently from ourselves, there are yet many other professions accounted perfectly honorable which we would decline, quite as readily as the selling of Opium." Thus no profit, however tempting, could induce us to become a butcher; we would feel far from comfortable at the idea of buying skins, from a red Indian, and paying him in new rum and gunpowder; and day by day should we be visited by sundry quails could we be guilty of doing H. M.'s liege subjects out of Her current coin, and giving them for value received, a dose of the *juniper* poison! Yet we have little doubt that many good and honorable men are engaged in these professions to whom they "appear no sin," and God forbid that we or any other man should set up our opinions as another bed of Procrustes, where all who differed should be maimed or tortured until brought to think exactly like ourselves. We have searched the statutes of our imaginary commonwealth (and what man has not got an Utopia in his head?) and we find it therein written, that, "the seller of Malwa, Patna, and Benares shall not be more severely dealt with than the vender of 'Blue ruin,' 'Kill the Beg-gars,' and 'Knockmellown'!" *Mais revenons à nos moutons.*

We have remarked that the delivery of a large quantity of Opium as the ransom of H. M.'s Subjects and others detained by force in Canton, and as the price at which their commerce was to be renewed, is an act *per se*; and being so, we have proposed to trace it's analogy with the first principles of our constitution.

We read in the "old books" that when the question of, "which is the most perfect form of government," was proposed to the seven Sages of Greece, old Solon gave something like the following reply, "that government, where an insult or injury of 'fered to a single individual, is resented by the 'whole body politic.'" Now although the Grecian Sage spoke these words at a time when our savage forefathers were still in a state of nature, yet, strange to say, this maxim of old Solon's is what Paley calls one of the *fundamentals* of our social compact! The learned Judge Blackstone in his Introductory Discourse on the Nature of Laws in general expresses the very same idea in the following passage—

"But though society had not it's formal beginning from any convention of individuals, actuated by 'their wants and their fears; yet it is the *sense* of 'their weakness and imperfection that keeps mankind together; that demonstrates the necessity of this 'union; and that therefore is the solid and natural foundation, as well as the cement of society. And this is what we mean by the original contract of society; which, though perhaps in no instance it has ever been formally expressed at the first institution of a state, yet in nature and reason must always be understood, and implied, in the very act of associating together; namely, that the whole should protect all it's parts, and that every part should pay obedience to the will of the whole; or, in other words, 'that the community should guard the rights of each

"individual member, and that (in return for this "protection) each individual should submit to the "laws of the community; without which submission "of all it was impossible that protection could be "certainly extended to any &c. &c." and again, "However in what form soever it (i. e. the Corona- "tion oath) be conceived, this is most indisputably "a fundamental and original, express contract; "though doubtless the duty of protection is im- "plied as much incumbent on the Sovereign be- "fore coronation as after: in the same manner as "allegiance to the king becomes the duty of the "subject immediately on the descent of the crown " &c. &c."

Archdeacon Paley in his admirable work on moral and political philosophy conveys quite the same sentiment in his sketch of the first formation of the social compact; where he supposes a number of pigeons picking up corn in a field, and that instead of each merely helping himself, they put the whole into one common stock, over which a certain pigeon (perhaps the worst of the whole) is appointed by common consent to preside: that the quantum necessary for each of his subjects is afterwards allotted by this head pigeon, and should any individual of their number purloin or attempt to seize by violence more than the portion so awarded him, the rest will fly at him and beat him, and that whilst this commonwealth of pigeons continues to supply the corn, their sovereign will take care that none of his subjects receive injury from aliens. Such are the reciprocal ties of *Allegiance and Protection*.

The famous John Locke in his *Treatise on Civil Government* (see Book II Chap. 2nd on the State of Nature) alludes to the same view of the case but the passage is too long to be extracted.

Again M. de Vattel "sur le Droit des Gens" says, "On conçoit que par l'acte d'association civile "ou politique, chaque citoyen se soumet à l'au- "torité du corps entier, dans tout ce qui peut in- "téresser le bien commun. Le droit de tous sur "chaque membre appartient donc essentiellement "au corps politique, à l'Etat, &c. &c. &c."

"Si une Nation est obligée de se conserver elle- "même, elle ne l'est pas moins de conserver pré- "cieusement tous ses membres. Elle se le doit à "elle-même; puisque perdre quelqu'un de ses mem- "bres, c'est s'affaiblir et nuire à sa propre conserva- "tion. Elle le doit aussi aux membres en particu- "lier, par un effet de l'acte même d'association; "car ceux qui composent une Nation se sont unis "pour leur défense et leur commun avantage: nul "ne peut être privé de cette union et des fruits qu'il "en attend, tant que de son côté il en remplit les "conditions. Le corps de la Nation ne peut donc "abandonner une province, une ville, ni même un "particulier qui en fait partie, à moins que la "nécessité ne l'y contraigne, ou que les plus fortes "raisons, prises du salut public, ne lui en fassent "une loi."

We have been at the trouble of making all these extracts to establish the following simple positions— 1st That Government is bound to protect all its subjects while engaged in their lawful calling.

2ndly That Government is bound to redress the grievances of its subjects when unjustly wronged.

Thus, without stopping to ask whether the liberty of a British subject be worth a chest of Opium or worth 20,000, so long as there was one innocent subject of H. M. unjustly detained in Canton, it is in perfect conformity with the principles of our Constitution that he should be relieved or *ransomed at any price*, i. e. so long as the united body politic shall be able to make up the sum—they looking for the means of obtaining satisfaction afterwards. This is the first view of the case by which we consider the large delivery of Opium on the 27th of March, for the objects then defined, to be perfectly constitutional, and it rests with those who refuse to acknowledge the same to show that the sacrifice was unnecessary.

We now proceed to take a second view of the case. It will be remembered that not only were our persons held in durance, but our regular trade was stopped;—and the price at which it was to be re-opened, was, the delivery of the whole of the Opium, altho' contraband by the laws of China, is by the law of our own country as legal property as tea, manufactures, houses, and lands, or, in fact, any other property whatever. At the time it was surrendered it was not in the power of the Chinese to capture it *vi et armis*; it was afloat on the High Seas and moreover under the special protection of Her Majesty's flag. Thus if A and B, who are holders of Opium, give up a certain quan-

tity of this species of legal property, by which they save to C and D a certain quantity of Tea or other species of legal property, we humbly think that A and B have a *lien* on C and D's Tea, till their claims be fully liquidated. It is in fact like a simple question of salvage, where the amount awarded bears a proportion to the danger run by the salvors, and the expense or loss they were put to in saving the endangered commodity. But some may argue "the Trade has not been restored by the sacrifice!" to this we reply, that, the loss of the Trade was caused by posterior acts, such as the homicide of Lin weihe &c. &c., which were entirely unanticipated when the said sacrifice was made. We merely fall back on the old maxim, that, "no individual is required to sacrifice his private property for the public good, without the public making him a compensation for the same." Just as soon might they pull down my house to widen the street—or drive a railroad thro' my estate without paying me for the same—as require me to give up my Opium to re-open the General Trade of the Country, and deny my claim on the Country for remuneration.

The following passage from M. Vattel may perhaps better explain our meaning, "Si le Souverain " (ou son représentant?) dispose des biens publics, "en vertu de son domaine éminent, l'aliénation est "valable, comme ayant été faite avec un pouvoir "suffisant. Lorsqu'il dispose de même, dans un "besoin, des biens d'une communauté, on d'un "particulier, l'aliénation sera valide par la même "raison. Mais la justice demande que cette commu- "nauté ou ce particulier soit dédommagé des deniers "publics; et si le trésor n'est pas en état de le faire, "tous les citoyens sont obligés d'y contribuer; car "les charges de l'Etat doivent être supportées avec "égalité, ou dans une juste proportion. Il en est "de cela comme du jet des marchandises, qui se fait "pour sauver le vaisseau."

It has further been objected, "granting the prin- "ciple of compensation to be correct, whence is the "money to come?" we reply—"since the delivery "of the Opium and the consequent re-opening of "the Trade, a considerable quantity of Tea and "other China produce has been shipped from this: "—the said Tea and produce will yield a large sum "of duties for the deniers publics, and in equity, "we should at once decide that the Opium Sur- "renderers have a *lien* on all such duties until their "claims shall be liquidated."

We have still a third view of the case to present to our readers. It is, "granting the Opium Trade "to be morally wrong and a great evil, yet in that "point of view not only are the H. E. India Company "accessories to it's guilt in the first degree, but H. "B. M.'s Government is alike accessory, tho' in a "more distant degree; and thro' the ministry, the "Parliament; and thro' the Parliament, the Bri- "tish people:—and the crime (allowing it to be "so) being thus a *National one*, we must repent of "it as a nation, and not at the expense of a few "individuals." It was upon this principle that the large compensation of 20 millions sterling was made to the West India Slave holders, when the ultra-abolitionists wished to emancipate the whole of them, without admitting a farthing damages to their owners. It is true that we may not in this instance be able to show that Her Majesty, Queen Victoria; (God bless her!) ever speculated in Opium herself;—as it was shown by the others that the good (?) Queen Anne held a private share of the *Asiento* contract;—the Opium Surrenderers may not be able to point with the finger to certain Acts of Parliament for the encouragement of the Opium Trade and certain bounties granted those who delivered their Opium in good order—as used to be the case when our ships carried cargoes of *Guinea niggers*;—still we have enough to prove the facts, that, "the "East India Company, knowing Opium to be pro- "hibited by the laws of China, did yet continue to "produce it for the Chinese consumption; nay "more, that they took a direct interest in the sale "of it in China; that the British ministry and Par- "liament were perfectly well aware of what was going on here, yet, nevertheless, they did with their eyes open, send out a responsible person here to re- present them, without taking any steps to free them- selves from the odium attaching to them as aiders and abettors of an illegal trade;—and that in spite of the many warnings given them during the two last years that a crisis was approaching, the catastrophe has taken place and found them utterly unprepared! That the people are bound by the acts of their representatives needs not to be discussed.

But let us go back to our proofs. We take the following from the Calcutta papers of April 1837.

"On the 25th April 1837 notice was given by the "Bengal Government that the Opium Sale which "was to have taken place on the 28th April was "postponed till the 9th June, unless in the interim "favorable intelligence should be received from "China."

Now, Gentle Reader, what is meant by the ex- pression "favorable intelligence from China?" Simply that fresh arrangements might be made with the Mandarins who were then demanding a large bribe for connivance, that accumulating stocks might be cleared off, and that consequently the E. I. Com- pany might get a higher price for that Opium which they were about to sell by auction for the supply of the China market!! Thus it would ap- pear, that the East India Company in selling their Opium were determined always to secure the Lion's share of the profits to themselves, while they merely made use of the merchants and traders as so many instruments to convey the Drug for them to China! but what saith our Statute Book? *qui facit per alium, facit per se!* And upon this fixed principle are the East India Company instigators of and accessories to the Opium Trade with China in the first degree.

Again we find by referring to the Calcutta Courier of 15th August 1837, that "at a public "meeting (Mr. Lindsay in the Chair) Mr. Parker "on the part of Government declared *inter alia*, "that tho' Government did not recognize any claim "for compensation for losses on shipments made, the "result of speculation being no concern of govern- "ment, yet as those who might have Opium on hand "in China would be injured by the present measures, "Government was disposed to grant a further sum "of ten lakhs for distribution among persons so situated &c. &c."

Gentle Reader! art thou acquainted with the cir- cumstances of the case? if not we shall endeavor to enlighten thee. The said Opium upon which this liberal allowance of 10 lakhs was made by Govern- ment, had been purchased at a previous Company's Sale at high rates, the buyers no doubt contemplat- ing that on bringing their drug to China they should obtain corresponding prices. But lo! in the mean- time a new chop had arrived from Peking, the mandarins had got fractious, they were running extra risk, they required extra fees, the smugglers could not deliver, the price fell, and the holders were likely to "catch a loss," when the Company generously stepped forward and presented them with a bonus of ten lakhs to qualify the unreasonable wickedness of the mandarins! Now is this taking an interest directly in the trade or not? Does this suppose any knowledge of what becomes of the Drug after it has left the Company's godowns or not? Does any man or any Company pay 10 lakhs of rupees for nothing, or without knowing what he is paying them for? Oh! ill-feigned ignorance! Oh! mis-placed generosity!

Were further proof wanting to establish the direct interest that the Indian government took in the Opium Trade with China, if our readers will only refer to the Bengal papers of January 1836, they will find that it was then being seriously discus- sed by the Bengal government if they should not make advances on Opium to China, when they were fairly shamed out of it by the united voice of the public press:—and much about the same time parties were dispatched by the Bengal Government recommended to the first houses here, with instructions to consult the taste of the Chinese if the Drug could still be re- ceived more agreeable to their palate. So much for the highly civilized and civilizing government of the Honorable East India Company! Let us now turn and see how the Home Government stands implicated.

We happen by chance to have laid our hand upon a volume entitled, "Evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons for 1830" and we find there among a great many other curious things—

- |             |         |   |
|-------------|---------|---|
| Davis       | 443 —   | Opium sold in China belongs all originally to the East India Company. |
| do.         | 444 —   | Chinese must be aware that it is shipped under license.               |
| do.         | 450 —   | Chinese Government too weak to prevent it.                            |
| Majoribanks | 925&719 | Edicts to prevent it frequently issued in vain.                       |
| do.         | 291 —   | Company interested in the Trade as regards their Indian               |



- Aken** 2020-2027 Purchases of Opium in India avowedly for the Chinese market, with the connivance of government, sold in China with the E. I. Co's mark.
- Majoribanks** 224 & 339 Ten to twelve millions of dollars paid annually for it by the Chinese and smuggled principally by British Country Ships.
- do.** 706 — Method used to discover the amount of Opium sold in China, the Trade being contraband.
- Melville** 5148 — Effect of the consumption of Opium in China on the Exportation of specie from that country to India.
- Deans** 3512 — Two millions of pounds weight of Opium exceeding two millions and a half sterling, are annually imported into China.

We might go on making these quotations *ad infinitum*, but enough has been shown to establish, that, "the Supreme Legislature has for many years been acquainted with all the leading facts of the case:—they were aware that a huge contraband trade in Opium was carried on with China, that the Chinese government had tried in vain to put it down, that it was openly aided and abetted by the East India Company, that at the same time they had a valuable legal Trade existing with the same country which might one day be prejudiced by the co-existing contraband Trade, and yet, with all this staring them in the face, they said 'not a word, and took no precautions whatever!' and does not this bring in the British Government accessory to the Opium Trade, upon the established maxim of our Law, "*qui non prohibet, cum pro-hibere possit, jubet*?"

There are many other proofs and arguments which we might adduce to show the responsibility of the British Government for the Opium surrendered, but we have already encroached too largely on your space. We might have shown that the Government by appointing Capt. Elliot and conferring upon him unlimited or at least illdefined powers, made themselves responsible for all his acts; but this is a view of the case so ably discussed by a writer in the Bengal Hurkaru under the signature of NOMEH, that we forbear to trespass on his beat lest we should only be showing off our own ignorance.

In conclusion, we may remark, that whatever may be thought of the Opium Trade, according to the Law of our Land it must still continue a legal trade until condemned by express act of parliament. We refer our readers to the following extract from De Lolme:

"In England it is not the authority of the Government, it is the liberty of the subject which is supposed to be unbounded. All the actions of an individual are supposed to be lawful till that law is pointed out which makes them to be otherwise. The onus probandi is here transferred from the subject to the prince. The subject is not at any time to show the grounds of his conduct. When the sovereign or magistrate think proper to exert themselves, it is their business to find out and produce the law in their own favor, and the prohibition against the subject."

Yours Truly,

BRITANNICUS.

Macao, 20th March, 1840.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Editor,

We are filled with rumours and reports—Already have we visions of throats cut from ear to ear—of piles of dead and slaughtered Chinese men, women in a state of frenzy, wildly flinging their heads back wards and forwards—and from the right side to the left, which gets it into a state of the most undone condition, and presents a picture of misery excruciating, grief unparalleled and uncontrollable—Alas this may prove more than a vision—but it must be regretted, that many innocent must suffer, in the general state of rowdiness, into which matters and things are galloping with a high pressure steam engine rapidity. We understand that John Bull and James Crappo, intend to cooperate, in making mince meat, it is supposed, of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire, and no difference exists, except, whether they shall be roasted whole, or stewed, the one being in favor of the first—the last decidedly leaning to the latter mode of

serving them up. Now you can judge we are not in the most enviable state of ease and enjoyment, under such prospects, and should proceedings like these go on, we might receive an invitation to remain in Canton, which we should find it extremely embarrassing, if not positively impossible to refuse. However the future must take care of itself—yet, if at some day not yet arrived, you should hear, that Canton has been sacked, all the men bored through with balls, varying in size from half an inch to a foot in diameter—and the mandarins slaughtered like sheep—and when you learn that this place has had meted out to it, a good share of sulphurous and fiery infliction, which it richly deserves—and if amidst this delightful state of things—you become aware that we have all suffered in the general dilemma, then will you become aware of a chasm in your subscription list.

Could you see the preparations going on to repel an invasion, to ward off an attack, to annihilate a foreign force, and establish that supremacy in arms, which has ever been the boast of these infatuated sons of Han, you would declare, that the old Drury may have its comedies, the Olympic its farces—and some other place, its learned pigs—that though this establishment might boast of artists, capable of playing upon seven instruments at the same moment, and that, of dancing dogs, or of parrots who speak six languages, say Pretty Polly—and who can recite the manual, yet never in your days saw you such an exhibition, as is here presented, every day, the curtain rising at seven A. M. punctually, tickets not transferable, and our worthy Governor the star of the occasion.

Training, which far exceeds a Yankee Militia muster, is going on extensively in the city, under the personal inspection of He who was the Emperor's representative. Messieurs Tag Rag and Bobtail, in whom consist the ornaments and decorations; and who have enlisted to the number of 4000 and odd, with determination on the part of the Governor, that they shall light or die, for the honour of the nation, their own glory, and the protection of the state, are daily drilled in all the martial exercises. They are taught to draw the bow—to wield the sword and shield—instructed in the art of tossing up and catching on the points of haliboots and tridents, to use the broad-bladed spear, as a gigantic carver, or a spit—and last of all are they initiated into the mysteries of matchlocks; but this is done with a caution, necessary to prevent accidents to themselves in the use of that weapon. He who turns the highest somerset, falls the flattest, or goes round the most times without touching his feet to the ground, only takes precedence of that warrior, who can stand the longest time, on one foot, with the end of his moustache in his left hand, while with the other he bears an uplifted sword, and accompanies this singularly military achievement, this wonderful feat of courage and agility, by a look of the vilest terror, and ending the whole with a yell, very hideous and alarming to hear.

The swiftest runner, the highest jumper, competes with him who is capable of twisting his body into divers indefinable shapes, while the man who whirls himself around, on the point of the great toe of the left foot, struggles for precedence with him, who walks on his hands, with his toe in his mouth.

But these are only trifles, compared with the numerous other accomplishments these worthies are daily being taught, under the eye of the Generalissimo of this and the adjoining province, who is said to chuckle much at their rapid proficiency—while for the due performance of all these antics and monkey tricks—the individual operators submit to the receipt of two Taels per man per month. What will become of the Redcoats, when opposed to men, who fight, standing on their hands—who leap into the air—fall down—throw themselves into the fifth position and cry 'TA' ? It is heart-rending to think of.

Yours truly,

March, 22d, 1840.

P.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao 28th March 1840.

We are happy to have to announce the arrival on the 24th of H. M. S. *Druid*, 44, Capt. Lord John Churchill, from Sydney the 15th January. The frigate, after having saluted Macao which salute was returned from the Franciscan fort on the morning of the 25th, weighed anchor and went to Tungkoo. Though H. M. S. *Folage* and *Hyacinth* now at Tungkoo are of force more than sufficient to protect the shipping there, which our readers will see, is again threatened with destruction by fire, we cannot but consider the arrival of this frigate as very seasonable, there being good grounds to suppose that the Chinese will not content themselves with threats, but that they have actually prepared a number of fireships, to be driven upon the shipping on the first favorable opportunity, and that the attack is

to be followed up by a great number of warjunks all ready for the service. We believe that the spot where these preparations are making and whence the expedition is to sail has not yet been found out, but that H. M. officers are perfectly aware of the danger will be seen from a notice Capt. Smith issued to the Commanders of ships, to be on their guard and keep a good look out, he having information that an attack was intended. In the meanwhile, the Chinese do not limit their warlike preparations to offensive attempts at sea, but as will be seen from the lively letter of our Correspondent P., troops are being daily drilled in Canton, and, we suppose, not only there but in other parts of the province. A number of forts or batteries have been erected in different parts of the coast, and even one at the barrier in the immediate vicinity of Macao. We are however informed that the Chinese soldiers perform the exercise with their cannon with the greatest reluctance, many accidents having happened; particularly at Canton, from the bursting of the guns. Here, the Chinese authorities have again begun their annoyances, as will be seen from the translation of the new Tsotang's edict against female servants and chairbearers serving foreigners. This however may probably be meant only as a proof to his superiors of the activity displayed by the new officer in the Tsotang's office.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Information having reached me that it is the intention of the Chinese authorities during the dark nights to destroy the Shipping by means of fire rafts, I hereby make known this circumstance to the various Captains and Commanders of Ships and recommend a most vigilant look-out being kept.

Given on board H. M. Ship *Volage*, Tongkoo the 21th day of March, 1840.

H. SHITH.

Captain and Senior Officer.

We hear that the Canton authorities have issued an edict prohibiting ships leaving Whampoa with deck-cargo, which, they say, can only be intended to be discharged into English ships at Tungkoo.

We hail with pleasure the reappearance of *Britannicus* in our columns; and most sincerely hope that our Correspondent will find leisure to accomplish the task he has proposed to himself of bringing before the public, in a succinct narrative, the eventful occurrences of the last twelve months in China.

An Edict will be found elsewhere regarding the death of the Empress of China, and the observances by that event enjoined upon the people and the Government officers.

H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren, anchored in Macao Roads, from Tungkoo, last night.

## SPIRIT OF THE WESTERN PRESS.

As nearly every paper is filled with an account of warlike preparations, we may be allowed as spectators to make a very few remarks upon the subject.

The fault we find with the Chinese Government is to issue edicts and then to act diametrically in opposition to the same. Lin came down with full powers to put down the opium, this he announces to the world; his proclamations are translated and are perhaps by this time already known throughout Europe by means of the numerous journals. Now, as every assertion and promise is put down there as truth, we merely remark, that there existed perhaps never yet a greater discrepancy amongst all the mendacious papers of Celestial fabrication, than in the solemn pledges of this functionary. He engages to eradicate the traffic, to his sovereign, to the nation at large, and to all the foreigners. On his arrival at Canton, this object was nearly realized by his predecessors, and we appeal to all the Canton residents, whether there was at any time previous such a total stoppage. This extended to all the parts of the Empire, there was not a creek or estuary where the deleterious traffic had not totally ceased. And all this was done with as little violence as any great measures have ever been carried into effect. Who would not have rejoiced, that such a great problem was solved. But now comes Lin, well acquainted with the proceedings of his predecessors, but he determines upon taking a different course instead

of following the beaten track. There was no want of well written documents, they were perhaps better and more to the point than any of the preceding ones, though the phraseology was literally borrowed from former edicts. Now however vigour is to be substituted for craftiness and temporizing, and this for the first time. Even proceedings in this style might have answered, though we believe the Government ill framed for relying upon physical and moral force in the execution of its plan. Lin however is not satisfied with this, he thinks that the best way of compassing his purpose is to pour oil upon the smothering fire, and then it will be for ever extinguished.

It is an extraordinary circumstance, that as soon as the delivery was made, the former state of things was as nearly as possible reproduced. Could Lin be ignorant of this? Officially he was, for he had to report to his master, that the whole traffic was extirpated, but in reality he could not be. Yet he might have by his future measures counteracted this baneful result, he might have anticipated the frustration of his designs by the knowledge he had of his own countrymen and of the Government officers. Be it here set down as an axiom, that no design of the court involving a curtailing of the fees of the mandarins, has ever yet been carried into effect, and unless another race of beings fill the offices this will remain impracticable. But Lin had offers of the most solemn nature, repeatedly made to him, for overcoming the difficulties in his way, and solving so knotty a question, so that he might have been able to work out the problem. Why did he reject them disdainfully and constantly adhere to his purpose, whilst fully aware that edicts, threats, and decapitations had made matters much worse than they had been at any time previous? Here is the point of quarrel with him and his master who sent him. We ask again, why, in all the world, did he render the regular British trade illegal, as he must have known beforehand, that it was quite beyond his power to put a stop to the same, and that any infractions upon long established commercial relations must only tend to involve his whole mission into more inextricable dilemmas.

But we have nothing to say about the acts of an independent Government, which has an undoubted right to shape its own proceedings according to its wisdom. This also we fully grant, and it would be an absurdity to speak any thing to the contrary. The only fault we can find is, that there is a pretence on the part of the Emperor and his servants to do entirely away with this formidable evil, whilst the measures eminently tend to produce just the contrary result. Charitably we ascribe this to sheer ignorance of the true state of things, and the repeated assurances of the provincial magistrates, that there is an entire cessation of the importation of the drug, whilst nearly all the smokers have abstained from this inveterate habit. But one thing we cannot forgive China's rulers. They wish to command, will not listen to reason, and usurp to themselves the power of issuing orders to foreign potentates over whom they can have no control. So long as they persevere in this absurd conduct, a friendly arrangement of difficulties cannot take place, for the party most concerned will be so unreasonable in its demands and so hectoring in its behests, that insult will be heaped upon insult if any power undertakes to negotiate an arrangement. Turn your propositions in any shape whatsoever, and the only result will be a decree from some Admiral or the Emperor of the black haired people, to conform to the laws of the Celestial Empire, or to be off. We presume to say, that if this principle of supremacy had not been upheld, matters might long ago have been adjusted, and we add that this has been one of the main causes, to bring things into such an hopeless state and cut off all friendly intercourse. Now, we should not quarrel with prejudices and assumptions of this kind, which remain so long harmless as they are not acted upon. As soon however, as they are promotive of war and bloodshed and the most fearful collision, they cannot be too severely condemned and too speedily exploded. As far as the contents of the edicts, if people chose to prefer bombast to matter of fact, well and good. Suppose it gets into the head of a Chinese admiral to promulgate to the world, that the Celestial Empire rules over the four seas, has put down the opium trade singlehanded, and so terrified the British Queen by letter, that she now tremblingly obeys. Something of this description we may very soon expect, and if our western friends will believe the tale of the writer, they are welcome to it, and

not only to this simple demonstration, but also to a score of similar fairy legends. The only thing we regret, is that these state papers do not form part of the nursery's literature, where they might be in their place, being put with Jack the giant killer on the same shelf. We should rejoice and be glad from the bottom of our heart, if the tone of morals was as high either at court, the provinces or any where else. It would be a scene of enrapturing delight to us, to perceive the nation at large to form a virtuous resolve. But alas, facts, daily facts, go to prove, that it is all one mass of corruption, whilst outward form and striking language are studiously preserved to convey on idea diametrically opposite to the real state of things.

Chinese Army.—Nothing is so imposing as the armed force which this country can command, on paper. The praetorian bands consisting of the immediate followers of the Emperor and being in great part the descendants of the Mantchoo conquerors of China, constitute in themselves a small army. No less than six officers—under the high sounding name of Tachin, (great minister) constitute the supreme tribunal of all military affairs—something in the style of our horseguards. The privates are divided into six different ranks, and every man who serves in the same holds the rank of officer, whenever he is sent to any other corps. Even ministers of state are found enlisted amongst them, and several Governors of the Provinces hold a nominal appointment. It is by no means an extraordinary sight, to see one of the highest noblemen, who assisted in the morning at a cabinet council, standing sentinel during the night at the gate of the inner Palace and faithfully beating a hollow piece of wood or bamboo to give proofs of his watchfulness. Then there is the Tsin keun keau—properly called body guard under the control of one Great Minister. Add to this the Imperial guards consisting of Mantchoos, Mongols and the descendants of Chinese, who assisted the Tatars on their invading their native country, under three Generals, six Lieut. Generals and a number of other officers of the staff, and you may form some idea of the garrison at Peking, the imperial pleasure houses at Yuen ming yuen, Jehol, etc., and Moukden. The latter constitute a part of the Eight Standards, a numerous body of defenders of the country, who are stationed in and about Peking, Manchouria, Turkestan and in the Metropolis of every province. We only remark here, that part of them are in the navy; they never cruise about, but guard the entrances of rivers and bays. No fewer than 13 Tseang keun or Generals, and 42 Foo too tung or Lieut. Generals command them. Every one of the high nobility has a body guard from this corps, which serves at once as a guard of honor, as well as a powerful check in keeping the unruly in order. The whole number of officers, high and low is 5390, and the privates are no less than 160,000 men.

The green standards—as the native Chinese soldiers are called, consist of 15 Tetuk—Generals—66 Tsung ping kwan, Lieut. Generals, 118 Foo tseang or Major Generals, altogether 6690 officers and 592,553 privates, 58,457 of which alone fall to the share of Kwangtung. The whole army therefore on the records is 765,222; how many there exist in reality we are not able to say, if we allow a fifth we do not overrate the numbers. Even if the whole army did actually exist, we do not deem such a host too numerous for a country which has more inhabitants than any other state, because only one amongst 400 inhabitants would be a soldier. Yet even on the war establishment such a large corps could never be kept on foot, because it would be impossible for the Government to maintain it. Allowing on an average 50 taels per month to an officer, this would give us 683,450 taels, and taking the cost of a private including cloathing, accoutrements, and rations at 3 taels—this would give 2,256,000 taels per month, and the whole expenditure per annum 34,673,400 Taels, a sum more than the direct land tax collected in silver throughout the Empire. Without having studied Adam Smith, the Chinese Government knows too well, that a numerous army is a bane to the prosperity of the country, and that no nation can hope to prosper, that has to feed so many useless mouths. However the laws demand such an army, and therefore so many names as required are kept on the musterröll. The officers in their turn try to cheat the Emperor or their commanders in chief, by having some persons nominally enlisted, and receiving their pay, or sending others on fur-

lough. Hence the ten thousands dwindle down to thousands, and the thousands to hundreds. In an emergency there is not only a want of men, but also of arms and uniforms, for a great part are either old or useless, or pawned or sold. To supply these defects, Government call upon the militia to assemble. This is nothing but a rabble collected at random, in bodily appearance however superior to the troops of the line, who look often haggard and forbidding. Of this corps as many may be assembled as the state of funds will permit, for the pay is very small, and there are thousands of people who are satisfied to serve for a bare subsistence. How far these troops are effective, we have never been able to ascertain, as they are generally only used for quelling domestic insurrections.

LOCAL.—Purity in the Magistrates.—The worthy prefect of Heang shan having regaled us with his high feelings as an officer and the horror he had of corruption, gave a few days ago a proof of his disinterestedness, which will appear to all our readers conclusive. A cargo boat loaded with tea had been seized, though the duties were duly paid at Canton, because the Customhouse officers stated that the goods were destined for an English house. Two men, who had share in this transaction were seized, and on their relations applying for their release, Woo, the incorruptible, told them, that he had already stated the matter to the worthy Lin, if he were willing to waive it, he should be glad to let them go for a consideration of about 3000 Dollars. There will be some bargaining about the sum, but no doubt matters will be arranged. Our new Tso tang seized on Tuesday a man who had been denounced two years ago, and was foolish enough to shew himself again; The Magistrate assured the parties most concerned, that he was willing to give him his liberty on paying 6 to 700 Dollars. As the people were poor no offer was made. The same officer has issued an edict forbidding the coolies to carry foreigners, and Chinese females to serve in their houses.

A number of military officers and civilians in Nan heung district have been degraded, because they seized some men concerned in Opium smuggling, and were not able to get hold of the drug nor to take the ringleaders. If they succeed within the space of three months, they are to be reinstated into their dignities.

From the Peking Gazette.

Navy.—A censor had pressed upon H. M. the necessity of creating a powerful navy in order to guard against the descent of pirates on the coast of Chihle. The project was submitted to Keshen, who had to examine into these matters, and then to report accordingly. He took a survey of the maritime part of this Province, and then gave it as his opinion that the rivers which run into the gulph are so shallow as to render the ascending of the craft of the buccaners quite impossible. If they however came on shore, as they have lately done, the best would be to kill them all at once; and he has therefore ordered the land troops to perform this work of slaughter. Thus no men of war are needed, and the Capital will still be safe against the inroads of freebooters. As for the other maritime provinces severe orders have already been dispatched to all the naval stations, to punish the vagabonds that disturb the peace on the high seas, and thus all will be very soon tranquillity. The Emperor on perusing the document, being not quite as sure as his hectoring minister, that these lawless vagrants might not take it into their heads to pay him a visit in his old days, remarks, let it be as Ke shen has suggested, but if the buccaners ever land and carry on their unhalloved work in this province, Ke shen shall be responsible for their acts.

Revenue.—One of the departments in Keang so owed the state 546,000 Taels which were paid by a loan; from what banker we are not told. Still there remain 70,000 Taels to be discharged, and His Majesty is extremely angry that the money is not forthcoming just in the same manner, and has given orders to look out for some moneyed men who are willing to advance it. If Louis XVI. could thus have thrown the whole responsibility upon his servants and made them pay, there would have been no revolution. How expeditious are these Celestials! An officer in Che keang left on his death arrears to the amount of 12,329 Taels and 11,329 Chih rice, the Emperor holds his clerks,



wife, and children responsible, and has ordered the seal to be put upon all the effects of the deceased. There passes scarcely a single day on which some defalcation or other is not recorded in the gazette.

**Fraternities.**—A complaint in the most energetic language has just now been submitted to the Great Emperor respecting the general degeneracy of the Police. By this report it is shewn, that these officials combine with unlawful associations for plunder and robbery. These things are now carried to such an extent, that the safety of property is almost unknown. They fall in large numbers upon their unsuspecting victims, strip them of every thing, and then divide the plunder with the police runners. The censor ascribes this fearful state of things to the negligence of the district magistrates, and requests that a severe edict may be addressed to them all in order to keep them on the alert.

**Chow teen tsao.**—The successor of the famous Lin in the government of Hoo kwang, has been fortunate enough to discover a fellow, who had a list of 31 sworn brothers with him. On being tortured he confessed, that having besmeared their mouths, and administered a dreadful oath to each other of remaining faithful as brothers in life and death, they went out in regular marauding parties and then divided the plunder. At the head of this conspiracy was a police runner, and several other individuals of the same class were discovered on the list. Eleven however drowned themselves to elude justice, whilst some escaped. When it is taken into consideration, that these men are taken from the very scum of the people, that all what is vile and disreputable is found amongst them, and that they have scarcely any salary attached to their office, it is not to be wondered, that they are always foremost in every kind of mischief.

The same Governor has likewise instituted a severe persecution against various religious sects, and treated the principals amongst them with unheard cruelty for the sake of promoting orthodoxy and putting a stop to heresies. Strange that Taoukwang in his old days should sanction such enormities.

**Board of office.**—A Censor strongly recommends to this board to promote men who have bought office and possess necessary qualifications, whilst he discourages the receiving of fees in order to exempt criminals from punishment or to push forward unworthy individuals.

An unfortunate serjeant was transported to Oroumtchi for not having prevented manslaughter; and there he is to be kept at hard labour until he had atoned for his negligence.

Frequent instances of smuggling ginseng over the frontiers have lately occurred. The last Gazette contains a long article regarding a man, who smuggled about the weight of three taels, which according to his confession he was to take to his old mother. He has been tortured in order to discover his accomplices.

## Edicts

**Tsang Keun-min-foo** of Macao hereby issues this proclamation that all may know and understand. Whereas, on the 14th day of the 2nd moon of the 20th year of Taoukwang (17th March 1840), I received a dispatch from the Kwang-chow-foo Yu, which contained,

I have received a dispatch handed over to me from the previous Kwang-chow-foo vizt.

On the 8th day of the 2nd moon of the 20th year of Taoukwang I received the following dispatch from H. E. Chin the An-chia-sze or Criminal Judge vizt.

On the 6th day of the 2nd moon of the 20th year of Taoukwang I received the following from H. E. the Fooyuen or Lieutenant Governor, vizt.

On the 6th day of the 2nd moon of the 20th year of Taoukwang I received the following communication, from the Board of Rites and Ceremonies, by an express from the Board of War, vizt.

The Tsze-tse-sze or Sacrificial Priest has just handed up to us—

“On the 11th day of the 1st moon of the 20th year of Taoukwang (13th February 1840), at 2 in the morning, the Great reigning Empress DIED!”

We (the Tribunal of Rites and Ceremonies) thereupon made our report to the Emperor, recommending, that beginning at the date of the receipt of the Imperial Edict, all military and civil mandarins whatever shall pluck the tassels from their caps of office, shall assemble in their respective public Halls, there to weep and lament in a body—that for three days they shall do no manner of work, that they shall wear deep mourning for twenty-seven days when they shall put it off, that within these twenty seven days they neither marry nor give in marriage nor utter the sound of music; and reck-

oning from the day on which the Great Empress died, that they shall not cut or shave their hair for one hundred days:—and in reference to the military and common people, that for seven days they pluck the tassels from their caps, and that during said space of time they neither marry nor give in marriage, nor emit the sound of music:—and that all mandarins under Viceroy and Fooyuen be dispensed with sending officers (to the palace?) to burn incense for them. And we received the Imperial command—

“From the princes of the blood, and all mandarins who have sashes and buttons upwards, let them alike after one hundred days shave their heads:—during this present year, let all feasts and entertainments and mirth and music be put a stop to! cause the soldiers and people after the space of one month to shave their heads, within one hundred days let them abstain from banqueting and music!”

And on the same day we received the following Imperial Edict.

“Let those dwelling temporarily on the boundaries of the three tung or eastern provinces (i. e. Shantung Kwangtung, and Leaoutung) and every other province, as well as those living at Paoh che heen and Tsang chow and other places beyond the precincts of Peking city, and the soldiers belonging to the Eight Standards, let them all cut their hair after the expiring of one month. Respect this!”

We the Tribunal of Rites and Ceremonies having with deep respect received this, now give it general currency as is on record. Communicated to the Fooyuen, to be transmitted to the Judge and Treasurer and by them to the Che-foos, and thro’ them again to their assistants.

Now I the Keun-min-foo having duly received this hereby unite the circumstances and issue this my Edict accordingly, and when it reaches all the Gentlemen, military, and common people under my control, let them respectfully obey and act in accordance therewith! Do not oppose! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 20th year, 2nd moon, 15th day.

Macao, 18th March, 1840.

**Tang, Tso tang** of Macao issues this prohibitory proclamation that all may know and understand.

Whereas, Hen the Yu-she or Imperial Censor has reported to His Majesty the Emperor, “that the Portuguese foreigners residing at Macao have of late been using a great many Chinese-made sedan Chairs, that they make use of natives of the central land to carry them, and hire native women of the inner land to act as wet-nurses and ayes, and a great many other abominations of the sort.” I (the said Tso tang) have received an Imperial Edict to examine in to the same and put a stop to it. My predecessor in Office had repeatedly prohibited it as is recorded, and I upon entering on my magisterial duties have learned by enquiry that there are still some lawless natives who dare to hire themselves out to foreigners to carry their sedan Chairs for them! and moreover there are central flowery women dead to every sense of shame, who clandestinely enter foreign houses and become wetnurses and ayes to the Foreigners! lo! all this is most illegal, and entails most serious consequences!

Besides sending my bailiffs and constables to make private enquiries and seize all such guilty persons, I hereby issue this prohibitory proclamation in conformity, and forasmuch I proclaim to you all the common people of the land, and women of the land living under my jurisdiction, that ye may thoroughly know and understand! Do ye, oh People! immediately give due submission to these my commands, do ye and every one of you instantly keep your stations and discharge your respective duties, let one and all of you return to a proper means of livelihood, do not as before hire yourselves out to carry Sedans for the Foreigners, or go to their houses to act as nurses and ayes thus involving yourselves in the grievous penalties of the laws! If there are any who dare rebelliously to disobey these Commands after the issuing of this my proclamation, should my bailiffs or constables arrest any of such, I the Tso tang will deal with them with the utmost rigor! on no account will I show mercy! let every one tremble and obey! I do not oppose! A special proclamation

Taoukwang, 20th year, 2nd moon, 22nd day

Macao, 25th March, 1840.

**Yu, Kwang-chow-foo**, (i. e. Prefect of Canton) and Kung, an expectant sub-prefect, being conjointly appointed to the management of this entire business, hereby issue this Edict, that the Hong merchants and all Merchants whatever, may thoroughly know and understand!

We have just received the following from the High Provincial Authorities.

“After that the English Foreigners had received sentence of expulsion, it appears that their ships in succession got up anchor and got under weigh:—of those which went out to the Great foreign ocean, the pilots have duly examined and banded us the names; but of those which still continue to hanker and look

about them, there are moreover not a few. The bandit-boats of traitorous natives, eager after profit and careless of life, desiring the fat mutton, yet trying to put away the stink; (English wishing to make money, yet not wishing the natives’ odour attaching to money dishonestly made) such native-boats having gradually formed themselves into a circle around the foreign shipping, was the reason why that on the 27th day of the previous moon (28th February) the Admiral, his mandarins, and soldiers took with them strong and expert swimmers and divers, and taking advantage of certain circumstances in their favor, made an attack by fire; when all the bandit-boats were burned in succession, and their people seized and brought up to the City for trial and punishment:—as is duly recorded.

Now again being the time, when we are devising a plan for expelling the English shipping, we really fear that there may be the vessels of other countries when coming in or going out (on lawful business), anchored for the time being in the same spot, and quite close to the English:—and forasmuch, we ought to command the Hong merchants to give due notice to the American Consul, and the Consuls of all other nations, that these may severally warn all the foreigners on board their several ships, that as these have already signed the duly prepared bonds, not to bring Opium and not clandestinely to convey goods or merchandise for the English, when coming in, or going out they ought to select a safe and convenient spot for anchoring by themselves, and not go near the spot where the English shipping are at anchor; which may lead to the gun being consumed along with the common stone! If however after the issuing of this Edict, these do not know to consult their safety by a speedy withdrawal, if they still shut their eyes to danger and remain anchored beside the English, then this will show that such have a desire to convey and sell goods for the English; and supposing that any of those unforeseen accidents which to low and attend upon the wind and waves, they likewise should get burned, will it not be the consequence of their own obstinate disobedience! and what will their after repentance avail them! &c. &c. &c.”

We (the said Prefect and expectant sub-prefect) do therefore in conformity issue this our Edict, and when it reaches the Hong merchants, let them with the utmost distinctness and solicitude impress the same on the American Consul and all the other Foreign Consuls that they may perfectly know and understand! Do not let your ships cast anchor near the English lest that you thereby involve yourselves in the catastrophe intended for them! Hasten! Hasten! Do not oppose! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 20th year, 2nd moon, 20th day.

Canton, 25th March, 1840.

The above is a true translation from the Original according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. THOM.

Macao, 26th March, 1840.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—H. M. S. *Druid*, 44. Capt. Lord John Churchill, from Sydney, 15th January. *Hamb. Harriet*, Harker, from Manila, 13th March. *Brit. Calumet*, from Calcutta.

**SAILED.**—Port. *Esperanza*, Marcalda, and Span. *Iberia*, Mercader, for Manila.

The *Caledonia*, reported as sailed in our last, did not put to sea till the 26th inst. the *Penang* for Liverpool, and *Charles Forbes*, for Singapore and Bombay sailed on the 24th.

**PASSENGERS.**—per *Esperanza*, Capt. Linsdet and 10 seamen belonging to the (late Dutch) *Margaretha*; per *Caledonia*, Capt. Thomas Larkins; Capt. and Mrs Pike, and several Parsee merchants.

The *Syden* (Dan.) had arrived at Manila when the *Harriet* came away.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Tungkoo being very irregular.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 4th December, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th November, per *Akbar*. CALCUTTA, 25th January, per *Red Rover*. BOMBAY, 14th January via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 18th February, per *Red Rover*. JAVA, 18th December, via Singapore. MANILA, 14th March per *Harriet*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 27.]

Macao, Saturday, 4th April, 1840.

[No. 235.]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**JOHN SMITH.**

*Begs to acquaint the Public*

THAT  
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 6TH INSTANT  
he will sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,  
Household Furniture, Sedan Chairs, &c.,  
viz:

Bedsteads with mattresses, Chairs, Dining, Card and other Tables, Wine, Champagne and Claret Glasses, Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Dish Covers, Vase Lamps, Knives and Forks, and various other articles.

### TERMS—CASH:

The Sale will commence at 10 A. M.  
In the third house N. E. on the Praya Grade.

Macao, 3rd April, 1840.

**NOTICE**—We have this day admitted Mr. C. C. CURRIER, a Partner in our Firm—  
**REVELY & Co.**

Penang, 1st February, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

**CHARLES MARKWICK.**

**JOHN SMITH.**

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**IN** reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

**JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

**NOTICE**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN Esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galligani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**NOTICE**—In conformity with Notice issued at New York in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our house has ceased.—The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co.

**CHARLES W. KING.**

**WM. HOWARD MORRIS.**

Canton, 1st March, 1840.

**NOTICE**—Messrs TURNER & Co. are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co. of China, and represent the Agents for Lloyd's in the meantime.

**R. H. HUNTER.**

Macao, 7th March, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st instant. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT.

**GORDON & TALBOT.**

Canton, 15th February, 1840.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of 5 per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

**WETMORE & Co.**

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

### FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.



**THE GLENELG, Capt. SHETTLER, 860**  
Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to

**DENT & Co.**

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

### FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TUNGKOO.

**C**ABIN-BREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR-BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESE, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to  
**CHARLES MARKWICK.**  
Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

### FOR SALE.

**T**AR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANVAS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RUM, WHISKEY, SPERM CANDLES; apply to

**W. P. PEIRCE.**

at Toonkoo.

### JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

**F. A. RANGEL JUNR.**

**A** Complete Set of Grockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE'S new pattern; White and Blue flowers.  
Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... " 7

For three "..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

**THE PERSIAN PRINCES.**—We take from the *Athenaeum* the following extracts from a book published by the Persian Princes who a few years since visited England to claim the assistance of the Government. It will be seen that in their descriptions they amply avail themselves of the privilege conceded to travellers.

"It is a very lofty edifice. (The Italian Opera) built in a wonderful manner. From the roof of it to the ground, on the three sides round, there are small rooms made of wood, these they call boxes; these rooms or boxes are elegantly dressed up with woollen cloth and velvet, before every box there are forty chandeliers of cut glass, each has fifty lights; there are also lights in every part of this house. The forty chandeliers of cut glass, each containing forty lights, and each light of five branches, as well as the other lights, have one pipe, which, by touching an instrument, all the thousands of lights suddenly become dim, so that you scarcely see anything; and by moving the instrument differently, they as suddenly give a powerful light. There are young ladies with faces like the full moon, the beauty of whom makes the illumination of the sun dark; and a company of young men, whose beauty obscures the sun. Seats are provided below for the musicians; they play with instruments which nourish the heart: the pen and the tongue are incapable of giving an adequate description of them. \* \* \* There were in the boxes around, more than a thousand young and beautiful ladies, splendidly dressed with jewels; the beam of their beautiful faces illumines the place, the brilliancy of their sweet faces takes away the heart; my whole soul cried out to leave the body, that it might go near those hours. The heart beats with the excitement of that sight. There are also distinguished places about this house, where are fine-looking women with arms like jasmine, and

faces like a shining mirror; these handsome young women sell refreshments, and on the whole this place seems to furnish the nourishment of life."

The opera and ballet seem equally to have surpassed all imagination, and after filling page after page with description, he thus concludes: "What shall I say—what am I to write—to all this most wonderful, astonishing, amazing play? one imagines that he is in a dream." The brothers now arrived in London, and we have an account of their visit to the Zoological Gardens:

"There is no possibility of describing these strange and wonderful animals. For however they may be recollected in the mind or imagined in the head, these kinds of creatures cannot be described by the pen. There is to be seen an elephant twenty-four feet high, and his proboscis forty feet long; this wonderful elephant was brought from the extreme parts of the East India Islands. The tooth of this mountain-like beast stretches out like a long ivory promontory, and on the whole this animal presents a most frightful appearance. \* \* \* There is also one of the wonderful amphibious animals of a curious form. It is as large as a horse, it was brought from the interior of Africa. It is a very beautiful creature. When it stands and walks, it very much resembles mankind. All kinds of baboons of wonderful sizes and forms. They act like human beings; bears, white, red, green, yellow, and, indeed of all colours. Also a kind of monkey, which is of all the animals most like the human figure, the size of a mule, with an extraordinary long tail. These monkeys act like human beings, and laugh wonderfully, and play at chess with men, and some of those that visit the gardens play with them. To day, a Jew happened to be at this place, and went to play a game with the monkey. The monkey beat, and began to laugh loudly, all the people standing round him. The Jew felt exceedingly ashamed, and was obliged to leave immediately. The most wonderful animals of all, were a pair of creatures larger than an elephant, and higher than a camel, their necks are fourteen feet long, their legs are handsome, their tails are like that of an Arab horse of red colour, and with white spots on the face. They were brought from Africa, and their flesh is said to be excellent. They go as fast as a gazelle: all the world from England, Scotland, and Ireland, come to see them. There are also more than 30,000 kinds of birds: in truth, we do not know how even to write their names, to describe their colours is impossible. Some elephant birds just like an elephant, but without a proboscis. Their wings are about fifteen yards long. \* \* \* Verily a visit to a place like this brings to the mind the power of the Omnipotent. The eyes are dazzled, the mind is surprised, the heart is agitated, and curiosity takes its utmost fill. All this gives a most excellent opportunity to the lover, to lead his favorite by the hand to show her this and that curiosity; besides all the above, you will see beautiful moonlike ladies, led by the hand, to gaze at these wonderful spectacles, and reposed under the delightful shade of the beautiful trees. In truth, unless the eye should see, the mind cannot form an idea of this place."—*Atenarim*, Sept. 14.

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We published some time since (30th November 1839) an account of the proceedings of Captain Laplace of the *Artemise*, and it will be remembered that Captain Laplace threatened the Sandwich Islands with hostilities if their Government did not give full satisfaction for the insults offered to the French nation in the persons of some French Missionaries who had ignominiously been driven out of the country. Captain Laplace at the time informed the foreign residents through their respective Consuls, that in case of his proceeding to hostilities, he offered them, as a protection against the natives, an asylum on board of his frigate, but that in his note to the U. S. Consul, he excepted from this protection the American Missionaries, accusing them of having been the instigators of the acts the



French complained of, and that he consequently looked on them as part of the hostile nation.—

On the arrival at Honolulu of the American Frigate *Colombia* and Sloop of war *John Adams*, the missionaries, who deny having instigated the government of the Sandwich Islands to the acts complained of by the French, and for which the demanded satisfaction had been given, complained to Commodore Read of the accusation brought against them by Captain Laplace, and demanded that the Commodore should institute a Court of enquiry, in which to prove their innocence of the conduct laid to their charge, but this Commodore Read declined doing partly as belonging more properly to the cognisance of the general Government, and partly because the shortness of his stay, which did not exceed three weeks, and other avocations did not allow him sufficient time for the enquiry. In the meantime however a pamphlet has been published with the signature of the majority of the Officers of the two American ships (those of the commanding officers excepted) containing correspondence on the subject between the missionaries, Commodore Read, the U. S. Consul and King Tameameha III. We republish from this pamphlet the letter from the Consul and the King's answer as the only evidence brought forward in favor of the missionaries, nor may this be wondered at when it is remembered how difficult it is to produce convincing negative evidence. We have not seen upon what specific charges Captain Laplace founded his accusation, nor are we aware that such have yet been published, and these it is necessary the public should be in possession of before a judgment can be formed. We annex also an extract from a letter from Doctor Beale sent to us for publication.

*The United States Consul to the King.*

United States Consul,  
Sandwich Islands, Oct. 26th 1839.

SIR:—As the opinion seems to be to some extent entertained that American citizens residing in the Sandwich Islands as missionaries under the patronage of an Incorporated Institutions of the United States, have exerted a controlling influence upon the framers of the laws of this country, I have very respectfully to inquire, if they have ever had any voice in the passage of laws affecting the interests of other foreigners, and particularly whether they have ever had any thing to do in the measures adopted by your government for the prevention of the introduction of the Catholic religion into the country. And whether in the treatment which has been shown to any subject of the government of France, they have directly or indirectly recommended the course pursued by your government, and also whether in the attempts made under your authority to suppress the public exercise of the Roman Catholic religion on the part of your own subjects they have countenanced those attempts. If they have in any of these respects controlled the action of your government, will you be pleased to inform me very explicitly in what manner and to what extent. An early reply will be a favor.

With the highest considerations,

I have the honor to be,

Your Majesty's most obt. servt.,

P. A. BRINSMADE,  
United States Consul.

To His Majesty, KAMEHAMEHA III.,

King of the Sandwich Islands.

Kauwila House, present Residence of the  
King of Hawaii, Oct. 28th 1839.

My Respects to you,  
the American Consul.

I have received your letter asking questions respecting the American missionaries, supposed by some to regulate the acts of your government under me? I, together with the chiefs under me, now clearly declare to you, that we do not see any thing in which your questions are applicable to the American missionaries. From the time the missionaries first arrived, they have asked liberty to dwell in these Islands. Communicating instruction in letters, and delivering the word of God has been their business.

They were hesitatingly permitted to remain by the chiefs of that time, because they were said to be about to take away the country. We exercised forbearance however, and protected all the missionaries, and as they frequently arrived in this country, we permitted them to

we saw the excellence of their labors, then some of the chiefs and people turned to them in order to be instructed in letters, for those things were in our opinion really true.

When the Priests of the Romish religion banded at these Islands, they did not first make known to us their desire to dwell on the islands, and also their business. There was not a clear understanding with this company of priests as there was with that; because they landed in the country secretly without Kaahumanu's hearing any thing about their remaining here.

When the number of the followers of the Romish religion became considerable, certain Captains of whale-ships told Kaahumanu of the evil of this way, and thus Captain D.... informed me of a great destruction in Britain in ancient time, and that his ancestors died in that slaughter, and he thought a like work would soon be done here. That was the company who informed us of the evil of the Romish religion, and also a certain French man of war, and a certain British man of war approved of what we did.

As much as I do not know of the American missionaries having had any thing to do in my business with my chiefs, I have therefore inquired of them the chiefs, and they say, no, in the same manner as I now say, no, to you.

Some of them however have told me of having known certain things done by certain missionaries, viz, that Mr. Bingham said to Kaahumanu, "I have seen some people made to serve at hard labor on account of their having worshipped according to the Romish religion. Whose thought in that?" Kaahumanu said to him, "Mine." Then he that spoke to her objected quickly, saying, "It is not proper for you to do thus, for you have no law that will apply." When he said that, then Kaahumanu immediately replied to him with great strength, "The law respecting idolatry; for their worship is like that which we have forsaken." Mr. Clark also, and Mr. Chamberlain spoke to Kinan while Kaahumanu was yet alive, and objected to said conduct, and afterwards Dr. Judd. And at a certain time Mr. Bingham and Mr. Bishop disputed strongly with Kinan on account of the wrong of punishing those of the Romish religion.

And now in Kekuanihiki's time Mr. Richards disputed strongly with Kekuanaoa, urging the entire abolition of that thing, and that kindness should be bestowed on them, that they might be pleased, giving them also an instructor to teach them the right way; and thus also he said to Kekuanihiki and to me.

And afterwards when Mr. Bingham heard by Mr. Hooper that certain women were confined in irons at the fort he went immediately and made known to Kekuanaoa the wickedness of their confinement for that thing, and when Kekuanaoa heard it, he immediately sent a man, and afterwards went himself to the fort to set the prisoners free, for their confinement was not by order of the chiefs.

Should it be said by accusers that the American missionaries are the authors of one law of the kingdom, the law respecting the sale of rum, or if not, that they have urged it strongly, I would say, a number of Captains of whale ships commenced that thing, thousands of my own people supported them, and when my chiefs saw that it was a good thing, they requested me to do according to the petition of that company, and when I saw that it was really an excellent thing, then I chose that as a rule of my kingdom.

But that thing which you speak to them of, that they act with us, or overrule our acts, we deny it, it is not so. We think that perhaps these are their real crimes.

Their teaching us knowledge— Their living with us, and sometimes translating between us and foreigners. Their not taking the sword into their hand and saying to us with power, stop, punish not the worshippers in the Romish religion.

But, to stand at variance with, and to confine that company, they have never spoken like that since of Kaahumanu I, down to the time that the Romish priest was confined on board the Europa.

I think, perhaps these things are not clear to you; it would perhaps be proper, therefore, that the American missionaries should be examined before you and Commodore Read, and us also.

Thus I have written you with Respect,

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.

The following likewise relating to this subject has been sent to us for publication:

"Extract of a letter from J. Beale, esq. Surgeon of the U. S. Ship *John Adams*, dated Honolulu Oahu, October 25th 1839. It is the testimony of a highly respectable and intelligent witness, who writes not as a partisan, but as an impartial narrator of facts.

"Honolulu, the chief town of the Sandwich Islands, contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who are well advanced in civilization, and notable for their civil demeanour to strangers. Most of them have been educated at the mission schools, the great majority read and write their own language, and a great many speak English with fluency and correctness.

The happy influence of missions is no where so well exemplified as in the history of this interesting group of islands. Twenty years ago they had no written language, no houses except wretched hovels, no churches, no arts, nor commerce. Now they can boast a written, as well as a spoken, language, well built and commodious dwellings, neat well attended places of worship, a knowledge of the true religion, education, literature; and are fast rising into importance as an agricultural and mercantile people. These things are too well known to all the world to require further comment, and are as pleasing as they are true. Much of this improvement must undoubtedly be attributed to their intercourse with civilized nations; but allowing this, a great deal (by far the greater part) can be ascribed to nothing else but the unceasing efforts of the American Missionaries. Yet in the face of such convincing facts there are men who scruple not to avow the most deadly animosity both to them and their cause, and who take pleasure in throwing every obstacle in their path. Unless one is present to see and hear for himself, he can form no adequate idea of the foul and baseless accusations made against them, and of the atrocious slanders circulated for the purpose of injuring them in the eyes of the public. Hence, directly a stranger comes to Oahu, the authors of these attacks labour to imbue him with their narrow-minded prejudices, and, unless he is on his guard, they too often succeed in gaining their end. This game was tried with us; but I do not believe that many of our officers will go away from Honolulu entertaining such erroneous impressions. It has been my fortune to be thrown frequently into the society of the Missionaries at this place, and having listened to both sides, I can assert, with the utmost confidence, that there is no just foundation for the charges brought against them, by certain abandoned and dissolute foreigners living on the island."

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 4th April, 1840.

The *Maulmein* and *Good Success*, both from Bombay, and the *Ariel* from Trincomallee and Singapore arrived here on the 2nd bringing Bombay papers to the 11th January and *Sing. Free Press* of the 6th of March, none of which latter have however yet reached us. These arrivals add little to the stock of information already received by the *Red Rover*, except a confirmation of the previous accounts of the determination of the British Government to obtain satisfaction from the Chinese for their aggressions upon the English since March last. The *Ariel* has brought despatches for Capt. Elliot and the Senior officer of H. B. M.'s squadron here, from Trincomallee. The *Ardsier* from Bombay and the *Spy* from Calcutta had arrived at Singapore.

This is the anniversary of the birthday of her most faithful Majesty Queen Donna Maria of Portugal, and we learn that the day will be celebrated by the Garrison and the inhabitants with demonstrations of loyalty usual on this festive occasion.

We perceive that our cotemporary of the Register is rather impatient at the delay in getting up the theatrical performances at the Lusio-Britannic Theatre. We learn from those behind the scenes that this delay, though not altogether, has been partly owing to the house not being finished at the time contracted for, and chiefly to political events which obliged a great number of the subscribers to seek a temporary abode on board their ships, and in consequence of which it was thought that neither performers nor spectators would spiritedly support the performances. The house is now however finished, and seems to meet with general approbation. The scenery, painted by eminent Chinese artists, according to the designs of those knowing in such matters, is thought to be as pretty as could be expected, and we doubt not that the house when filled with all the beauty and fashion of Macao will present a very charming *foi ensemble*. The first performance is to take place on Easter-monday, the 20th of this month, on which occasion Portuguese and English plays will be acted by amateurs, and we sincerely hope and trust that their first effort for the amusement of the Public will be crowned with success, so as to encourage

We hear that a French Corvette has arrived at Manila, and that two other French ships of war are expected daily, to take up their permanent station in these seas.

From the Pregoeiro da Liberdade of 28th December, we extract the following:

"Ministry of the Marine and Ultramarine affairs. In consideration of the merit and good services of Colonel Jose Antonio Vieira da Fonseca, actual Commandant of the Forces at Goa, and ad interim charged with the General Government of the Indian possessions, I have appointed him to be Governor of the City of Macao, with the same salary of the present governor, for which letters patent from the Secretariat of State must be made out. Viscount Sa da Bandeira, President of the Council of State, &c. &c. will take due notice of this and see it executed. Palace das Necessidades, 11th April, 1839. THE QUEEN. Countersigned by the Viscount Sa da Bandeira.

Federico Ximenez, the mate, and Inocencio del Rozario, a seaman belonging to the Sp. Brig *Bilbaino* destroyed by the Chinese in the Typa in September last year, have, after suffering on the affected suspicion of their being English, and of their having belonged to an Opium-vessel, an imprisonment of upwards of 6½ months, been at last liberated by the Chinese in consequence of the frequent remonstrances made in their behalf by M. Halcon, delegated for that purpose from Manila by the Colonial Government. On the 24th of last month M. Halcon had an interview with the Tsotang and Keun-min-foo in presence of the Procurador of Macao, in consequence of which the prisoners were applied for by the Keun-min-foo, and sent to him under the care of two naval mandarins from Canton who arrived with them in Macao on the 31st of last month, and were by them delivered over next day to the Procurador, and by him to M. Halcon, the two latter giving receipts to the Chinese for their safe delivery. The treatment of the prisoners during their long confinement was extremely harsh at the beginning, but improved considerably afterwards, they living in a temple in Canton, where Doctor Parker was lately suffered to attend on M. Ximenez who, we are sorry to hear, suffered severely from illness, but is now recovering. There are still three seamen of the *Bilbaino's* crew missing, supposed to have been drowned at the time of the attack by the Chinese. We have not heard whether the Chinese are likely to make any compensation, to their families should they really have perished, or to the late prisoners for the hardships they so innocently suffered, or to the owners of the *Bilbaino* for the loss of the vessel, but hope that they will be made to settle fairly all these accounts.

The following is the armament of H. M. S. *Druid*, captain Lord John Churchill.

	guns	bore	weight	length
Main Deck	8	8in	60cwt.	84ft 6in
	26	32Prs	40 "	7ft 6in
Quarter Deck	4	32 "	40 "	7ft 6in
Forecastle	12	32 "cann.	15 "	
	44			

Weight of each broadside, 740lbs., which leaves for the weight of the large shot, 69lbs.—*Canton Register*.

We learn that the U. S. Ships *Columbia* and *John Adams*, which sailed hence in the beginning of August last, encountered a Typhoon on the day after sailing, the violence of which was such that the *Columbia* was for some time in much danger of being lost. The ships did not however sustain greater damage than losing a good many sails, and one of the lighter spars, a damage which they repaired at the Sandwich Islands. We regret however to learn that sickness which prevailed on board the *Columbia* during her stay in the Chinese waters, had by no means abated at sea, twenty three of the crew having died on the Passage (of not quite two months) to the Sandwich Islands.

An Edict, dated the 26th of last month, was published by the Taou-tae, in which he informs the Chinese that they may without fear of incurring the censure of the law transact business with the Portuguese, who have always been on friendly terms

with the Chinese. The people, the Taou-tae says, need not fear, on dealing with the Portuguese, that these trade on account of foreigners, it being well known that they, the Portuguese, with the exception of Broad-cloths and Camblets, deal in all kinds of articles.

THE CHINESE NAVAL POWER.—As there is good reason to suppose that the coasts of China will soon be subjected to attack, it may not be uninteresting to enquire what means the Chinese possess to repel such attack, or whether they are likely to render themselves formidable as a naval power to an assailant from the sea-side. In ancient history the Chinese do not figure as enterprising mariners, nor, though they have at times aspired to ultramarine conquest, have such attempts been otherwise than disastrous. The greatest naval expedition fitted out from China was by Kublai Khan the first Emperor of the Yuen dynasty, intended for the subjugation of Japan, but though uniformly successful on land, the conqueror found the new element hostile to him. His fleet was partly dispersed and lost near the Pescadore islands, and the remainder which reached Japan in safety was taken possession of by the Japanese, and the crews and soldiers either massacred or made slaves of. It is said that only three individuals of this immense armament returned to China to carry to their master the account of his failure. Kublai Khan is supposed to have intended another attempt upon Japan, but had to employ what naval forces yet remained to him in the suppression of piracy, and the wish to subdue Japan seems to have died with him. During the mostly weak and dissolute reign of the Ming dynasty the Japanese in their turn frequently harassed Corea and the Chinese coasts, and were successful in carrying off booty. They were however mere pirates, but through them it is said the Chinese were taught the use of the matchlocks. About coteremporaneous with the accession of the present Tating dynasty, is the utter seclusion of Japan from all foreign intercourse, and the attacks of her pirates upon China have consequently ceased; her coasts would therefore have been free from enemies had not the hardy population of the sea coasts of the provinces of Kwangtung and Fohkeen waged a long war against the Mant-choo tartars, and their leaders Ching-ching-kung and his son Coxinga rank among the most renowned heroes of Chinese history, although the Peking Government affected to consider them as pirates. Coxinga succeeded in making himself master of Formosa, whence he drove a Dutch settlement, and it was only after most of his followers had been prevailed on, by bribery, to enlist under the Imperial banners, that Coxinga, finding himself daily more deserted, listened to offers of peace from Peking, and delivered himself into Kanghe's power, who contented himself with conferring some titular dignity upon his former enemy, who finished his days at the Capital. The whole history of the rebellion of Ching-ching-kung and his son affords abundance of proof of the weakness of the Imperial forces at sea, the chief ingenuity of both parties being generally displayed in devising the best means to avoid a fight. For a long time, with the exception of petty piracy, particularly in times of agricultural distress, the coasts of China were free from enemies, foreign as well as domestic, but towards the end of the last century piracy on the Canton river and in the neighbourhood of Macao increased to a most alarming degree, produced probably in the first instance by the exorbitant prices to which rice had risen during several years of scanty crops. The Imperial navy was called in to suppress the pirates who year after year grew more bold, and so rapidly did their forces increase that during the years 1807 to 1810 they far outnumbered the regular navy, their vessels were better manned and defended, and obtained several advantages over the Imperial dragon: who had recourse to the assistance of the Portuguese at Macao to suppress the evil. It was however found that by means of fighting no impression could be made on the pirates, and the usual means of bribery and corruption were had recourse to, which soon produced defection, and the bands of pirates were finally suppressed by giving to their Chief, the famed Aposae, a military rank and a command in the navy, and by providing in a similar manner for many of his followers. The multitude took again to their former occupations as tillers of the ground, fishermen, or smugglers, and the coast continued in a state of peace. Individual acts of Piracy are by no means rare oc-

currence. It will be seen from the foregoing that hitherto the Navy of the Empire has not been accustomed to hard fighting, that discretion has been considered as the better part of valour, and that it will probably take a long apprenticeship before the Chinese sailors will make good men-of-war-men, and western science must be brought into play to remodel their present war-ships into something more effective, before they can with any success be opposed even to the smallest European force. The first sea fight, such at least it was called in the pompous Chinese edicts, in which the Chinese have been engaged, except an occasional show of valour to oppose British ships of war entering the Bogue, since the above mentioned suppression of Piracy, was at Kowloon in September last, against an English cutter and small schooner, in which little damage was done on either side; but this the Chinese commander had the address to represent as a signal victory obtained over two English Frigates; he was raised in rank, and there can be little doubt that it was his success which emboldened the Admiral Kwan to surround with 29 junks H. M. S. *Fo-lage* and *Hyacinth* with demonstrations of hostility on the 3d November last, upon which H. M. Ships opened their fire and disabled the whole flotilla in about an hour's time, destroying and sinking five junks and killing a great many men, whilst the English ships, although the Chinese fired a good many shot, did not sustain the slightest injury. Although thousands of Chinese did witness this affair, it was reported as a victory over the English who had been driven away, to the Imperial Court, and the Emperor, good credulous man, in his own imperial haphazard writing praises Kwan for the intrepid and successful courage shewn on this occasion.

Since then the warjunks have seldom ventured within sight of the English ships of war, although it is said that a great number of them have been ordered down from the adjacent Province of Fohkeen; these are said to be better manned and built than those of Kwangtung, although visitors to the Fohkeen coast describe them to be very similar in all respects. It would therefore appear that whatever force may be sent out against the Chinese, it will have nothing to apprehend from the navies of the Empire; indeed the Governor Lin seems to be aware of their inefficiency and began lately to purchase some large country-ships; this idea has however again been abandoned, and we suppose that in case of an invasion the Chinese will, instead of attempting to repel force by force, which they are in no state to do, have recourse again to that singular measure which was attempted to be carried into effect during the time of Ching-ching-kung and Coxinga, of driving the whole coast-population 10 miles into the interior. At that time any one not complying, was ordered to be put to death. We doubt much that such means could at present be employed when so many wealthy towns are scattered all over the sea board, and when the orders of the Imperial Government are no longer backed by the terror inspired by the then victorious Mantchoos.

Chinese Army.—The arms and accoutrements of this formidable host are of the most simple nature. A soldier wears an ordinary jacket with a border around, the color of which determines the division to which he belongs, whilst the name of the division is written in front and on his back. If he can afford it, he buys gaiters and a pair of shoes and stockings, but these are no indispensable articles of wear; instead of a knapsack, he only encumbers himself with a canvas bag, into which he puts all his valuables and provisions, and the cartridgebox, a small cotton pouch, he wears in front, so that during the firing he is in great danger of explosion, a misfortune which has happened very frequently. His cap, if he has any at all, is of a longitudinal shape with a small red tassel. The jackets are of all possible colors, blue, red, yellow and white, nor are they so very nice in these distinctions, as the European barbarians. The ancient Chinese were very fond of wearing armour, and in modern times a few of the elite have retained the custom; it is only however on occasions of great state, that they appear fully dressed. The uniform of the cavalry does not differ from that of the infantry; they ride on very clumsy saddles and use immense stirrups without spurs. As for the officers, they wear long robes either of silk or fur, and their dress is distinguished from that of the civilians solely by the embroidery in front and behind of some fierce animal like a tiger, lion or griffin. All have a ring on the thumb to assist them in drawing the bow, and



this may be considered as the generic badge of their profession. Every one of them on occasions of state slings a bow around his neck and girds on a sword, the former being the natural companion of every warrior. They delight in the grotesque, and are fond of painting tiger heads on the gates of forts, their signboards, vessels, and in fact where a place is found which can be garnished with a head. Whosoever can procure a tiger skin sleeps and sits upon it; they grind the bones, which are imported from southern Asia in great quantities, and make a jelly of them which is a most delicious repast, whilst the greatest tidbit a brave officer can partake of is the gall, and all this is for the sake of inspiring him with tigerlike courage. They even dress the privates in imitation of the terrible animal, but in this case they do not use real skins but only dotted cloth. Such a corps looks really formidable, and would perhaps inspire terror to whizzing grapeshot, if the latter could be stopped in its flight.

The arms are the pike, lance, spear and halbmoon with hooks and various other implements, double swords, the bow and matchlock. Of the former there exists a very great variety, and they become dangerous weapons in a close engagement. The swords are badly tempered and next to useless, yet the sons of Han have an advantage over all barbarians, for they fight with two. Not satisfied with carrying on the work of slaughter with one hand, they draw both and go on fencing till their antagonist is out of breath. They are very great adepts in the use of the bow and opposed to any archers of the nomadic tribes they have invariably in a drawn battle gained the advantage. The matchlocks are of the worst description, the barrel being cast and the touchhole very large, so that no reliance can be placed upon their hitting qualities. The soldiers are averse to their use on account of the many accidents that continually occur, and a brave man looks behind him whenever he takes aim to preserve his eyesight for a future occasion. Notwithstanding the reiterated orders of introducing firearms generally, the bow is still retained as the principal implement of war. Shields made of rattan-wicker work are universally in use, and afford excellent protection against arrows. Soldiers do not encumber themselves with a variety of arms, there are pikemen, swordsmen, archers and matchlockmen, each of whom has only one weapon and no other. When drawn upon in full array they look the most motley group upon which the eyes can be set. We have heard them compared with the military of the middle ages; but if the knights and their retainers made as sorry an appearance, as the warriors of the Celestial Empire, all the glowing descriptions of helmet, breast plate and lance, with which the chronicles of chivalric lore abound, seem sadly misplaced.

The cannons are of the most varied calibre. Some are so small that they are carried on men's shoulders, and placed on a stand, whenever they are to be used. This is the flying artillery of the Celestial Empire. The Chinese have managed to cast immense pieces, which would match with our 48 pounders, and have in fact manifold variations of this instrument of destruction. They do not understand to bore them, but the body is ready cast of iron with many pores and often honeycombed, so that they frequently burst. The touchhole is moreover too large and the whole without mathematical proportion, and of course not able to maintain a well directed fire. Instead of balls they often use stones or pieces of iron of every possible shape. They also avail themselves of grapeshot rockets and grenades, which an account of their clumsy make prove almost harmless.

The gong and a small drum are the principal instruments for encouraging the soldiers to making an attack. The latter emitting a deafening noise is well calculated to rouse martial ardour. They have also horns which sound like conches but are not frequently blown.

The army is divided into 5, 10 and 100—and these again in battalions—camp—brigades and divisions, rather different from what we are accustomed to. They do not march in closed ranks, nor wheel round and draw up like our soldiers, nor can they properly be said to march. In fact they walk as they best can, without putting themselves to any inconvenience, and in time of need they run in a trot, and whoever is the foremost is the bravest.

The Chinese have a great variety of weapons upon tactics, and they have the advantage of containing the experiments made during the space of 6000

years, and if the officers by studying them do not become the first rate tacticians, there will never another be formed any where. The great art consists in drawing up from 10 to 100 men in a circle, and making them move about in all possible directions so as to annoy the enemy in front and rear. The whole army is divided in van, centre, and rear, and each part consists of a number of these subdivisions. At each of these circles stand several standard bearers, who indicate the movements by their flags. They fall down, rise again, jump forward, yell, strike the gong, form again, then hollow out, and thus proceed to intimidate the enemy. It is also customary, that the bravest ride before the ranks and after having soundly abused their antagonists, they challenge the strongest to single combat. This offer decides the whole battle; and the party whose champion is beaten, thinks it only proper to retreat in disorder, to be cut up piecemeal. Engagements where masses fight are unknown, and the whole art of extermination is reduced to mere skirmishing.

The army is raised from the offspring of the soldiers, who are almost all married. It is rather an opprobrium to be a soldier, and the very name of *Laou tsang* is enough to fill people with aversion, so that no honest man would enlist. As the army is very badly paid, the privates are obliged to shift for themselves as well as they can. They generally understand some craft or other, and are frequently engaged in husbandry. Every province has some lands which are either cultivated by the military or let for their own advantage. The most propitious time however for these heroes is, when they are on actual service. Then they find some opportunity for squeezing and robbing, and their numbers ensure to them always impunity. Hence the terror awakened amongst the peaceful inhabitants at the sight of the defenders of the country, for they are privileged marauders.

Every private may become an officer, and the greater part of the military Mandarins have risen from the ranks. The qualifications for advancement are a thorough knowledge of archery, running, jumping and a general knowledge of tactics. It is surprising how ignorant the officers in general are, though there are regular examinations instituted, to enable them to obtain a degree. Once advanced, they are promoted by slow steps, and though merit constitutes the sole cause, yet money is a still more important article, and one may buy a commission at ease. As however the situations are by no means very lucrative, and are retained with considerable risk, there is little ambition shewn to rise in the service by paying heavy sums.

As a whole the Chinese army is unique in its kind, and time will shew of what stuff the men are made, who according to their own statement keep all nations in subjection.

**LOCAL.**—The tranquillity of the settlement has not been disturbed. Whatever may be the orders from the court, it is the present policy of Lin as well as of the Taou tai to keep the peace for very obvious reasons. A silent horror of what is coming forth prevails among the mass of the people, but this is likely to die away, if again many months elapse, before any operations are commenced. In the district of Se ming, to the west, several opium smugglers have been caught, and as some natives residents of this place have been implicated in the accusation, a great fear existed, that sudden seizures might take place. A deputation of Mandarins has proceeded thither. The priest of the Kwan yin temple having produced an egg, which he said a cock had laid, gave rise to great sensation amongst the officers. The Keun min foo especially took the matter much to heart, he considering such an untoward event as a very unfavorable omen. What wretched superstition! The Taou tai's edict is rather favorable for the trade; if such a doughty hero who was going to exterminate every one, exhorts the people to continue buying and selling, it shews that in some quarter or the other there must be a want of cash, which trade alone can supply.

*From the Peking Gazette.*

**Board of war.** Not only has the decree bestowing honors upon the brave admiral Kwan for the famous victory at the Bogue been confirmed, but a second imperial rescript has been received to the following effect:

Admiral Kwan attacked the Barbarian vessels

with uncommon bravery, and was the foremost in action, preceding the officers and soldiers under his command, which is indeed praiseworthy. The title and emoluments of *Patoolo* have been bestowed upon him. Let the Board of war deliberate to decree additional honors, in order to give encouragement (to future exploits). Let the conduct of the officers that exerted themselves in the action, be distinctly investigated and let them be recommended to me, and then wait until I have shewn my favors. Let Lin and the others accurately examine, who of the officers and privates was wounded and slain in battle (there fell some, according to the Admiral's own account, into the water by slipping from a plank) and report it to the board, that the business may be managed. Respect this." This Kwan is another hero of the Nile, whose deeds will be for ever enrolled in the history of a grateful country.

The Emperor has permitted that the two military officers who came with Lin from Hoo kwang, should be retained about his person, and not be sent back to their station. Both are fine looking men, the one has the rank of Colonel the other of Major. They were much employed by the Commissioner, and are remarkable for straightforwardness and urbanity of manners.

Chow tien tsé, Governor of Hoo kwang, has set about reforming the army of his Province, and degraded and dismissed several officers who were too old, or incapable to serve in their stations, because he wishes to command an efficient force, and not to have mere decrepit dotards on the list.

**The Court.**—A prince of the blood has been detected trading in cards and introducing them into the precincts of the palace, and this merely for the sake of filthy lucre. His accomplices have been seized and he himself has been subjected to a court of inquiry.

**The Sacred Edict.**—In a former number a censor suggested, that this be made the textbook for preaching throughout the land. This proposal has been adopted with some modification. The Board of rites remarks, that the various districts of the land are so extensive, and that it is almost impossible to appoint every where licensed preachers. Moreover the edict is read twice a month, and every one who wishes to be enlightened may attend. To aid however in the grand plan of converting, civilizing, and improving the manners of the people, with the view of putting a stop to heresies, it has been resolved upon, to enjoin on all the public professors and superintendents of schools and examinations, to present each of the students with a copy of the said edict in rhyme, that he may read and explain the same at home. Thus the Empire will be reformed at a very cheap rate. A specimen of the rhyme is inserted in the Gazette.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Amer. *Robert Bowne*, Mansfield, from Manila; Brit. *Ariel*, Warden, from Trincomalee 8th February and Singapore 7th March; *Good Success*, Fraser, from Bombay, and *Maulmein*, Guy, from Bombay and Manila; Amer. *Roscius* Cushman, and Span. *Rafaela*, Tayag, from Manila.

**SAILED.**—Amer. *Thos. Perkins*, for Manila; Brit. *Susan*, for Liverpool; *Eliza Stewart*, Millar for London. This day *Royal Saxon*, Towns, for London.

The *Ardaseer* from Bombay and *Spy* from Calcutta, had arrived at Singapore when the *Ariel* came away.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Tungkoo being very irregular.

**LATEST DATES,** from ENGLAND, 4th December, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th November, via Akbar. CALCUTTA, 6th February via Singapore. BOMBAY, 15th January, via Maulmein. SINGAPORE, 6th March, via Ariel. JAVA, 18th December, via Singapore. MANILA, 24th March, via Roscius.

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# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 28.]**

**Macao, Saturday, 11th April, 1840.**

**[No. 236.]**

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. C. C. CURRIER, a Partner in our Firm.—  
**REVELY & Co.**  
Penang, 1st February, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

**CHARLES MARKWICK.  
JOHN SMITH.**

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**n reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

**JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galignani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs TURNER & Co. are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co. of China, and represent the Agents for Lloyd's in the meantime.

**R. H. HUNTER.**

Macao, 7th March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st instant. The unsettled business of the concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT.

**GORDON & TALBOT.**

Canton, 15th February, 1840.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**

**T**HE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. **WETMORE & Co.**

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**S**HARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

**FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.**



**THE GLENELG, Capt. SHETTLER, 860**  
Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to

**DENT & Co.**

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.**

**C**ABINREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR-BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, FINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

**CHARLES MARKWICK.**

Tongkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**T**AR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANVASS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RUM, WHISKY, SPERM CANDLES; apply to

**W. P. PEIRCE.  
at Tongkoo.**

**JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
F. A. RANGEL JUNR.**

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

**TERMS.**

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... „ „ „ \$ 7  
For three „ „ „ „ „ \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

## United States.

The intelligence from the United States, brought down last week to the 29th of October, now reaches to the 7th instant. New York papers of that date having been brought by the packet-ship Patrick Henry. From the letter of the *Morning Chronicle's* Philadelphia correspondent, dated November 1st, we select some items of American news—

“I wish I could transmit you the glad tidings of a brightening prospect; but I cannot, though I hope the day is not far distant when the monetary and commercial gloom that hangs over the United States will begin to clear away. At present, however, there is certainly no sign of so gratifying a change. We were beginning to get reconciled to our condition, when the arrival of the news by the Independence from Liverpool once more threw us back. Stocks fell to an unexampled extent, some of them receding 8 and 10 in a few hours. United States Bank went down in New York, on the following day, to 65, rallied again to 67, and has continued fluctuating since in so extraordinary a manner, that it would be quite absurd to give you any positive quotation as authority worthy to be relied upon. A large and very respectable house in New York, who gave their notes to the United States Bank some months ago, for exchange to go to Canton, which exchange does not mature in England until April or May, have obtained an injunction against the Bank in favour of not paying the said notes until the said exchange falls due, and has been shown to have been duly paid. On the other hand, the friends of the Bank do not desert her in extremity, but contend that she has ample means in Europe to pay more than double for her liabilities; but those means being chiefly in stocks, are not available in the present state of the London money market: besides which she is said to have sent out from 800,000 dollars to 1,000,000 dollars more of Pennsylvania State Stocks, to meet emergencies. Real estate is yet offered, in a dozen instances, for United States Bank Stock at par!—the estate to be taken at a valuation. Surely, then, there is confidence in the solvency of the institution in respectable and wealthy quarters. Indeed no man doubts it here; though it cannot be denied that, either from bad management, a due want of foresight, or circumstances impossible to have been anticipated, she has got into a temporary embarrassment likely to prove permanently injurious. Her claims and collections in New York are large (say 2,000,000 dollars.) within no very long period, and, as a matter of course, she continues to drain more or less specie, while it is well known—at least it is everywhere said—that the millions in her vaults are increasing rather than diminishing. It is right I should here add, that I have already sent you the last public return of the actual state of the bank; and the assertion that she has now from 4,000,000 dollars to 5,000,000 dollars in bullion is founded on no positive evidence, though universally believed. The bank continues to discount with tolerable liberality for merchants. I once more repeat, for the satisfaction of holders of stock in London, that no additional fact has transpired to increase just alarm on account of the ultimate stability of the United States Bank, nor is any secret reason believed to exist for doubt in her solvency, nor, in fact, any reasons whatever, beyond those already made public.

If it be true that she has 5,000,000 dollars locked up in Mississippi and cotton loans and southern bank speculations—if it be true that she has 20,000,000 dollars of stocks and other property not immediately available in Europe, no wonder that she is embarrassed; but still it must be remembered that such property, although depreciated, is valuable. It will be further gratifying for them to know, that when the United States Bank settled with the General Government, its means were investigated, and its Stock (100 at par) was proved to be worth 114. So confident was the Bank of this statement, that she bought the Government shares at 114. Surely a very few years can hardly have made so ruinous a difference as croakers and alarmists would make out. The more I inquire—and I have ample sources of information—the less do I find any national ground for doubt in the solvency and wealth of the Bank; and unless the returns have been untrue (a thing I believe to be impossible), I cannot for a moment withhold my confidence in the ability of the institution to redeem herself from every difficulty. The New York banks still continue specie payments, and profess their intention to effect no change in their policy. The public meetings of merchants in New York have been much divided in opinion on the point; and though resolutions supporting the banks have been carried, the majorities have been very small, and the reading of the resolutions was greeted with hisses as well as cheers. Money in New York is worth from 4 to 6 per cent. per month! In this city it is only 1½ out of doors, and the Bank discounts liberally at legal interest.”

The Great Western, which arrived at New York on the 2nd instant,—having in spite of tremendous weather, accomplished her passage in fourteen days and a few hours,—brought the welcome tidings that Mr. Jaudon had arranged his difficulties in France, and that the crop of wheat in England would be sufficient. An improvement in the money market was immediately felt; but before the Patrick Henry sailed, a very great decline in prices of stocks again occurred. Banks were stopping in every direction to the South and West. In New York and Boston however, they remained firm.

The election for the city of New York, and gone in favour of the Van Buren party.

Sir Lionel Smith arrived at New York, in the Serpent from Jamaica, on the 1st instant, and was about to proceed to Bermuda.

General Jackson, whose death was announced, is reported to be in excellent health.

A riot had occurred at Detroit, arising out of an attempt to rescue a slave. The violence of the body was so great as to cause the troops to be called out. The ringleaders were arrested, and conveyed to prison.

“A convention” of cotton planters, held at Macon in Georgia on the 26th October, passed resolutions declaring it inexpedient to send cotton to Europe for sale with a bill of exchange, to meet which it must be sold at any price; and recommending that the banks should be called upon to make large advances on the next crop.—*Bombay Times*, 11th January.

## Bombay.

*From the Bombay Times, of 15th January.*

The course pursued by Her Majesty's Government, as communicated by the last Mail, in refusing to acknowledge the Indemnity claims for Opium delivered over at the special command of Her Majesty's Representative in China, and the refusal, also, to accept the Bills drawn by Capt. Elliot for Opium purchased by him to make good the deficiencies promised the Chinese Government, in order to effect the release of British Subjects, will inflict a severe blow on the high character which has ever attended the British name, and destroy all confidence in the acts of the accredited Agents of England in every part of the Globe. We consider the question merely with reference to the liability of a Government for the acts of their Subordinates, and the obligations imposed on British subjects to obey the



Representatives of their Sovereign's authority. In mercantile usage Principals are held responsible for the acts of Agents duly constituted, and how a Government can cavalierly throw off such responsibility is a question which we should like to see settled in a Court of Law. The Superintendent of the British Trade in China is placed in a much more distinct position than any ordinary Consul or other authority subordinate to an Ambassador. His powers are clearly defined by a special Act of Parliament, and British subjects in the Chinese Empire are made liable to punishment for disobeying his orders. There is no ambiguity in the Act, nor anything left open for misconstruction as might be adduced in consular instructions. The British Legislature, by an Act specially applicable to British Subjects in China, empowers this officer, and his colleagues to control them, and the latter are deprived of the use of their own judgement, and have no other course but obedience. Now what was the position of British subjects in China, when Capt. Elliot, in the Queen's name, demanded from them the delivery of the Opium. On the arrival of Lord Napier, the first Superintendent, he duly published the Act of Parliament and the order in Council following thereupon, which was what the law required of him, and although many opposite opinions were entertained as to the power of Parliament to control British subjects in China, still there was no doubt of the intention which was clearly expressed. However, to render the matter more clear, we give the clause of the Act.—

"Clause VI.—And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any such Order or Orders, commission or commissions, as to His Majesty in council shall appear expedient and salutary to give to the said Superintendents, or any of them, Powers, and Authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's Subjects within any Part of the said Dominions; and to make and issue Directions and Regulations touching the said Trade and commerce, and for the Government of His Majesty's Subjects within the said Dominions; and to impose Penalties, Forfeitures, or Imprisonments for the Breach of any such Directions or Regulations, to be enforced in such Manner as in the said Order or Orders shall be specified; and to create a court of Justice with criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction for the Trial of Offences committed by His Majesty's subjects within the said Dominions, and Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within one hundred Miles of the coast of China; and to appoint one of the Superintendents herein-before mentioned to be the Officer to hold such court, and other Officers for executing the Process thereof; and to grant such Salaries to such Officers as to His Majesty in council shall appear reasonable."

The order in the Council stipulated for the publication of all additional orders, but since Lord Napier's first publication, the only Official announcements from England have been the transfer of authority first to Sir G. Robinson, and latterly to Capt. Elliot, who of course was to be considered in the full enjoyment of the power conferred by the act, and the whole tenor of his own conduct and public notices shew the feelings entertained by him and his predecessors. What conclusion therefore can we draw from an impartial review of the whole circumstances. The Legislature of England make a law, investing certain parties with power, and British subjects are commanded unreservedly to obey such rules as the Superintendent may lay down, yet their very obedience in this instance, and following up the spirit of the act, will prove their own ruin by the makers of the law repudiating their own acts, and by such conduct virtually depriving Capt. Elliot of every atom of authority. Such a precedent will have a most pernicious influence, for once introduce a doubt as to the power, or weaken the authority, vested in a Public servant, and you shake to the very foundation those principles which have hitherto made the British name a passport for probity and honor, and established unlimited confidence in her Representatives throughout the world. In any case of emergency which may hereafter arise, instead of implicit obedience, British subjects must rely on their own judgment, for once deceived, how would they be justified to those whose interests have been confided to them, in making any sacrifice for the Public service, when the acts of the Government authority may be disavowed and a claim for indemnity under his seal coldly rejected. The consequences of such wide-spread feelings can readily be foreseen, and with such examples before our eyes the whole of our expensive diplomatic and Consular Establishments are a mere farce, and may at once be abolished as utterly useless. In the late crisis in China, the British community have made noble sacrifices to support Capt. Elliot in his course of policy, confidently relying on the honor and good faith of the British Government, and never doubting the fulfilment of Capt. Elliot's pledges in their name. Under such impressions was the Opium given up on the earnest demand of Capt. Elliot, in the name of his Queen, for had it not been for his interference, there were many prepared to abide by the issue of events. There is an inconsistency in the late communications from Lord Palmerston, who expresses his approval of Capt. Elliot's measures, while the formal Lords of the Treasury plumply announce there is no intention of redeeming the pledges. We can only express an earnest hope that the intended reprisals on the Chi-

nese will secure ample amends, although, in the meantime, the refusal to make indemnity, or to acknowledge the claim must be productive here of many evils.

(From the Liverpool Mail, Nov. 20)

The war has commenced in China, but whether it will terminate to the honour of the British name, or will be "a small war," which, according to approved custom amongst the liberal governors of the day, shall bring disgrace upon England, time alone can determine. The Chinese, as usual, are carrying it with a high hand, and we suppose that the whigs being in power, nothing is left for the English nation but to succumb. The imperial commissioner of the celestial empire, we perceive, has published another edict, in which he designates our Queen, "The Royal Barbarian Victoria, Queen of an obscure island called England," and lectures her on her folly and wickedness in not keeping her barbarian subjects at home, and teaching them to respect the sacred laws and the ordinances of himself, the shadow of the mighty emperor. The document concludes by stating that in doing so she will more strikingly manifest her respect and submission. If her little Majesty's spirit do not take fire at this indignity, then is she not the woman we judge her to be. It will be nothing new to the people of this country to be told that the whole policy of the liberal ministers has ever been to put up with any insult from foreign powers, and to submit to any kind of degradation imposed upon them from abroad; but we shall be very much surprised if the Queen does not take this affair into her own hands, and, under the advice of her ladies of the bedchamber, rattle her best sets of cups and saucers about the ears of Lord Palmerston, and give him an idea of his duty, to let fly a few balls of metal upon the Pyramidal structures of Canton.—*Bombay Times, 11th January.*

There is evidently no security either for British property or for life itself in China, whilst the opium trade continues, and, therefore, it is pretty clear that our Government will be driven to the alternative of either honestly and completely giving it up, and of preventing British subjects from embarking in it, or they will be compelled to seize upon some place when the trade may be carried on under the protection of the British flag. Now this latter course will be one of very doubtful morality, unless, as we have said above, Captain Warner should be fortunate enough to be hanged for the good of his country; in which case a most thundering proclamation may be issued demanding satisfaction and hinting that we mean to take it; and then either Formosa or Chusan, or some such spot may be selected for proving the valour of Admiral Kwan and his followers. In the meantime our Kwan has died most inopportunistly at Bombay, and the Whigs cannot send out another in less than five or six months. Elliot's thunderbolts will all that while fall harmlessly on the head of Lin, who, sitting under a tea tree, may exclaim as the Chinese Apollo 'sic evitabile fulmen' you know. In plain English, Lord Mount Eagle's successor will find an extraordinary deficiency in duties. The tea pot will no longer offer a grateful incense to the Gods of the Exchequer. That operation, hateful to Gods and to all men, except Jew jobbers—a funding of Exchequer bills—must take place, followed by a considerable conversion of country gentlemen to the ranks of the Tories; therefore, if Lin is well advised, he will not hang Captain Warner, whose neck like Captain Jenkins' ears, might make John Bull forget all that had happened, the danger to his breeches pocket included, and cause a falling of thunderbolts about Kwan's ears, marvelously grating, mingled with a shout of *Hurrah Boys!* from the lungs of some hundred, blue jacketed, tarry faced, hard handed barbarians, which would shake the celestial throne itself and send Kwan's soul to the presence of his immortal ancestor for very fear.

There are Yankes in Canton, Oh Lin! Get them to read *Sam Slick* to you and learn thereupon how to manage John Bull. Don't shew him your teeth, but appeal to his love of justice and his generosity. You will then have the game in your own hands, particularly when Mr. Baring adds up the ways and means for the year of our Lord 1840.—*Englishman, December 16.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

*The Confessions of an Opium-seller in China—a British Subject.*

In these days of Caut, Humbug, and Crusade, against the use of Opium, I confess as under:

1st, I do not use Opium myself because I prefer Claret and Madeira.

2nd, I sell Opium because I cannot find such sale forbidden by any Law of Great Britain!

3rd, I sell it because it yields a profit.

4th, I sell it because those I see using it, and buying from me, are strictly honest in their dealings, and their course of transactions far more orderly than any other men using excitable food—and were I ever to change wine for a stimulant, I would deliberately adopt Opium in its place—in preference to Porter, Gin, or Tobacco.—Human nature is often placed in circumstances which imperatively demand stimulants! and after pretty close observation of many modes of stimulating, I prefer the use of Opium to all others, except good wine, and to third parties the possible abuse of Opium is less offensive than even the abuse of wines; and, moreover, Opium has the unrivalled advantage to the Poor, that a smaller value of money applied to excitation goes a greater length and has more force than in any other known stimulant.

5th, The largest portion of evil that arises out of Opium-dealing comes from the breach of the Chinese laws, in buying it by Chinese from me, and such as me, and from its solitary instead of social use.—*Legalize it, and both these evils are abolished!*

DELTA.

Macao, China, 8th April, 1840.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao 11th April, 1840.

We have during the past week been without any arrivals from sea of much interest, and are consequently without fresh advices from abroad, with the exception of later dates from Manila than we were in possession of before. From them we learn that the French Sloop of war arrived there, as noticed in our last, is the *Leona*, Capt. Paraison. Neither the *Ardaer* nor *Spy* had arrived there by the last advices. We are equally unable to relate any events of importance as having taken place here, the Chinese awaiting quietly, it appears, the issue of events, nor are we aware that any extraordinary measures are yet being taken to prepare for the arrival of the English, except what we noticed some weeks since of their having erected batteries on several parts of the coast and islands, and of some three thousand recruits being daily drilled in Canton. There the new Mandarin's house, a spacious brick building, on Jackass point, is nearly completed, and granite steps into the river are replacing the former wooden pier. Palisades have likewise been run along the river, the whole length of the factories, though hitherto an outlet to the water is left open in front of every Hong. All foreigners landing at Canton from Whampoa continue to be subject to strict scrutiny, lest some Hung-moo-kwei or English devil should enter the place.

The foreign trade in Canton for the season seems to be drawing to a close—very few teas for European markets remained in the hands of the Chinese, and the shipments now preparing may be considered the last.

We have heard much of the admirable order in which H. M. S. *Vulgar* and *Hyacinth* are kept, and this excellent discipline has, we are surprised to see, led our Cotemporary of the *Register* to say "we are told the *Druid* is far from being in such good order," a remark which, even supposing it to be as true as we are convinced it is the contrary, should certainly not have escaped so prudent a recorder of events, who has on several occasions taken the pains of admonishing us on our imprudence, aware, as he says he is, that the Commissioner or rather Governor of Kwangtung reads, and believes all he finds in, the Ex-Canton Papers.

In another column will be found a translation we have been kindly favored with, of another report from the Provincial officers to the Emperor of the affair at the Bogue (on the 3d of November last). We published part of a similar document on the 25th January, and if the paper now laid before our readers be genuine, which there is some reason to doubt as will be seen from the translator's remarks, it would appear that the High Commissioner and his colleagues have studiously avoided giving a true

account of affairs here to the Imperial Court. However the day will come, and soon probably, when such falsehoods will no longer avail.

In a preceding column will be found a communication from DELTA, who pleads in favor of the trade in, and use of, Opium. We are ever ready to give a hearing to all sides of a question, nor do we always, though we may dissent from our correspondents' opinion, express our views, preferring that our readers should themselves judge, free from bias. DELTA however treats the subject of Pealing in Opium in a novel manner, nor can we consider the reasons by which he attempts to justify, unto himself, the smuggling in Opium at all convincing. It may be true that the English law does not forbid the sale of Opium, but we imagine that as far as its sale on the shores, and in the country of China is concerned, the English law has nothing whatever to do with it; it is the law of this country which is broken, and the Opium-smuggler becomes consequently an offender against it. The plea of his not infringing the laws of his country would be of no avail to the French smuggler detected having brought into England arms or gunpowder without special licence from the British Government, or introduced French reprints from English books, or in fact clandestinely introduced into England any article there prohibited, and to deal in which the law of his own country permits. The only argument which the Opium smuggler here may bring forward in mitigation of his guilt, is the connivance in this trade of the East India Company, and through them, of the Government of his own country; but though this argument may appease his own conscience, and even possibly flatter him with the consideration that he is patriotically employed in improving the revenue of his own government, yet it does not affect the question as between the Chinese and foreigners, and the former must always judge worthy of punishment such of the latter as visit their country for the avowed purpose of breaking its laws.

No one will doubt the third proposition of our Correspondent, that he sells Opium because it yields a profit, though as to the fourth, he has, we believe, been more fortunate than others, in finding the Chinese Opium-dealers "strictly honest, and more orderly in their dealings than others," as we have always heard that no credit is ever given them, if this can be at all avoided—Cash transactions must always be much more easily settled, and are less liable to chicanery or dispute, than accounts remaining unsettled for a long while; in many instances however where the usual principle of Cash payment has been deviated from in Opium-dealings, and credit given, the people thus trusted have failed or absconded, nor can this be wondered at, seeing that they are a set of people who gain a living by breaking the laws of their own country, and may therefore be suspected of not being over-scrupulous in the due observance of their other obligations.

As to Human nature demanding stimulants, the practice of all nations seems to prove the correctness of this proposition, but we must confess that sufficient evidence is yet wanting for us to be able to give judgment in favor of either Opium, or Wine Beer or Spirits being used for such stimulants. We believe that the evils arising from the use of Opium have been painted with much exaggeration, yet even making for this every due allowance, it can no longer be doubted that the habitual Opium-smoker soon becomes physically and morally debased, and that many a premature death is solely owing to the immoderate use of this drug.

We fear that the habit of Opium smoking has taken too deep root among the Chinese population, to allow of the measures of the government for its suppression to be effective, and we consider it not at all improbable that after all that has been done, the Government will at length become convinced of this, and legalize its importation with a view to control its abuse, but we cannot agree with the fifth proposition of our correspondent that the evil of its abuse will be thereby much mitigated. We have seen licensed Opium shops in British settlements, and a sad sight it was to see those intoxicated wretches in an outward state of torpor, incapable apparently of any bodily exertion, each smoking his pipe in solitude, busy only apparently with the images conjured up in his own brain by the Opium-fumes, and unconscious or careless of anything passing around him. Yet there they used Opium under the protection of the law, and needed not to fear

detection. It would therefore appear that the enjoyment of the Opium-pipe is from its very nature solitary and is not likely to conduce to sociability. It is unlike in its effects to wine, of which Count Ségur, we believe, says that when taken, as Béranger has it, in *petits coups*, it produces a *double ivresse* calculated to bring to light all the amiable and sociable qualities before dormant in the tipplers' breast.

**GOVERNOR LIN.**—From the time this great man determined upon exterminating the whole English race, and burning every vessel belonging to the said barbarians, a new mode of proceeding suggested itself to him. The grand scheme of creating a native navy to equal ours, has nearly been given up. We do not know whether the Great Emperor would have approved of such innovation, for even granting that this measure would be salutary and eminently contribute towards the protection of the country, still it might be productive of other changes, and nobody knows where the Celestials could finally safely stop. There was moreover another difficulty, no commanders could be obtained, and without a proper crew and an experienced captain, these vessels would have been worse than useless. The offers were favorable enough, but none of the persons applied to would put any faith in those promises; for one or two months they might have received their pay, and afterwards been obliged to live upon the Imperial compassion, which is something very unsubstantial and airy. But if Lin with the great resources at his command, had turned another Pasha of Egypt, and by his fleet and army commanded the respect of the Empire, matters might have taken another turn. China however is too well governed to admit of such pranks, and the highest functionary is as much at the mercy of the monarch, as the meanest police runner.

Since the loss of plenipotentiary power, Lin has become less bold, and has had recourse to edicts for fighting battles and carrying on an exterminating war. Various reasons may be assigned as the cause of this wonderful change in his administration. There seems to be a great want of cash, and vigorous measures require a full chest. Then again the military officers have remonstrated against his plans, as being impracticable, and unless he himself went to carry them into execution, nobody was anxious to put his life in jeopardy. The grand victory at the Bogue is still kept in remembrance, and if a second triumph like that were obtained, there might be some probability of not one of the heroes being left alive to bring the good news of the glorious action. Then there remains also some lurking fear of consequences, for the slightest misfortune would hasten his fall.

According to all we have been able to learn, Lin is perfectly informed of what is to take place. But he effects an indifference which astonishes every body, and with Spartan fortitude expects events, that never before took place, and have therefore the air of improbability. Confident in the terrific power of the Celestial Empire, he has merely to open a fire upon the misguided barbarians, and then the very diamonds, if there are any such baubles in the navy, will be melted. His present policy is merely to guard the outposts, and we do not doubt but there are some good edicts in store, which may be hurled against any 'barbarian eye,' that attempts to dispute the universal sway of the Great Emperor. The concentration of troops is at the same time going on at a steady rate. All the provincial detachments, that can be spared are to rendezvous in and about the Provincial city. Some militia has also been called out, and every gun and matchlock has been put into requisition.

Though a man of a very fickle disposition, he is not likely to yield to any just proposals. He has so great an idea of the terror of his name and of the bravery of the land forces under his command, that he will scorn the idea of coming to terms. Let the dignity of the Celestial Empire be upheld, let implicit obedience be yielded by all, the Son and of Heaven will show ample compassion, and perhaps under some restrictions permit the reopening of the trade. Such we suppose are his sentiments, and if he can carry them out, he will surely deserve the greatest credit, as one of the most valiant and persevering Sons of Han. Hitherto no weighty obstacles have obstructed his course, he has had no respectable force opposed to him to dispute his will, and, moreover, by a train of circumstances been extremely fortunate in most of his undertakings. Matters however will soon change, and then it will

be seen, whether he is a mere braggadocio, or a knight sans peur and sans tache.

**LOCAL.**—The man mentioned in a former paper who was seized by the Tsotang has been set at liberty on the payment of 100 Dollars. Since the last six days detachments of soldiers have been constantly arriving, principally from Chauchoo. They are to protect this good city against any assault, and have the advantage of possessing several cannon, and moreover the privilege of being great warriors in their own way. The whole corps including the militia is said to amount to 1000 men, the greatest force, we believe, that has ever been concentrated near this settlement.

Private letters mention, that our late Governor Tang has reached Fuhchod and entered upon his office as Governor of Fokien and Chekeang. He has seized many wealthy merchants and confiscated their property, upon the plea of their having been engaged in the opium traffic. Several of them are said to be innocent. These proceedings however have spread a general panic amongst the mercantile classes, and as they are very influential men, and not so easily prevailed upon to give up their money, some resistance to his arbitrary proceedings may be expected. It is very extraordinary, that the Emperor should have sent to that Province a man, who had lost his character in Canton, and whose arrival was considered very inauspicious. His prior destination was that of Governor of the rivers, where his large fortune might have been of some avail in repairing the damages done by inundation, but some kind friend changed his office and appointed him to rule over a most stubborn race, where he is likely to get into much trouble. The old Lieut. Governor Weiwho, who has been for more than ten years in office, and obtained a good report, has given up his situation. A new mode of managing matters is therefore likely to be introduced, but we should warn Tang not to be overhasty. The surviving relations of the Soldiers that fell at the Bogue have forwarded a strong accusation against Lin to the Board of war, on account of their being overlooked in the distribution of money for the maintenance of their families of victors.

*From the Peking Gazette.*

The Court.—Taoukwang has issued a very severe edict against his kings and great ministers on account of their negligence in attending upon his person by routine. If any one amongst them is not in his place, whenever it may be his turn, H. M. will take away instantly his rank, and give him proofs of his very marked disapprobation. The reader ought to remember, that the persons against whom those threats are fulminated, are kings, with whom scarcely any Barbarian Potestade would be thought worthy to rank, and that they are to be degraded to the level of the people, if they fail to do their duty, and then it will be evident, that the Monarch must possess extraordinary power. Napoleon in the plenitude of his domination would never have ventured to read to his vassals such a harsh lecture.

Revenue.—Woowanyung, the new Lieut. Governor of Fokien, has sent in a memorial, complaining, that his predecessor has allowed several functionaries to remain in arrears to the amount of several 10,000 of Taels. Considering this a most heinous neglect, and also fearing that the money was embezzled, he has given orders, that the whole property of the official debtors shall instantly be confiscated. Still he has some misgivings, that the debt cannot be realized so easily, and perhaps looks up to his worthy coadjutor Tang to collect the same.

Several officers in Keangse have been denounced as being unable to pay their quota. By dint of perseverance however, they have been enabled to raise loans, and if they can discharge the whole, they will have the honor of being called to Peking to have an interview with the august Emperor.

Our readers are perhaps acquainted with the name of Isaac, the Turkoman Beg, who during the last insurrection in the Ele territory betrayed his countrymen into the hands of the Chinese, and assisted them to subject his whole tribe to the sway of the Great Emperor. For this service he has become a pensioner of the Chinese Government, and been promoted to the rank of a king of the second order. A salary of 1000 taels was at the same time assigned to him from the revenues of Turkestan. Money however being very scarce in these bad times, and nothing remaining in the exchequer, an application has been made to the court, that this sum may be



forwarded immediately, the sum for 1839 remaining unpaid. One of the residents has likewise put in a claim for a good many pieces of silver, to make good the pay of several officers. The same scarcity of bullion appears to extend pretty well over all parts of the Empire. The soldiers at Casa Branca were several months without their pay, and threatened to become mutinous, if no money was forthcoming, they have therefore been paid all the arrears.

Board of Public works.—A list of the meritorious officers who most loyally have exerted themselves, in repairing the Great Canal, has been sent in. H. M., whose complaints about the total neglect of these useful works have been incessant, is therefore very much delighted, that he is now enabled to shew favor to some that form an exception from the common class of officers.

It appears that a general subscription list for patriotic contributions towards the repairs of hydraulic works, has been handed about. Amongst the subscribers we perceive a number of Begg and Mongol Tackeirs who by their generosity have not only called forth the warmest approbation, but moved the Emperor to confer upon the patriotic donors peacock's feathers and titles. With this money also the cities along the rivers are to be put in order, and every thing placed into a proper train.

A case of law.—A Manchoo noble of very high rank, whilst actually employed in the service of Government, and just returning home, was told, that his daughter in law, in a fit of phrenzy had hanged herself. No satisfactory reason could be assigned for this rash act of suicide, and the courtier, in representing the case to the Monarch, requests, that he may be punished, for not having given sufficient instruction to prevent such a direful catastrophe.

Police.—The eight standards are accused of being much given to gambling. Some of the Mahomedans put up booths near their cantonments, and entice them to all kinds of wickedness. The defenders of the country ought therefore instantly to reform, and not go on in their scandalous conduct, whilst their seducers are to be most severely punished and delivered over to a court of justice. Thus good manners and discipline will be restored, the descendants of the brave will become a pattern to the nation at large, and as such conquer by their virtuous actions as by their arms.

In none of the papers, strange to say, we find the slightest allusion to Canton affairs.

#### JOINT MEMORIAL.

Lin, High Commissioner, &c. &c. Tang, Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, and E Fooyuen of Kwang tung, &c. &c. jointly address this joint memorial to the Emperor, hoping that he will bestow upon it one Holy glance.

We, your Majesty's faithful servants, while dwelling temporally at the Bocca Tigris, took the English for foreigners who would not obey the Laws, and drove them out to Tseem sha tsay on the High seas; thus eternally cutting off the evil by its roots: and the ships of every country that came to Canton to trade, having all alike reaped a handsome profit, (it appeared unto us) that those being now driven out; they would infallibly hang their heads, and their hearts would die within them. But it would seem, that their hearts have not yet died within them for fear; and that they yet cherish hopes of catching fish with a wooden hook (i.e. they entertain foolish ideas of obtaining a certain object without employing the means necessary to obtain it): for during the course of the sixth moon there was an English sampan stealthily approaching the forbidden precincts of the Bocca Tigris, when Wang chung, a cruising officer on the river under the Admiral, opened a fire upon her and killed more than ten men, while the rest fled away and concealed themselves. Afterwards there were two merchants of the same nation Daniell and Towns whose ships having duly submitted to the Laws, (everything with them being straightforward without any clandestine proceedings whatever) we permitted these ships to proceed to Whampoa and anchor and the people to transact their lawful business. The rest of the Ship Captains, seeing those two submissive and obedient, wished in like manner to repent of their faults; and came begging and praying that they might be permitted to enter the Bocca Tigris, but who would have thought it! on the 26th day of the 9th moon (1st November 1839) they had the hardihood to send two sampans (or small vessels) which came stealthily entering the Bocca Tigris, where they received a broadside from Admiral Kwan, which killed several of their men! the survivor's after this, ought undoubtedly, to have fled for their lives, but strange to say! such was their impudence that they dared to fire off their guns in return! (tho' it merely resembled so many eggs beating themselves against a stone) and destroyed some of the planks of the Admiral's state-cabin or round-house! The Admiral himself was wounded in the cheek with a splinter; and four men unluckily missed their footing and falling over board were drowned! The Admiral immediately changed his war-ship for another, and standing up by the side of

the mainmast, directed his soldiers and others to fire off their guns and observe discipline: he himself keeping cool and collected and not grudging to put his shoulder to the wheel: really and truly did he support the lustre of his glorious name! then they gave one good broadside, by which they killed several tens of the English foreigners; and after this the said English foreigners will never to all eternity dare to approach the forbidden neighborhood of the Bogue!

And moreover the Admiral Kwan and his cruising officer Wang chung, having unitedly supported the dignity of the Empire, and proved themselves to be hardy and valiant; we dare to look up to our Holy Emperor, and pray that he would bestow some mark of his compassion, in order to stimulate others to do the like!

Imperial Edict. The Admiral Kwan having gallantly stood up by the main-mast, and not grudging to put his shoulder to the wheel, shows that he inherits the talents of his great Ancestor, and forasmuch we now bestow upon him the title of Pa too loo. As for the cruising officer Wang chung, let him forthwith be made a Too sz or Post Captain, and let the soldiers (those who perished?) have compassion shown them according to rule and custom, to serve as encouragement to the others. Respect this.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 26th day, Bocca Tigris, 1st November, 1839.

We have done our best to give a true translation of the Chinese document put into our hands, but we owe it to the public, to warn them, that while one of our best sinologues looks upon the above as genuine, another of our sinologues, no less able, considers it spurious. We incline to the latter view of the case for the following reasons.

First. From the inaccuracy of the dates. The Chinese mandarins are generally very particular in their dates, as all their public acts are put on record in order that they may be referred to at any time. Yet here we find the following blunders under this head.

1st. It states in the body of the chop that the battle of Chumpee between H. M. S. Volage and Hyacinth and the Chinese junks was fought on the 26th day of the 9th moon or Friday 1st November, whereas it was fought on the 28th day of said moon being Sunday 3rd November 1839.

2ndly. The chop purports to be dated the same day (i.e. 26th day, 9th moon;) had that been the case, when speaking of the engagement in the body of the chop they would have used the expression *yu pün jik* i.e. on this day, instead of again specifying the date.

3rdly. In reference to the case where Wang chung fired upon the boat and killed more than ten of her men, this is evidently intended to refer to the Black Joke and Mr. Moss, yet this is stated to have taken place during the sixth moon, whereas the attack was committed on the night of Saturday 24th August, being the 16th day of the seventh moon.

4thly. The Imperial Edict and Memorial are jumbled together in the original just as we have translated them, and the date is put after the Imperial Edict (i.e. 26th day, 9th moon). Now the Imperial will could hardly be known within a full month, after the action had been fought.

Secondly. From the circumstances stated here being contradictory to other and more approved documents. Although the Chinese mandarins report plenty of falsehoods in their memorials to the Emperor, yet they have commonly the *sabote* to make these falsehoods at least consistent with themselves. There are however the following inconsistencies when comparing it with another chop (published in the Canton Press of 25th January, 1840) and which having been got thro' the Hong merchants in a demi-official manner may be looked upon as genuine.

1st. The Imperial Edict in reply is addressed to Lin the Commissioner, Tang the Viceroy, and Kwan the Admiral; not a word is said about E. the Fooyuen, it is therefore to be presumed that the joint memorial announcing the engagement at Chuenpee, was written by those three persons to whom the Imperial Edict in reply is addressed.

2ndly. In the authentic document they speak of six engagements and six victories; whereas in this chop they jump all at once from the Black Joke's business to the engagement at Chuenpee, omitting the memorable battle of Kowling and the attack upon and destruction of the Bilbano! What! had they never addressed a memorial to the Emperor from the beginning of the sixth moon till the end of the ninth! could such inconsistency escape the sharp-witted mandarins at Peking!

3rdly. In the authentic document they speak of the English ships as being *cruisers* or large vessels, here they call them *sampans* or little boats.

4thly. In this document they speak of the Royal Saxon having already anchored at Whampoa, in the authentic one they say that they lost sight of her before that she had entered the Bogue.

5thly. — sed o! jam satis! "Uniting the Circumstances" (or *anglies* summing up the whole) we are of opinion that the document we have translated is a forgery, got up to serve some ends unknown to us.

At the same time we may mention, that a native teacher or *sech sang* to whom we showed it, considered it genuine, and remarked that the relations of the deceased soldiers were very much enraged against the Yenchae for having only reported four as drowned, when upwards of one or two hundred fell in battle! "What!" say

they—"here the Emperor commands you to make" amends to us for the loss of our sons—brothers—"husbands &c. &c. and yet here is his Heavenly goodness rendered of none avail by your falsehoods!" Macao, 8th April, 1840.

TRANSLATOR. Note. Since the above went to press, we have learned upon undoubted authority, that this document has been *vide* been seen in the Peking Gazette. It is considered to be a very incorrect abridgment of some more copious memorial.

T. We have at a late hour received the following communication; the law to which H. M. Superintendent refers, we shall translate and publish in our next, being too late for this number.

Macao, 10th April, 1840. Sir,—I am directed by the Chief Superintendent to forward you for the information of the mercantile Community, the Copy of a Despatch and a newspaper yesterday received from Her Majesty's Charge d'affaires in Peru.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Most Obedient Humble Servant, EDWARD ELMSLIE. Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents. TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. &c. &c. &c.

H. M. LEGATION, Lima, 21st January, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of the 70th number of the Official Gazette of Peru in which is registered. A Law issued on the 21st of November by the Congress assembled at Huancayo, directing the formation of a Company under the denomination of the "Asiatic Company" to be composed exclusively of Citizens of Peru.

In the 3d Article of this Law it is declared that, the object of this Company will be to favour the National Interests by securing to Peruvian Citizens exclusively the benefit of the direct Trade of Peru with Asia and the Philippine Islands.

And by the 5th clause, all importations of the Raw and Manufactured Articles of the places specified in the 3d clause of this law, that are not made in Vessels belonging to the Company, are prohibited; a prohibition which is directed to come into operation eight months after the publication of the Law; the which took place on the 14th ultimo.

Time and with it experience will probably prove to the Peruvian nation the impolicy and inexpediency of this so called Protection thereto accorded by its Chile Peruvian Rulers.

I, in the meantime, am using my best endeavours to prevent the Law coming into practical operation so far as it effects Importations, on British Account, of the Raw and Manufactured Articles of Asia and the Philippine Islands till after the expiration of at least Ten months from the date of its publication.

The present is the first opportunity since the publication of this Law that has offered of transmitting it, in copy to you; for although Two Vessels have since that time sailed from Callao to China, their Consignees and Masters would not allow of their conveying any but their own correspondence.

I shall feel obliged by your acquainting me with the day on which you may receive this despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Most Obedient Humble Servant, (Signed) BELFORD HINTON WILSON. Charge d'affaires.

True Copy EDWARD ELMSLIE. Secretary and Treasurer, to the Superintendents. To, Her Majesty's Superintendent, &c. &c. &c. China.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Globe*, Spanish *Esperanza*, and Chilian *Romeiro*, all from Manila. Danish *Syden*, Mulby, from Manila (omitted last week.) SAILED.—None reported.

We learn that many vessels now at Tungkoo will be despatched for England in the course of the ensuing week. The *Allet-Rahman* for the Straits and Bombay is to be despatched tomorrow.

The *Fort William* arrived at Bombay before the *Ardeacer* sailed (27th January.)

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th December, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th November, *Abkhar*. CALCUTTA, 6th February via Singapore. BOMBAY, 15th January, *Maulmein*. SINGAPORE, 6th March, *Ariel*. JAVA, 18th December, via Singapore. MANILA, 28th March, *Globe*

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. C. C. CURRIER, a Partner in our Firm.—  
REVELY & Co.

Penang, 1st February, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

CHARLES MARKWICK.  
JOHN SMITH.

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**N reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galgani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st instant. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT.

GORDON & TALBOT.

Canton, 15th February, 1840

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1833. WETMORE & Co.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

**THE GLENELG, Capt. SHETTLER, 860**  
Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.

**CABIN**BREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR-BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESE, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARITY, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**TAR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANVAS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALL CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RUM, WHISKEY, SPERM CANDLES;** apply to

W. P. PEIRCE.  
at Tongkoo.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of the best quality, and at a low price.  
Macao, 2nd February, 1840.

### SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.

In the 1st N. E. house on the Praya Grande,  
BY JOHN SMITH.

**PROVISIONS.**—Salted Pork, Humps, Rounds, and Briskets, and York, Westphalia and American Hams

Fine Cabin Biscuit, and Flour.  
Berkley and Gruyere (in cut) and Pine Cheeses  
HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS—Salmon, Vegetables, Venison, Ox-tail, Mock Turtle, Partridge, Hare and Grouse Soups, Roasted Hare and Venison; Stewed Hare, Hotch Potch, &c.

Potted Yarmouth Herrings, Pate au Diable, and Anchovy Paste.

GROCERY—Mocca Coffee, Pearl Sago, Barley, Raisins, Currants, Macaroni and Vermicelli.  
Spermaceti and Wax Candles.

Genuine Havannah (in boxes of 250) and superior 4' and 5' Manila Segars, (in boxes of 500 and 1000)  
Tabac de Paris, Princes Mixture, and other Snuffs.  
Shoe Blacking, Shoe, Furniture and Scrubbing Brushes.

**CONFECTIONARY**—Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry and other Jams, Red and Black Currant Jellies, Marmalades, Fruit for Tarts, Greengages, Plums, Damsons, Bullaces, &c.

Prunes de Bordeaux, (hermetically closed)  
OILMAN'S STORES, from *Walkinshaw, Watson, and others*: Walnut and Mushroom Ketchups, Mogul, Harvey, John Bull, Beefsteak, Camp, Tomato and other Sauces—Ess: of Shrimps and Anchovies, Vinegar, Salad oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and Olives.

Picalilli, Girkens, French Beans, Capsicums, Walnut, Cauliflower and West India Pickles.

PERFUMERY, from *Smyth and Nephew, Hanney, Rigge, Brookland, Price and Gemell* and others: Esprit de Rose, Marchale, Reseda, Jasmin and Essence of Bouquet; Ethereal, concentrated, and plain Lavender; Milk of Roses; Balsam of Roses, Bears Grease, and Marrow. Pomade à la Rose and Reseda. Marrow Pomatum, Macassar Pomade, Circassian Cream, Huile Antique, Prince's Russia and Rowland's Macassar oils; Naples Soap and Shaving Tablets; Rondeletia, Emollient, old Brown, Rose, Vegetable, and Windsor Soaps. *Hannay & Co's*, new Soap, (prepared entirely from vegetable oils). Hair Powder, plain and scented; superior Eau de Cologne; cold Cream; Aromatic spirit of Vinegar; Sponges; Tooth, Hair, Nail and Gum Brushes; Essence of Peppermint; Smelling Salts, &c.

**WINES and LIQUORS**, from *Wardell, Harper, Bell, Black* and others: Pale and Brown Sherries; Superior Lisbon, in cask and bottle; Port; Bass and Hodgson's Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, and Rum; superior French Claret; Cherry Brandy; Liqueurs; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

**SUNDRIES.**—Ladies and Gentlemen's English made and compactly fitted Dressing cases; patent Bracket, Table, and Hanging Lamps; Spare goose-neck, Globe and Sinombra Shades, of Sizes; Lobby, Street, and Cabin Lamps; Chimnies; sets of Crockery-ware; Queen's Metal Tea, Sugar and Milk pots, and Spoons and Forks; Table Knives and Forks; Megh's superior 7-day and other Razors, Penknives, Scissors, and Razor Strops and Paste; Steel Pens; plated bottle Labels; Gold and Silver Watches; fine Irish Linen; Waistcoatings; white and colored Drills; Socks; plated Chamber Candle sticks and Liquor stands; Playing and Visiting Cards; Paper, Quills; Wafers, Black and red Lead-Pencils; Ink, Office Tape, Bengal and English Sealing Wax, and Razor and Penknife Hones; Beaver, Silk, Leghorn, and Manila Hats; Sporting Gunpowder, Shot Belts, and Powder Flasks; English made Boots, &c.

**PIPER'S, EFFERVESCENT ORANGE NECTAR**, with directions:—Forming a most delicious and refreshing summer beverage, ever yet produced to the public, is strongly recommended by the faculty, as a common drink for families during hot

"weather, as no ill effects can arise from an indulgence in it."

**SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS.**  
MARINE STORES, and OFFICER'S Mess can be supplied on the shortest notice.

SALES made to order.  
ORDERS and COMMISSIONS executed with despatch.

Macao, 18th April, 1840.

### SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande

**FOR** PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tongkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned: viz—  
Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND."

JOHN SMITH.

### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance,..... \$ 12  
For six Months,..... \$ 7  
For three .....,..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

### PERU.

The following is the law passed in November last by the Peruvian legislature, and which was published in the Gazette of Peru, and forwarded to Capt. Elliot, by the British Chargé d' Affaires, in a letter we published in our last, together with Capt. Elliot's note to the Chamber of Commerce. Destitute of a Commercial navy as Peru is, such a law, calculated for its protection, seems to us to be at least premature, nor do we think will its framers derive from it the desired benefit, whilst it will probably act but as a new incentive to smuggling, already too much encouraged by high duties on the South American coasts. The translation we take from the Register.

The General Congress of Peru has decreed the following:

1.—That it is the duty of a nation to promote by the most efficacious means the Public Wealth.  
2.—That as one of those means the national commerce merits particular attention.  
3.—That in its actual degraded state, the native Merchants cannot undertake such lucrative speculations as are required to form large capitals without being protected and assisted in their enterprises.  
4.—That the privileges now conceded with this object are in conformity with the principles which serve as a base to our political system, the adoption of which by great nations, has been the foundation of their present opulence. It is therefore decreed:

1.—A company shall be formed under the title of the Asiatic company with a capital of \$500,000—to be divided in shares of \$500 each which shall be open to the public.

2.—No individual can have more than ten shares during the first year; but, that term being expired, and the whole of the shares of the company not having been taken up, any of the shareholders will be allowed to purchase the number of shares they desire.

3.—The object of this company will be to favor the national interests, causing a direct traffic between Asia, the Philippine Islands, and Peru.

4.—The citizens of Peru only can be shareholders of this company.

5.—For the term of fifteen years all importations of Raw or Manufactured merchandise is prohibited from the places expressed in article No. 3, unless said importations are made in vessels belonging to the company. This prohibition to take effect in eight months from the publication of the present law.

6.—When a sufficient capital is obtained for the commencement of this enterprise, the first expedition, shall be gone into, the company having previously produced to the executive government the necessary documents in proof of competent capital.



7.—Foreign vessels can only be made use of by the company in cases of necessity, and with permission from the government.

8.—The properties of the company will be exempted from the public service.

9.—Foreigners cannot, on any account, become shareholders.

10.—The company will form its laws, and these, having previously been passed by the council of the state, will be approved of by the government.

Let notice of this be given to the executive that this law may be fulfilled, published, and circulated.

Given in the Sessions Hall of the Congress at Huancayo, the 21st November, 1839.

LUCAS PELLIGER — President.

SERVASTO ALVAREZ, } Deputy

AUGUSTIN GALIANO, } Secretaries

To the Sec. for home affairs. In fulfillment of the above, let it be published and circulated.

AUGUSTIN GAMARA.

# CHINA AFFAIRS.

From Supplement to Public Ledger of 10th October.

An effort has recently been made by some well-intentioned people, who have published a little book intitled "The Iniquities of the Opium Trade," to excite a maudlin sympathy with the Chinese Government in its despotic attempts to check this trade: this book proves what almost everybody previously knew, that the abuse of opium, like that of ardent spirits or any other stimulant, is pernicious both to body and mind—it is plentifully tagged with quotations from the few cotemporary writers on China, to show that this abuse is productive of misery and destitution: descriptions, which would be equally applicable to the infatuated dram-drinkers of our own large towns. It farther shews that "the sale and use of opium are openly permitted in all parts of China," and that "opium shops are as plentiful in some towns in China as gin-shops are in England: the sign of these receptacles is a bamboo screen hanging before the door, and into these shops all classes of persons continually flock."

That the abuse of opium is pernicious and degrading to the human species, and that its prevention would be a blessing to some considerable portion of the Chinese people, may be readily admitted; but that the Chinese authorities should be permitted, after forty years of open connivance, suddenly to attempt the experiment of suppressing a trade that has grown up under the fostering care of its own officers, by a violation of the law of nations, the rights of property and the liberty of British subjects, is expecting rather more from the forbearance of the English people and their Government than we suspect either will be disposed to concede.

Although the official Proclamations that have from time to time been issued against opium, abuse the article in good set terms, as "the filthy drug," "the flowing poison," &c. &c. still almost every one of these documents shew the true "paternal" motive that influences the Chinese Government in its opposition to be, not so much the deleterious effects of the drug, as the fact, that this increasing branch of commerce has of late years turned the balance of trade against the Chinese, and led to the annually increased exportation of a considerable quantity of silver. This is where the shoe really pinches, as you will observe from a few extracts, selected from various proclamations and reports. Such passages continually occur, as the chorus to the Chinese official chaunt upon the immorality of opium: In fact, any one who will be at the trouble of perusing these documents, and the official commercial returns, can scarcely avoid the conclusion that the recent arbitrary and despotic acts of the Chinese Government have mainly originated in the balance of trade being constantly against them, and consequently leading to a continual drain of the precious metals: indeed, you can have no stronger presumptive evidence that this is the governing motive, than the fact that the cultivation of the drug is very largely carried on in Yunnan and several other provinces of the Celestial Empire.

The document we have alluded to, and the entire facts of the case, shew that there must now be some prompt and decisive step taken by our Government. The fact of the Chinese being in this case the aggressors, combined with the experience that all our attempts at peaceful diplomacy with this nation have proved miserable failures, scarcely permit a doubt, that unless we propose to ourselves to be the laughing stock of America and the rest of the commercial world, we must demand "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," so backed as to insure a ready compliance; and it may fairly be expected that this advantageous opportunity of obtaining a broad, fair, and liberal treaty of commerce with the Chinese empire will not be missed. China has immense markets for our manufactures, in Cottons, Woollens, and Hardware; for even while confined to the monopoly of the port of Canton, our traffic in the first of these articles exhibits an increase of ten-fold upon the average of the last five years of the E. I. Co.'s exclusive privilege; and there appears to be no sufficient reason why we should not enjoy the right of extending the benefits of commerce to the numerous im-

portant ports of the Chinese coast, many of which are far preferable both in a commercial and nautical point of view to Canton; while China might, by imposing a moderate duty upon opium, prevent smuggling, improve its revenue, and slowly, but effectually, check the abuse of the drug.

From the Calcutta Courier, 20th January.

The opinions of the *Manchester Guardian*, conducted as it is by a gentleman of no common talent, and being the paper supported by the chief merchants of that town, are always deserving attention. Of our approaching collision with China the views taken by our western cotemporary seem so rational that we transfer them to our own columns.

"DIFFERENCES WITH CHINA.—We understand that it was fully expected amongst parties in London, interested in the trade with China, that an order in council, for the blockade of the ports of that country, would appear in the *London Gazette* of yesterday, or, at the latest, of Tuesday next; and that an adequate naval force, with a considerable body of marines, would be despatched to the East without delay, with the intention of requiring from the Chinese government full redress for the insult which has been offered to this country, through the persons of its representative, and of the English merchants at Canton; and which insult, as appears to us, cannot be allowed to pass over without great national disgrace, in the first instance, and great national disadvantage hereafter—the Chinese being, of all people in the world, the most arrogant and unreasonable, when they discover that others are disposed to submit to unwarrantable aggressions.

We find it still alleged, in many quarters, that the conduct of the Chinese government in imprisoning the English residents, was perfectly justifiable; and that no good grounds exist for requiring redress on the part of the English government. This view of the subject has been taken by a Mr. King an American merchant at Canton, who has written a pamphlet of eighty odd pages, with the view of proving the right of the Chinese government to seize and imprison Englishmen, in order to put down the traffic in opium. With respect to that traffic considered *per se*, we like it as little as Mr. King, believing, as we do, that it seriously interferes with the export of our manufactures to China; and therefore, if the Chinese government can put it down by any means consistent with the general usages of nations, barbarous or civilized, we shall certainly not complain of their conduct; but if they find, as all governments who have tried the experiment have found,—that they cannot exclude a commodity which their subjects are determined to possess, and which foreigners are willing to supply, we cannot be easily persuaded that they ought to be permitted, in the course of their futile contest with the smuggler, to offer violence to the persons of an English officer and English merchants wholly innocent of any participation in the traffic which they are endeavouring to suppress. Mr. King, who is apparently a zealous teetotaler, seems to think that the injurious effects of opium on the health and morals of the Chinese people justify some excesses of power on the part of the government, with the view of suppressing the traffic. If any such argument as this were to hold good, the English government, would be justified in adopting measures otherwise unwarrantable for suppressing the smuggling of French brandy, which Mr. King, and all other members of temperance societies, would pronounce to be most decidedly injurious to the health and morals of the people of England; but we imagine, that the locking up of a French ambassador or consul, and of a number of French merchants, would hardly be considered a legitimate, any more than it would be an effectual, mode of putting a stop to the smuggling of brandy. The Chinese government had an undoubted right to prohibit the importation of opium, and to seize it if they found it within their territories; but to talk as Mr. King does of their confiscating the opium in the vessels anchored at Lintin,—in the outer waters, as the Chinese call them,—is ridiculous. The Chinese could not confiscate what was not in their possession, or subject to their power; and, if they had a right to seize and imprison Englishmen until it was brought into the country and given up to them, they would have an equal right to require that any opium which was shipping at Bombay or Calcutta, for the Chinese market should be also brought and delivered up, and to hold their prisoners until that demand was complied with.

It is alleged on behalf of the Chinese authorities,

that their notions of international law are altogether different from ours, and that their conduct was in perfect accordance with the code by which their intercourse with foreigners is regulated. We believe the same might be said with very great truth of the piratical tribes of Malays who infest the eastern seas, and whose notions of international law are, that they have a right to plunder the ships or the persons of all strangers.—Just as the Chinese affect to consider all other nations as subject to themselves, and bound to submit to all their ordinances. Europeans are just as little likely to recognise the validity of the Chinese as of the Malayan code; and the inhabitants of the celestial empire will probably have an early opportunity of acquiring somewhat sounder notions of international law than those on which they appear to have acted in the recent transactions.

We may observe, in conclusion, that recent advices from Canton and Macao (to the 16th July) show that the trade in opium was just as far as ever from being suppressed. It was, in fact going on with great activity all along the coast, and opium was consequently selling at very high prices, and returning most enormous profits to the shippers. Such was the determination of the Chinese to have it, that, in the province of Chin-Chew, which lies a little to the north-east of Canton, the people were in a state of almost open insurrection;—meeting together in large bodies to purchase and smoke opium, and setting the authorities completely at defiance. Indeed no doubt was entertained that the trade would go on to something like its former extent, whatever steps might be taken by the Government."

**Fuel for Steam Purposes.**—A new description of fuel for steam purposes has lately been invented by Mr. Stirling, of Limehouse; and an experiment, to prove its superiority over even the best Welsh coals, was made last Saturday, at the furnaces of Messrs. Fairbairn, engineers, at Mill Wall, Bankside, under a high pressure engine, during the long period of eleven hours, with the most perfect success. The saving in fuel alone was not less than twenty per cent, in comparison with that description of the best coals usually used in the works of these gentlemen; and the space occupied by Mr. Stirling's fuel was also one-third less than that usually set aside for coals. The Lords of the Admiralty have directed another experiment to be made of the fuel, at Deptford, where, should it be equally successful, a new era will speedily be created in steam navigation, the superiority of Mr. Stirling's invention being made manifest in a considerable saving in expense, in the creation of a much more powerful heat than can be raised from coals, and what is still more important, in an immense saving of room on board ship.—*Hamphre Independent.*

From the Canton Register, 14th April.

Our cotemporary of the Canton Press thinks he has caught us "forgetting our very prudent carriage," in publishing what we were told—not remarking—on the order the Druid is in. Our cotemporary declares that he is convinced our remark is the contrary to truth, in other words that it is a falsehood!—Now, had our cotemporary been on board the Druid, we should still hold him to be a very incompetent judge of the order and discipline of a British man of war. But he has not even seen the Druid, except, perhaps, at the distance of several miles: therefore, his conviction must be founded on what he has been told. It must then, be an easy matter to convince him on subjects of which he is ignorant. But the publication of an English frigate, of which the editor of the C. P. and the governor of Canton are about equally competent judges, has no analogy to the publication of tables of goods exported, or allusions to certain expected arrivals: these imprudences are—as we have said—nothing less than betraying so much intelligence to the enemy. Neither did we say that the governor of Canton believes all he finds in the English papers published in Chiba: our words were that he considered them of some authority and had asked for them as organs of intelligence on foreign affairs on which he could depend.

But we are not sorry that our cotemporary has blundered, and missed his aim in giving us tit for tat, as it gives us the opportunity of stating that we have been told by others that the Druid is in very good order, particularly as to the efficiency of her tremendous armament, and the speed of her high discipline.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I am obliged by your insertion of my confessions—and more so by your very temperate remarks on their merits—it is always desirable to know the objections a fair opponent has to any line of argument, or of conduct.

Just two years since Opium was traded in by Lawyers, Lords, Members of the Senate, Bankers, and all those the *Times* newspaper calls respectable in society;—on the Chinese side it was admitted for fees to the higher officers, approaching very nearly the shape of a recognised revenue—and as these high officers were known to buy their situations within the Palace of Peking, it became traceable to the Emperor himself—in short, it approached as nearly as is possible to one of those monopolies in England under the Charles's, and which formed a subject of remonstrance by the Commons of Britain to the Crown—

By the law of China \* it is illegal for foreigners to be acquainted with what is law!—they are bound to receive the verbal orders of the Hong-merchants, therefore they never know that the multitude of Edicts sent out yearly against Opium were meant for any other purpose than deluding the profane vulgar: and they were confirmed in this by the fees to magistrates as regular as the Excise, and Governor T'ang's son, and more than one Hong-merchant actively engaged in the trade—these were the palmy days of Opium!—Down comes Lin and makes it clear that for reasons of Revenue or of morality, Opium is to be put down, if 'Taou-kwang' can do it.—The mode Lin adopted was so nefarious and so outrageous that it is likely to involve his country in a war dangerous to the Tartar dynasty!—this play has to be played out! so as to it I do not trouble you.—

When Lin's works began to frighten the timid, and to hit the interests of the tea-dealers, Manchester and Glasgow manufacturers, *et id genus*—the howl got up against the immorality of Opium and its illegality—the ah's and sighs of the gentlemen of the different missions, and the grave and solemn denunciation of the Indian Press, who really know very imperfectly the truth of the affair, would, as you know, fill volumes, and draw tears from rocks.

Yet with all this was Opium selling one bit more immoral act in 1840 than it was in 1839?—Not a word is said against Opium, by Chinese or Foreigners, for 40 years, until it happens to interfere with the monied interests of some merchants, and the consciences of some religious—and then you and the side you support very coolly ask of me and such as me who go on consistently in a Trade that we have followed for many years—to grant its immorality! its illegality! and to destroy our ships, dismiss our sailors, and abandon our livelihood, when it is your business to prove its immorality, and its illegality, neither of which you have done!—In cases where the Law is not clearly defined, conscience is a fair test, so I take your mention of it well—there I am strong! my inward monitor and I are on good terms.—But did even Conscience point to a doubt against at all times obeying the dictates of the tyrannical government of China—the operations and the opinions of T'ang, late Governor of this Province, and the supreme magistrate here, and the practical corollary of his acts as to Opium would go far to soothe the conscience if startled; and, truly, conscience would be a most unruly member if he objected to the crime of illegality in breaking Chinese laws, when the said conscience is acting with him in the most direct violation of Chinese laws, every propagator of the Christian religion in this Empire! Roman Catholic, Protestant, Independent Baptist, and Ana-Baptist—the whole servants of the Propaganda Fide, the amiable and industrious gentlemen of the U. S. missions—the servants of God from Britain—the liberal and clerical headed members of the Society for the propagation of useful knowledge—the Morrisonian institution whose patronymical name is alone a test of moral intentions;—these forming a more numerous band than all the foreign Opium-dealers in China, deliberately acting against statutes more biting, and until lately far more strictly enforced than any existing against Opium, would perfectly satisfy my friend conscience had he a doubt about the morality of disobeying Chinese laws which the Govern-

ment cannot enforce! or of the immorality of acting contrary to the institutions of a brutal force which says *sic volo sic jubeo*! without offering a single reason to the human mind! or allowing you even to know what they do really will—and in return for their *volos* and *jubeos* afford no security for life or property.

You advert to what England would do to France in a case of coast smuggling; † I do not see that any deeds of France or England apply! These civilized kingdoms mean what they say when they give out as law within their well defined territories and waters, and are instantly prepared by physical force to make such law obeyed, or on the other hand to give protection within their boundaries.—It is not so here—the waters claimed by Chinese in such cases as the robbery of Opium, Lintin &c., are always repudiated where protection and redress has been applied for, and indeed in these waters the Chinese Government can neither enforce or protect, so any analogy attempted to be got up with European tactics tends only to mislead.

Macao, 11th April, 1840.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 18th April, 1840.

By the *Spy* we have received Calcutta papers to the end of January, and the *Sing. Free Press* of 27th February, but they do not convey any additional intelligence.

There are rumours of an intended expulsion of all foreigners from Canton, but we know not whether they deserve attention. It is now confidently asserted that an Imperial edict addressed to Lin has been received, in which the Imperial displeasure about some of his acts is made known to him. The *Tao-tue* or Admiral is said to have a share in this reprimand, which probably is on account of the affair at the Bogue, and the false reports forwarded to Peking regarding it. It is also said that the true state of the affair of the *Bilbao* has reached the imperial ears. Lin is said to have been degraded three degrees in rank. A Chinese boat laden with raw silk and silk piecegoods destined for Macao has lately been seized by the Mandarines on the pretext that her cargo was intended for the English.

Mr. Snow, the American Consul, has arrived here from Canton. Of late several vessels have experienced difficulties on entering the Bogue, the Chinese refusing to allow them to pass on the plea that they have taken in their cargoes at Tungkoo. In some instances these difficulties have been overcome, but several vessels are still waiting outside.

We stated a fortnight since that the first performance at the Amateur Theatre would take place on Easter-morning; it has however been found impossible to get matters into sufficient forwardness for that day, and the theatre it is now expected will open about a week later.

LOCAL.—The rumor that some especial messengers are to be sent to this settlement in order to institute an investigation into the state of trade, has given rise to many surmises. Still it might have been considered one of the many tales, of which this place is always full, if the Mandarins had not yet commenced operations. Two merchants dealing in silk were seized, without any other charge being brought against them, except that of having traded. We trust that this is a mere mistake, which such gentle folks as the Mandarins are constantly in the habit of committing, still it is a grievous one.—Considerable consternation has spread far and wide amongst the native dealers, for none knows whose turn will be next. We flatter ourselves however that we shall have reason to report more favorably, for after all the assurances from the provincial Government, it would be indeed a most unpleasant matter to dis-

† Observe that you are pleased to join the word smuggling with Opium-selling, no reflecting person a British subject engaged in this trade goes with you; when the Opium leaves the British ship's side, smuggling—conscience—up to that point the trade is just as legal as Editing the 'Press.'

turb the shortlived tranquillity which the industrious people have lately enjoyed.

DELTA has favored us with an answer to our remarks to his first letter in last week's paper. The chief difference between our Correspondent and ourselves seems to be, that we consider the Opium-trade illegal and immoral, both of which he denies. Though we do not expect that our remarks will have any salutary effect upon DELTA, whose conscience we are told, is on the very best terms with its owner—and therefore not likely to take the alarm, yet we have some hopes that persons uninterested and unbiassed will concur in them. As to the illegality of the trade then we need only point to the late Vice-roy's proclamation issued in January last year, which being addressed to foreigners direct, without coming as had been usual until then through the Hong-merchants, and to the Edicts subsequently issued by Lin, as well as to the measures of that officer which were all intended to suppress the dealing in, and the use of, Opium, all which must have convinced even the most prejudiced and incredulous, that the Chinese Government had at last sincerely resolved on driving the drug out of the country. If the Imperial Government at Peking has the right to legislate for China, and that it possesses this, we presume no one will deny, then its Edicts against the Opium-trade are the law of the country, and therefore the further prosecution of it becomes illegal for all such as live in the Chinese Empire. That the Chinese navy is not powerful enough sufficiently to guard and protect its coasts, cannot invalidate the legality of the Government's enactments, but if DELTA's statement that "the waters claimed by Chinese, Lintin etc., are always repudiated where protection and redress has been applied for" were true, we might perhaps be inclined to take his view of the matter, but the contrary is the case, of which all who remember the murder of the crew of the *Navigateur* in 1828 and the consequent punishment of the perpetrators must be convinced. The robbery committed on board the English Ship *Troighton* in 1835 is another case in point. The Chinese having therefore exercised acts of sovereignty for the protection of friendly flags over the waters immediately contiguous to their shores, have an undoubted right to enforce their fiscal regulations there also, nor can the Opium-traders consider these dealings in those waters as legal merely because their ships are well armed and stronger than those the Chinese have hitherto sent against them, for to that ultimately is DELTA's argument in favor of the legality of Opium-trading reduced; it is a trial of strength between the Opium-dealer and the preventive service—may those that are in the right prosper!

Having thus disposed of the question as to whether Opium-trading is illegal or not, we shall now consider the trade in its moral bearings, requesting at same time that our readers will not allow themselves to be led to form a premature judgment in favor of its morality because DELTA, who confesses being a dealer in the drug, is on that score at peace with his conscience. There exist so many standards of morality and virtue, so much influenced by precept, example and habit, that the same actions which in former times were considered not only irreprehensible but highly laudable, would be looked on with horror at the present day. Cardinal Ximenes, one of the best men of his age, established the Inquisition in Spain, and there is every reason to suppose him to have been sincere in his belief of pleasing the Deity by burning Jews and Moors; Philip II, however treacherous in policy, whose ambition during his reign involved Europe in a succession of wars, hoped to propitiate God by Auto da fes, and we suppose that neither he nor Ximenes ever experienced a pang of conscience for the hundreds of thousands of heretics whose deaths they caused. The New Zealand cannibal, before he came in contact with Europeans, fed upon his captives without suspecting that he did wrong; his conscience therefore was silent. The slave-trade has in parliament been defended by quotations from scripture, and if we put any faith in the sincerity of many of the friends of that abominable traffic, from their professions it would appear that they had no doubt that, as the horse was made to draw our carriages, and the ox to plough the field, so the negro existed only to grow the white man's sugar, coffee and cotton. These reasoners were at peace with their consciences, however the more enlightened humanity of the present day may shudder at the misfortunes entailed by the European's cupidity upon

\* See Sir George Staunton's works passim.



the unoffending African. The cook who said, when skinning a live eel, that they were used to it, was probably unconscious of committing an act of cruelty. We might instance a great many more cases where by precept, ignorance, usage and habit moral rectitude has been perverted, but the few we have given are sufficient for our purpose. If an enlightened humanity consists in teaching how to improve the social condition of man by doing to our fellow beings as much good as we can, and by inflicting the least possible evil, we shall have to consider whether, measured by this standard, the tendencies of the Opium trade in China are such as to improve the condition of its inhabitants, or whether on the contrary they are thereby injured, and whether, if the latter, the introduction of opium into the country be not immoral.

Looking upon Opium as a commercial commodity only, intended for human use, the trade in it must naturally, as commerce generally does, increase in the ratio of its commercial value. The commercial enterprise of this country and foment its industry by producing new wants. Thus far therefore it would appear that the trade in Opium was beneficial, but thus far only, and we fear that its benefits are by much outweighed by its attendant evils. Opium at best serves but as a sensual and idle gratification when used in moderation, a gratification even then calculated considerably to abridge time much better spent in useful employment; it is a gratification of amusement which never is useful or wholesome to body or mind, it on the contrary insensibly demoralizes both, and hence it is that the moderate Opium smoker is little by little seduced into increasing the daily portion, until the habit so grows upon him, that what caused before but the idle waste of a few moments, now grows into necessity until he at last becomes so thoroughly a slave to that taste as to live solely for it, and to become careless of every duty of life, to the utter ruin of his character and health. That such is the effect of Opium, and such its insinuating and almost insensible seduction we can no longer doubt, and we need only refer our readers, for the truth of this, to the published testimony not only of many travellers and eminent medical men, but also to the official and non-official publications of the Chinese on the subject, with which, considering that they smoke upwards of 30,000 chests per annum, they certainly are well acquainted, and their evidence is therefore deserving of the fullest attention. In China generally an Opium smoker is looked upon as a 'mauvais sujet,' nor do we think would any of the foreign dealers in Opium retain servants in their houses of whom they knew that they indulged in Opium-smoking, it being generally thought that this habit once confirmed, must be indulged at all hazards, and if their own means are not sufficient, the temptation of continual gratification would soon get the better of their honesty. It would therefore appear, that though never beneficial, the smoking of Opium is very frequently hurtful both to soul and body, ruining alike the health and the moral character of the victims to that passion, and for that reason ought the introduction to be discouraged, nor can we think that the importers of Opium are blameless of the misfortunes caused by its use. If the moral perception and courage of the Chinese themselves are not sufficiently acute to make them shun the evil, nor active enough to withstand the temptation, that is no excuse to others who administer to this vice;—when a child cuts his finger, we blame the nurse for having given him the knife.

But the Chinese have not only to complain that the trade in opium demoralizes their people by its use, it likewise does so by the manner of its introduction, from its being prohibited and therefore only carried on by contraband. Thousands and thousands of people who make their living by it, have withdrawn themselves from the restraint of the law, and are in fact outcasts from society, hiding from the law that pursues them, and ready to offend it much more seriously whenever opportunity offers. Fights between the preventive service, the native smugglers and foreign traders are by no means of rare occurrence, and bloodshed has been the consequence. Is then, seeing what the results are, the prosecution of the Opium trade not immoral?

We have in the above remarks studiously abstained from using the word smuggling with relation to foreign dealers or traders, because our correspondent writes to us as follows:

"that which we call a rose  
By any other name would smell as sweet."

We have much pleasure in noticing a new Chinese publication by the Revd. Mr. Gutzlaff. The volume is very neatly got up in the Chinese style, containing 120 pages and a chart of the world on Mercator's projection. The following is a short abstract of the contents of the work which is named MOW YIH TUNG CHE. A TREATISE ON COMMERCE. This work contains the ideas and principles laid down in M. Cullpeh's celebrated publication, as far as they are applicable and intelligible to a Chinese.

1ST BOOK.

The Emperor Kanghe's remarks upon industry. Antiquity of Commerce—necessity of trade arising from the mutual wants of mankind, the variety of climate and productions. Inland and Foreign Trade. Great advantages of commerce for increasing comforts, wealth, for strengthening foreign and friendly relations, as well as for promoting civilisation.

The merchant—unfounded national prejudice against this class of citizens—necessary qualifications. Honesty the best policy.

Companies—Account of the Dutch and English Monopolies and Free trade compared, the latter far more preferable.

2ND BOOK.

A general view of the present state of commerce: Trade of China—domestic as well as foreign. Loo-choo Islands. Japan, Annam, Siam, British India etc. England, Holland, France etc. United States, British America, Mexico etc. African Colonies. Australian Colonies.

3RD BOOK.

Transportation of Goods—by land and by sea. Junks—superiority of our ships—steam boats—steam carriages.

Roads—Railroads—Canals—Those of China—Holland—England etc. Charts—Light houses—Buoys. Description of the Coast of China.

4TH BOOK.

Currency of China—Cash—Sycee silver—Dollars—Of other countries—exportation of bullion not injurious to a country—Paper money—Bills of exchange—Insurance Companies.

Trading regulations.—The greater the freedom the more flourishing the commerce. Tariff of duties—warehousing etc. Necessity for extending the trade in order to increase the revenues of the Country and the wealth of the nation. Petition of the London merchants setting forth the true principles of commerce—Piracy—Protection—Convoys.

CHINESE ARMY.

It may be interesting to read at the present time the observations Mr. de Guignes, who accompanied the Dutch Embassy, which immediately followed that of Lord Macartney to Peking, was able to make on the state of the Chinese army, from which it will be seen that the Chinese did not, to impose on the Dutch Envoy, display in all towns multitudes of armed men as came under Lord Macartney's observation.

Mr. de Guignes says: "The vast extent of the Chinese Empire, presents no doubt an imposing aspect; but not satisfied with a superficial examination, we shall easily become aware that though an enormous colossus formed into one whole by different members, each of these will be found greatly defective."

"After having consulted several Chinese, and after my own investigations, I think I am justified in differing from Mr. Barrow, and in not estimating as he does the Chinese army at 1,800,000 men. The English, on seeing a great many troops, thought they belonged to the places they saw them at; but they were mistaken; they were drawn together from other parts, merely to impose on the English Embassy. As to the returns obtained by Lord Macartney, they were exaggerated by the Mandarins who sought thereby to give him a high idea of their power. I do not therefore refute Mr. Barrow; this author has displayed too much knowledge in the several travels he has published, to make me suppose that he has in this instance given us his own opinion; he has only faithfully copied the Chinese returns, and of these returns I am about to prove the exaggeration. We were in Peking only one year after Mr. Barrow, we ought consequently to have found about the same number of soldiers in the Empire if the account given to the English had been correct; but all we have seen only tended to prove the contrary."

We never saw one of these troops, nor did we see any cavalry or infantry. We found only about 40 soldiers on entering towns of the third order, two hundred or more in those of the second, and one or two thousand

in those of the first rank. At Peking itself we only saw two miserable posts of guards at the Palace gate, some imperial guards in the gardens of Yuen-ming-yuen, and a small number of soldiers at our last audience. It is true that a pretty considerable multitude surrounded Kienlong when we were first presented to him, but it was composed of mandarins, household officers, of a number of coolies, and of servants and cooks of the palace.

"If there were really the immense number of soldiers in China, that has been computed, we should have met some during our journey. We have travelled over, and stopped at the same places as the English Embassy, but the great number of soldiers purposely put in their way we saw nothing of; they had all returned to their several posts, and we saw no more than the usual garrisons."

"M. Vanbraam who has always appeared to me a zealous admirer of the Chinese, and whose account ought therefore to be in their favor, confirms what I say in the following: "I never saw a military guard about the Emperor's person: there was not even a guard at the gate of the Palace; neither does one see a small army in the Capital, for in all my excursions there I never met more than one picket of ten men. I was not a little surprised to see so few troops, particularly after the assertions of the English that the army amounted to 1,800,000 men. I have vainly during all our journey sought to obtain a sight of them, to be enabled to admit the correctness of this statement. In the towns of the first and second rank we have found as many as 250 soldiers; and rarely more than half that number in those of the third rank. This calculation is made supposing that the whole of the garrison was shown us. Upon this basis then, taken under circumstances where the show of forces was probably rather increased than diminished, the army cannot be supposed to exceed 800,000 men."

The missionaries who represent the population of China to be very numerous, though not so great as that reported by Mr. Barrow, and whose opinion ought consequently to be of great weight, do not count more than 6 to 800,000 soldiers scattered over the whole empire. The P. Rodriguez says that there are only 594,000. A very well informed missionary, M. Visselot, counts only 35,000 infantry in each province, and even that number he reduces to 30,000, stating that 200 men are short on every thousand. According to this account, adding to the 13 provinces the two divisions of Kiang-nan, those of Hookwang, Kan-soo and Leao-tung, there are 19 provinces which at 30,000 men each, will show the whole infantry as amounting to 570,000. Adding to this 200,000 Cavalry, the whole army will be 770,000 strong.

In 1784, when the Manila gunner was strangled, it took the Chinese several days to assemble only six or seven thousand soldiers; and this proves that the Chinese army is not so numerous as is reported, and that they are not assembled in the Capitals of the provinces, but that they are dispersed over the garrisons and other military posts.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British *Spy*, Smith, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Ardisser*, Macintyre, from Bombay, Singapore and Manila; French *l'Asie*, Desse, from Manila.

PASSENGERS—per *Ardisser*, Messrs. P. F. Robertson and H. Smith.

SAILED.—*Atlet Rahman*, for Singapore and Bombay. Portuguese *Activa*, Rofino, for Lisbon.

PASSENGERS—per *Activa*, H. E. the Governor of Timor, Sr. J. M. Marques, under the usual salute.

Under Despatch, *Maulmein*, for Singapore, Madras and Calcutta. *Waterwitch*, for Singapore and Calcutta. Loading for England: *Aden*, General Kyd, Tyrer, Glenelg, Fortescue.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkoo being very irregular.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th December, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th November, via *Ashbar*. CALCUTTA, 6th February via Singapore. BOMBAY, 28th January, via *Ardisser*. SINGAPORE, 6th March, via *Ariel*. JAVA, 18th December, via Singapore. MANILA, 9th April, via *Ardisser*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted **M<sup>r</sup> C. C. CURRIER**, a Partner in our Firm.—**REVELY & Co.**

Penang, 1st February, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of **MARKWICK & SMITH** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to **Mr. M. DE SOUZA**; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

**CHARLES MARKWICK.**  
**JOHN SMITH.**

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**n reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

**JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs **HOOKER & LANE**, have this day been appointed Agents in China for **THOMAS WAGHORN** esq. of Calcutta, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Gallanin's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of **GORDON & TALBOT** ceased on the 1st instant. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by **Mr. O. H. GORDON**, and in this place by **Mr. W. R. TALBOT.**

**GORDON & TALBOT.**

Canton, 15th February, 1840.

#### UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839. **WETMORE & Co.**

#### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

#### FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

**THE GLENELG**, Capt. SHETTLER, 860 Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to

**DENT & Co.**

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

#### FOR SALE.

#### ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.

**CABINREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TARS, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, FINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to**

**CHARLES MARKWICK.**

Tongkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

#### FOR SALE.

**TAR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANVASS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEER, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALS, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RUM, WHISKEY, SPERM CANDLES; apply to**

**W. P. PEIRCE.**  
at Toonkoo.

#### JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of **CLARENCE's** new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

**FOR PASSAGE** in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to **CHARLES MARKWICK**, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned, viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE and "GREYHOUND" **JOHN SMITH.**

#### TERMS.

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#### Selections.

#### ANOTHER PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.

A few days since a small hamper, the contents of which were secured by a linen cloth being carefully sewn over the top, arrived at Windsor, by coach, from Yorkshire, and addressed as follows:—

"With care—To her Majesty Queen Victoria, at Briton Palace, or wherever she may Bee.—With speed."

Upon the porter at Moody's coach-office taking the package (the carriage of which was 4s. 4d.) to the Castle at Windsor, it was refused to be received. The proprietor of the coach-office, however, thinking there might be some mistake, sent it a second time to the Castle when it was again refused, by the orders (as we are informed) of the Master of the Household, the Hon. C. A. Murray. In the course of the same afternoon a curious squeaking noise (as the package was lying in the coach-office) was heard to proceed from the hamper, resembling the stifled cries of a child; and as it was clear there was something in it alive, it was judged expedient, under the circumstances, to open the package, a thousand rumours having got afloat in the mean time as to the real nature of its contents.

At length the hamper was opened, and then there were discovered, crouched beneath some hay, a couple of very beautiful guinea-pigs—a male and female; and a note addressed to Her Majesty, of which the following is "a true and veritable" copy:—

"Laughton-in-le-Morthen, near Lotherham.

"A Present of 2 Guinea Pigs to her Majesty from A little Boy 5 years old, that came in one day from Playing in the Street. Says Mother, I love the Queen because she is A Good queen. I wish to know were she live. I would send her my two Pigs. The child would not Rest till he had sent the Queen the only Treasure he possesses. He shed a tear over is Pigs, and told them they was Going were they would have more plenty than he Could Have for them. He is Quite Happy at Parting with them. I am Afraid your Royal Highness will be displeased at a Poor woman taking the Liberty to send them to your Majesty. Your Majesty's Most Humble Servant,

Oct. 9, 1839. "ELIZABETH ELDRIDGE."

The authorities at the Castle still refusing to admit the pigs, notwithstanding Master Eldridge told them before they left Laughton for "Briton Palace" that "they was going were they would have more plenty," a gentleman in Windsor paid the carriage of the hamper from Rotherham, and the pigs which he had christened Albert and Victoria (the latter of which will shortly introduce some new acquaintance to his family circle), are now carefully domiciled in a spacious hutch in the stable attached to his residence, in Gloucester-place.—*Cupid.* [Where, Cupid, did you pick up this tender piece of piggery, so complimentary to Her Majesty and Prince Albert?]

**ATTEMPT TO STEER A BALLOON AGAINST THE WIND.**—Paris, Monday, Oct. 21.—For some time past a workman named Eulriot, has been making experiments to steer balloons, and he has long announced that his first essay would take place yesterday, at the Champ-de-Mars. Many Parisian sceptics

contended that his ascent would be confined to a monetary net, and not an aerial one, but the promise to return the money in the event of the experiment not succeeding at length excited the attention and curiosity of the public to a very great height. On approaching the Champ-de-Mars, there were thousands of spectators at the exterior, but their ardour was damped at the entrance gate, by the demand of twenty francs admission into the interior of the circle where the balloon was filling, and five francs for the second place. The consequence was, that the civil and Military force considerably preponderated, for there was a battalion of light infantry, one of the line, a squadron of municipal cavalry, two Commissioners of police, besides a host of police agents, *sergens de ville*, &c. One extraordinary preparation must not be omitted in this account. It was a litter covered with a mattress, in case M. Eulriot should tumble out in the Champ-de-Mars. Three o'clock was the hour announced for the ascent, at which period I arrived on the ground, and found a huge unwieldy machine in the shape of what the Frenchmen call an immense *ovoid* lying on its sides, but I thought the description of Prince Lichnowski, who was on the ground, the most graphic. He termed it a colossal German sausage with a net thrown over it. The car was, of course, the greatest novelty, as it was the means by which the huge machine was to be navigated. It consisted of a kind of chair or cabriolet seat, but without the wheels, in lieu of which were appended on each side sails like those of wind-mills. Before and behind the car, or chair, were two machines like ship's pumps. The secret of M. Eulriot was, that these flaps, paddles, or windmill sails would set against the currents. What struck me instantly as highly dangerous was the descent, as the car on touching the earth must be broken to pieces and its occupant thrown rudely out. I communicated my fears to the veteran Garnerin, who was, with his aeronautic daughter, rendering every assistance to the new aspirant for clouded honours. Garnerin shrugged his shoulders, and did not seem at all to admire the contrivance; but M. Eulriot was confident, and all was got ready to start. The netting was attached to the hoop in the usual manner, and half-past four the ascending power was tested. The balloon was paraded over the heads of the spectator. M. Eulriot, without coat or hat, working hastily at his wiidlass. It rose, however, but a few feet, and would have touched some pailings had it not been pushed off, and M. Garnerin called out to him to throw out the ballast, which he did. The balloon then rose rapidly, and, as had been foreseen, in despite of the sails, took the exact direction of the pilot balloon, which had been let off previously by Mde. Garnerin. Yet, everything was in favour of the experiment; there was no sun, and scarcely a breath of wind; but it was evident the balloon dragged away the car, and not the car the balloon, as was expected by M. Eulriot. The strength of the mechanism was not sufficient to cope with the huge body propelled by the ascending power of the gas. Within five minutes, owing to a thick mist which prevailed, the balloon was out of sight, leaving the multitude below to descant learnedly upon the causes of the failure, and to discuss whether the admission money ought not to be reclaimed. A more generous feeling, however, obtained a sway, and that was apprehension for the safety of the insatiable aeronaut who had thus risked his life. The *Commerce* and *Galignani* state, that he descended without an accident at Curbevois, a village beyond Neuilly, on the road to St. Germain. M. Garnerin had given him every instruction to let out the gas by degrees, so as to descend gently; but if there had been any wind, and the car had come with violence to the ground, nothing could have saved Mr. Eulriot.—*Morning Post.*

**PHOTOGENIC DRAWINGS.**—A new method of producing photogenic drawings was yesterday exhibited to a small circle of scientific persons. The draw-



ings produced, which combine the minute exactness detailed in Daguerre's tables with the powerful contrast of the light and shadow of an original drawing, are effected by means of India ink. By this new process, the plate on which the light is to act is placed in a camera obscura entirely black, and the action of the light upon it destroys either partially or entirely the blackened surface, thus producing the various tints of a drawing from the most perfect white through all the different degrees of shadow, to a jet black. The blackened plate is so sensibly affected in all their detail as distinctly as if acted on by the brightest sunlight. Whilst putting the plates into the camera obscura, the operator must only make use of a small lantern with a coloured glass, in an otherwise perfectly darkened room, and the same precaution must be taken in fixing the images produced in the camera obscura. Unfortunately the preparation of these new photogenic plates is rather complicated, requiring the science of a chemist as well as the skilful hand of an artist, and the inventor (Dr. Schafhaeusel, of Munich) has not yet correctly ascertained how long these plates will remain sensible to the action of light. The doctor hopes, however, that they may be kept in that state for years, and there is nothing to prevent a most extensive use of this new method, as the process of generating and fixing these wonderful images is very short and simple. The inventor promises, as soon as he has simplified the mode of preparing the plates for his new method, to make it public.

Mr. Timkowsky's report to the Russian Government in 1825, among other things contains the following particulars respecting the Army of China, which at the present juncture will possess some interest.

"The Chinese Army, in a numerical view, is very great, but, in reality, its strength is not by any means formidable; it is generally stated, that the number of troops amounts to 1,000,000 infantry and 800,000 Cavalry. This statement he considers as exaggerated. The regular troops are divided into four divisions, according to the different nations. The first division of 67,800 men is composed of Manjours, it is the elite of the Army, and those who serve in it enjoy great privileges. The second division, of 21,000, is composed of Mongols. The third division consists of 27,000 Chinese: the ancestors of these men cooperated with the Mandjours in the conquest of China—the fourth division, and that which is held in the least estimation, is formed from the Aborigines, to the number of 500,000 men; they are distributed in the garrisons in the interior of the Empire. To these must be added 125,000 militia, forming a total of 746,000, of which 175,000 are cavalry. There is besides, an Anglo Cavalry, which may be assimilated to the Russian irregular troops of the Don and Oural, the number cannot be exactly ascertained; it is said to amount to 500,000. All the Chinese soldiers are married and their children are inscribed, at their birth, on the Army List, and serve to recruit the corps to which they belong. Every soldier of the 1st 2nd and 3rd division, is provided with arms, horse, house, and rice, and receives, as monthly pay, three or four lanes, (six or eight rubles,) his clothes are supplied at his own expense. The consequence of this regulation is that the men wear all the colours of the rainbow, and great confusion frequently arises. Government allow the 4th division to cultivate certain lands, appropriated to that purpose, and no other provision is made for the soldiers; they live on the produce. The army is never in want of recruits, the poor are always glad to enlist, in order to avoid hunger and misery. The expenses incurred by government, in keeping up their forces are said to amount to 87,400,000 (600 millions of roubles) and yet it is impossible to conceive an army to be more in want of discipline than that of the Chinese. The late Emperor Dziazzin issued a proclamation, in 1800, in which he recalls to the memory of the Mandjours, their ancient exploits, and reproaches them with their want of discipline and military talent, telling them that the Chinese are absolutely better troops, and yet, adds the Emperor, a few of your ancestors conquered the whole of this mighty Empire.—*Bombay Times*.

BATAVIA.—We have received since our last Java Courants from the 29th January to 29th ultimo, from which we give the following *Anjer Shipping Report*.

Jany. 29th. British barque *Marquis of Hastings*, H. 1. Naylor, from Singapore 11th January for London.  
 " " American ship *Brighton*, H. Darr, from Manila for Boston.  
 " 21st. British barque *Friends*, Arnold, from Singapore 16th January for London.  
 Feby. 12th. British ship *Sultan*, J. Pool, from Manila 17th January.  
 " 17th. British ship *Conrad*, J. Campbell, from Singapore 9th February, for London.  
 " 18th. British ship *Good Success*, H. Fraser, from Bombay 17th January for China.  
 " 21st. American ship *Arnold Wells*, Lovell, from Manila 29th Jany, for Boston.

Private advices of the 3rd instant, mention that produce was not procurable at Batavia at any price, with the exception of *Rice*, which continued too high for shipment to Europe, for which market remittances were much wanted, and Bills on London, at 6 months sight, had been sold at f. 13½ @ 14½ per £. The *Duchess of Northumberland*, *Moffatt*, *Westmorland* and *Diana* had arrived from N. S. Wales in search of freight. The two former had left for Bombay, the *Westmorland* had been chartered to load at Bali for Europe, and the *Diana* was to load at Batavia. The market for British imports was very dull.—*Sing. Free Press*, 19th March.

## BOMBAY.

The *Victoria* steamer, which is to be hauled out of dock to-morrow, is one of the most splendid creations of the Bombay Dock-yard, and adds another trophy to the honors of Nowrojee Jamsetjee and Cufsejee Rustomjee, of the Wadia family,—a family already eminent in the annals of naval architecture. The tonnage of the *Victoria* is 714; her length 129 feet; her beam 28 feet 19 inches; and her stowage of coal sufficient to carry her to Suez direct in the fine season. The fitting up of the saloons and cabins, of which she has sixteen, is superior to anything hitherto turned out of the Bombay Dock-yard; and all the arrangements below are admirable, both for economising space and ensuring air, light and privacy. Her engines are of the same power as those of the *Berenice* and it says not a little in praise of the skill and activity of Captain Turner and the Engineers employed to put them up, particularly Mr. McLaren, that this task was accomplished here in a period very little exceeding that occupied in putting up those of the *Berenice* at the Vulcan foundry, with all the means and appliances of that magnificent establishment at hand. The *Victoria* is to be commanded by Capt. Drmsby, an Officer well known for his travels and surveys in Asia Minor, and equally distinguished in his own profession. May this noble vessel have a career as auspicious as her name.—*Bombay Times*, 25th Jany.

## SINGAPORE.

TRIAL OF JOHN WILLIAMS & FLORENTINE DE LA CRUZE FOR THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN MCGILL.—Pursuant to the promise contained in our last Thursday's number, we now proceed to lay before our readers the principal particulars of the murder on board the *Brigand*, as they came out in evidence at the trial. It will only be necessary to premise here that the *Brigand* sailed from this on Tuesday night the 11th January, and that the murder took place the following night, while the vessel was at anchor, still on this side of *Pedra Branca*.

JOHN CHAMBERS BALLS, the chief officer of the brig, was the first witness called, and his evidence was to the following effect:—Captain MCGILL had lain down to sleep on the poop, between 11 and 12 o'clock, his head lying between the binnacle and wheel; and between one and two o'clock the witness himself also went to sleep on the starboard side of the poop with his head resting on the combings of the cabin hatchway, having first told Mr. LAWRENCE the second mate that he would take the watch at 4 o'clock. He had slept, as he supposed, for about 2 hours when he awoke, and not seeing the seacunny of the watch on the poop, asked the second mate where the man was, and being told that he had gone to the head, bailed the fore-castle, when the Manila man (the second prisoner) answered and came aft. The witness on this again lay down to sleep, and about half an hour afterwards was awake by the sound of groans, when he sprang up exclaiming, "Good God! what is the matter?" He had scarcely uttered these words and gained his legs, when he was himself assailed by some one, he did not know whom, but it was not the first prisoner, and knocked down the companion hatch. He called up several Bengalee servants who were sleeping below, and ran into the Captain's Cabin to provide him-

self with arms, and obtained several pistols, which he loaded and laid on the Cuddy table. He had been below about 10 minutes when he saw two men looking down into the Cabin, one of whom he recognised as the second prisoner, but did not know who the other was. They kept the witness in this way until about daylight, when the first prisoner spoke to him from above the hatchway saying, "Mr. BALLS, there is no one on board wishes you any harm"—witness replied, "you murderous villain where is the Captain?" when WILLIAMS answered, "He is overboard"—witness then asked where the second mate was, when WILLIAMS again answered that "he did not know." On hearing the voice of the China carpenter about daylight, witness, who still kept below, called out to him to desire the seacunnies to come aft, and shortly after, the gunner and all the European seacunnies came aft, when witness told them he imagined the Captain was murdered, and desired them to secure the two prisoners, who suffered themselves to be put in irons without any resistance. In the morning WILLIAMS was dressed in a clean white shirt and clean white trousers, which was not the dress he had on the previous night.

BUDDER OODEN, the next witness, and one of the Bengalee servants who were sleeping below, was awakened by the noise occasioned by the first mate's rapid descent into the Cabin; Mr. BALLS roused them up and asked where the Captain was, and witness answered that the Captain was in his cabin, when the mate then told him to go and look, which witness did and found that he was not there. The mate then loaded several pistols, and asked for Brandy, and was told by witness that the key was with the Captain, upon which the mate asked for Kumm which witness gave him. Witness saw two men looking down the hatchway but could not recognize them, and heard low moanings but could not say from what they proceeded. After day-light Mr. BALLS ordered the China carpenter to break open the liquor case, which was done, and he gave a glass of brandy to each of the Europeans, and helped himself very frequently to grog. The other parts of the evidence of this witness were much to the same effect as that of the mate himself.

SHKIM IMAUM BUCKSH, another of the Bengalee servants who slept below, was also awake by Mr. BALLS running down into the cabin. The mate asked for the Captain, & finding he was not in his cabin, said he suspected he had been killed and thrown overboard—he ordered them to go up and see, but they replied that "he was a white man, and if he was afraid how should they venture." He loaded several pistols and sat down at the cuddy table, and drank his brandy pance—when WILLIAMS came and spoke to Mr. BALLS, the latter said, "take care WILLIAMS I have a dozen pistols loaded here and if any one comes down I will shoot him." The testimony of this witness corroborated that of BUDDER OODEN in regard to the mate's calling for Brandy, his drinking, breaking open the liquor case &c.

The next witness called was JOHN CLIFFORD, the gunner of the vessel, whose evidence was to the effect, that he had turned in at about half past eleven, and somewhere about 4 o'clock was awakened by some person passing hastily under his hammock and knocking his head up against the beam, which made him call out, and he was answered by one of the European seacunnies sleeping near him: witness went to sleep and thought no more about it until he was awakened by WILLIAMS in the morning, who told him that Mr. BALLS wanted to see him—Witness was preparing to go aft when the prisoner WILLIAMS said to him, "mind you don't lay hold of me," witness answered, "why"—and WILLIAMS then said, "the Captain and second mate are overboard"—witness not knowing what to think of this, immediately went to see Mr. BALLS, whom he found seated in a chair at the end of the Cabin-table, and who said to witness that, "there had been a pretty piece of work, the Captain was murdered and the second mate missing." The mate had four pistols lying on the table before him, two of which were loaded,—witness called all the European seacunnies aft by order of Mr. BALLS, arming each of them with a pistol, excepting the Frenchman. Both prisoners came aft on being called and quietly surrendered themselves and were put in irons—The poop on the larboard side between the wheel and the after part of the companion combings was covered with blood—there was also brains, and the blood was spurted over the binnacle and upper spokes of the wheel, more than three feet high—witness did not see the least mark of violence about the bedding of the second mate which was on the poop. The prisoner WILLIAMS told the witness that he had killed the Captain, that the second prisoner had struck him first and he afterwards—and said this in the hearing of many others. When witness was awake by WILLIAMS, was struck by seeing him in a quite clean white shirt and trousers.

JOSEPH LEMON, the next witness; was the seacunny who kept the watch on deck that night from one till two, when he was relieved by the Frenchman, and on his leaving the deck to turn in both the Captain and second mate were asleep on the poop. The witness was awoken in the morning by the prisoner WILLIAMS calling the gunner, and heard the prisoner say "that the Captain and second mate were overboard," and request the gunner "not to lay hold of him." Witness also heard

\* The witness repeated this in English at the trial.

WILLIAMS say that "he and the second prisoner had killed the Captain, and that he knew he should die for it." During the watch of this witness the second mate went below and brought up his bedding and was asleep before witness left the deck. According to the testimony of this witness, the first mate was below during his watch.

JAMES ALLAN, another of the seacunnies, gave the same evidence as the two preceding witnesses regarding the occurrence of the morning after they awoke, and the unequivocal admissions of the first prisoner as to his share in the murder.

TENAL BASTION, the French seacunny, was the next witness, and according to his evidence the first mate was not on deck during the whole of his watch, which lasted from 2 to 4 o'clock, but asleep below. He also deposed to the fact of the Captain having gone below after he [witness] had been about an hour on watch, and of his not having come up again when witness left the deck at 4 o'clock. At this hour he was relieved by the Manila man (second prisoner), and up to this time nothing had happened. His evidence as to the occurrences to the morning after day-light corresponded with that of the other witnesses.

JOHN DAWSON and THOMAS DE SILVA, Police Constables at this station, both deposed to the fact of the first prisoner having stated to them that himself and the Manila man had killed the deceased; and WILLIAMS's account to them was, that the Manila man during his watch on deck came to WILLIAMS and told him the Captain had struck him, and proposed they should kill him; that he (WILLIAMS) replied "why should you kill him, he has done me more injury than you"—that they then went aft, and that the Manila man struck him first with a portbar. This was stated to DE SILVA by WILLIAMS in Portuguese, the language spoken by the second prisoner, and in presence of the latter, and it ought to be added that other admissions of the first prisoner, while still on board, to the same effect, were made in the same language and in the presence of the second prisoner by whom they were never once contradicted or dissented from.

Such in substance are the principal facts connected with the murder as deposed to by the witness at the trial; and which it will be seen leave the fate of the unfortunate second mate involved in complete mystery, although they leave no one in doubt as to the melancholy fate of Capt. MCGILL and that the prisoners were the chief perpetrators. The mystery attending the disappearance of the second mate may, however, be perhaps considered as cleared up by the subsequent confession of WILLIAMS, made on the night prior to his execution. According to this, the second mate rose up from where he was sleeping nearly at the same moment as the first mate, and ran forward, pursued by the Manila man, as far as the larboard gangway, when he clung to the rigging for a moment, but in his alarm leaped overboard, when WILLIAMS wishing to save his life, threw out a rope and ran astern to see if he had got hold, but could no longer see him. In his confession WILLIAMS imputed the same degree of guilt to others on board that he allowed against himself.

The conduct of the first mate must we think be viewed with universal reprobation.—He was tumbled down into the cabin he scarce knew how; but satisfied that some horrible transaction implicating the life of his commander was going forward over his head, and provided with weapons which placed a his disposal the lives of half a dozen men, he not only had not the courage to raise an arm in his Captain's defence, but his degenerate fears had so far got the better of him, that they had not left him even the sense to fire off a pistol through the hatchway, which would have aroused every man on board, and in an instant brought the European seacunnies aft to his assistance. Even the Brandy he swallowed, could not arm him with sufficient courage to return on deck, and he tried to induce the native servants to venture up, without so much as proposing even to skulk in their rear—his terror, although with the vessel's whole armory at his command, holding him prisoner in the cabin for two entire hours! This is his own statement of the fact, which scarcely would have been credited on the oath of any other man on board.—*Sing. Free Press, 12th March.*

## CANTON PRESS.

**Macao 25th April, 1840.**

By the *Poppy* from Singapore, whither she had put back on account of stress of weather (it was feared here from her remaining out so long that she had been lost) we have received papers to the 19th March, from which we have made some extracts. They contain however no intelligence of any great importance, except that Lord Auckland had arrived in Calcutta. The next arrival from India will, it is hoped, bring the overland January mail.

We learn that the *Sir Edward Ryan*, Pybus, from Calcutta 1st March, and Singapore the end of March, was spoken on the coast. Not being

destined for this port she has brought no letters or papers, but we hear that the January mail had arrived at Calcutta and is coming on in the Dutch Brig *Tartar*, Rough, which sailed from Calcutta a day before the *Ryan*, and may therefore be hourly expected. We have not been able to learn any late intelligence from Europe except that speculation in Teas had raised their prices still higher.\* The *Mary and Elizabeth* from Liverpool 15th November is reported to have arrived at Tungko, which report however requires confirmation.

There is a rumour come from Canton to the effect that it is the intention of Governor Lin, in case the English should attack and take the Bogue, to destroy the suburbs of Canton, and to put the City itself in a state of defence. The city of Canton is surrounded by a wall about ten feet high, with small turrets at short and equal distances, without ditches, or any other works of defence—in fact it is, to European art, an open town. The suburbs of Canton contain a population probably larger than that enclosed within the walls, and there lives by far the most important, as the most industrious portion of the inhabitants. All the foreign trade, and the manufactories, the warehouses, etc. etc. that supply it, are in the suburbs, and we can therefore give but little credit to a rumour, according to which one half of an immense population is to be sacrificed in order to increase the very doubtful safety of the rest.

An Edict has been issued by the Canton authorities, regarding the new port-regulations according to which no ship is allowed to enter the Bogue without having previously sent her ship's papers to Canton and received thence the necessary permission to proceed to Whampoa. This new law cannot fail to be in some degree embarrassing to newly arrived ships, to which loss of time is a matter of the utmost moment. We hear that this edict are already being acted upon, and that several vessels lately arrived from Manila are now waiting outside for their permission from Canton to enter the river.

LOCAL.—We have happily nothing to record. The dreaded Commissioner from Canton has not arrived, and the only trouble occasioned by the Mandarins, is their delaying the entrance of ships under various pretences. Most of the individuals, who during the late disturbances have been seized, of whom the number is immense, are promised their freedom, on the payment of a sum of money.

*From the Peking Gazette.*

Navy.—A number of naval officers stationed on the Coast of Fokien and Che keang, have been denounced for neglect of their duty in not seizing pirates. H. M. however very graciously allows them three months time; if they are able to encompass this object within that time, they will be reinstated in their offices. The accusation however is not explicit as to the extent of buccaneering.

Education.—The acting governor of Keang nan has in conjunction with his Colleague, the Lieut. General, very strongly recommended the adoption of the sacred edict in rhyme, especially the chapter written against heresies, as the panacea against all moral evils. Let heretical opinions be eradicated from the hearts of the black haired people, and they will become by mere instinct virtuous. Certainly the experiment may be made, and if the worthy Governor succeeds in his extensive provinces, he will have performed the most magnificent work, with the smallest means—a little pamphlet. But this is a wicked world, and we really fear that the absence of all religions creed will not render man that moral being, which his maker intended him to be.

In one of the Imperial decrees we find, that two priests are recommended to receive rich rewards, the reason is not stated. Now amongst all the classes of this country, the priesthood stand on the lowest scale, and to see them noticed in the Peking gazette, is really a most extraordinary thing.

Tsang wang yen, Lord Mayor of Peking, the famous legislator for the extermination of the whole Barbarian race, has with another officer accused himself of having inadvertently at the last examinations in the Capital, used a sacred character, which is only employed in the Imperial names. He therefore requests to be punished with his companion according to law, for his neglect, and the monarch has granted this humble request, and delivered both to the tribunal of punishment.

\* See next page.

The Court.—No less than 17 noblemen of the highest rank, some holding military commissions and being attached to the Emperor's person, have been seized and delivered over to the Board of punishment. The reason is not stated, but it would appear, that a clerk of theirs betrayed a dangerous plot, and thus put on end to the intended mischief.

Government of Ele.—By a tabular statement of the annual expenditure, than which there can be nothing more moderate, it is shown, that there exists a considerable deficit in the Imperial treasury, and that there are no means for paying up the arrears of the officers.

Oranqui.—The vigilance of an officer in command of this district is highly extolled. It is a peculiar feature of the Chinese Government, that the most savage hordes are tamed by the policy of the Celestial Empire. Whilst therefore the Turkomans are a scourge to Persia and the adjacent country, by their inroads and depredations, the same nation is made humble and servile under Chinese rule. Excepting their rising en masse for shaking off the odious yoke, this nation has always been submissive, and the daring Ushees of the adjacent territory, dare not to fall upon the frontiers. And yet there is no imposing military force to keep them in check.

Yellow River.—The governor of this unruly stream praises himself for what he has done last year to stop its inundations, and recommends several of his officers to the imperial favor, who will accordingly be promoted.

## LAND TAX.

The most productive part of revenue is the land tax. It supplies the state with an inexhaustible source of riches for the maintenance of all public bodies, and is a never failing expedient to provide for the necessities of the administration. The assessments are arranged by officers appointed for the purpose at stated times, and the collection is either made directly by the local magistrates, or by the underlings of the inspector of the grain department (Leang taou).

The whole taxable area of the Celestial Empire is 7,875,149 king 74 mow, reckoning one English acre to 634 mow, or about 141,629,837 acres, besides 32,095 king in gardens, parks, and plantations, and 80,948 king in lands and pastures in the southern districts of Mongolia. From this the total amount of land tax in specie is 53,730,918 taels in kind 39,234,139 Shih in rice and other grains, (each Shih about 130 catties) and reckoned in money at the rate of 14 tael per shih, 57,351,907 taels. This is divided into three parts. The far greater part of the tax in kind, viz 33,799,330 shih, is kept in the provincial stores, as deposits from whence the landholders may draw grain in time of scarcity or obtain their seed-corn. It is perfectly understood that in storing a given quantity in the public granaries, they have a claim upon the same, and the officers of the grain department furnish them with tickets for that purpose. Should the original owners however not stand in want of this corn, nor the exigencies of the state require its possession, the law orders that it be publicly sold, and the proceeds returned to the farmers. At the same time it is the duty of the magistrates, to have always a certain quantity of grain at their disposal, to give succour in times of scarcity. 2. The soldiers and public functionaries are paid their rations from these stores. It is the principle of the Chinese Government to provide all its servants with the necessities of life, lest their pay in money failing, they might be exposed to starvation. 3. The Provinces that have an abundance of grain send 2,561,298 Shih of rice to the Capital for the use of the supreme government and moreover 27,448,701 Taels in money. The former is either placed at the immediate disposal of the Court, or bestowed partly upon the titled nobility living in the precincts of the palace, or made over to the eight standards. The number of boats employed annually in the transportation amounts to 6,969 vessels. Of these no less than 3,084 come from the south of the Yang tze kang, and all but those of Shan tung, fall near the junction of the Yellow river, at Hwas gan into the Great Canal.

The very existence of the Supreme Government depends upon the uninterrupted transportation of these supplies. The state has to feed an immense number of satellites in the steppes of Mongolia, when if destitute of the very necessities of life, look up to the Celestial Court for support. If this fail for three or four months, the chiefs having no other



resource must have recourse to plunder. Moreover the whole Manchoo nobility is kept in such a state of dependence, that the slightest interruption in the delivery of their customary rations would have the most disastrous consequences. Unused to labour, and possessing nothing but their title, they are with their retainers entirely at the mercy of the Great Emperor, who in his turn looks forward to the annual tribute, which is delivered to him at the end of the harvest. No pains therefore are spared to accelerate the transportation of the grain. There are officers appointed in every direction, whose sole duty it is to urge on the vessels; and who are punished severely, if any delay occurs. Last year when the shallowness of the great Canal retarded their progress, the Court was in consternation, lest it should not be enabled, to satisfy at the appointed time the clamorous multitudes, and spared neither threats nor punishments for obviating the evil in future. Hitherto these supplies have never yet failed, their arrival at Tungehoo, where the boats are unloaded, is hailed with raptures, and a time of general rejoicing. The officials, numerous as ants, crowd around the carts to speed them in their way to the Imperial granaries. Much roguery, as almost in every branch of the administration, exists also in this department. Notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, large quantities are subtracted by the underlings and the masters of the boats are occasionally obliged to make good the deficit, being charged with the loss. Hence the frequent collision between the Mandarins and the transports, and the quarrels and conflicts, that claim so often the Grand monarch's attention.

The vessels themselves are of the best description of river craft, for which this Country is so very famous. They are not only well built, but kept in excellent order, and affording as good accommodations as the best boats on the Chookeang. Their cargoes are rich, for besides the imperial stores, consisting in rice and all the rarities found in the provinces, the sailors carry on a very lucrative trade in silks and other articles; their private speculations paying no duties. Towards their arrival, the merchants from various parts of northern China flock in crowds to Teen tsin, and the most busy commerce commences, and enlivening the scenes of this famous Emporium. It is no trifle to see more than 6000 vessels in port, each of which carries its merchandize, and about 120,000 sailors of whom every individual to the very women carry on their small traffic. The importance thus accruing to the port of Teen tsin is so considerable, as to render it during the trading season the most crowded town in all China. As soon as the maritime and river craft is departed, its streets are deserted, and it resembles more a large village than an emporium. It may be a question of policy to the Chinese Government whether the payment of taxes in kind, would if commuted into money not be far more advantageous to the state. No long however as the officers are paid in rice, perhaps a change in the system would not answer.

#### ISLANDS NEAR THE COAST OF CHINA.

As great attention has lately been attracted towards the islands with which the Yellow Sea and other parts are sprinkled, and it has moreover been stated that we know next to nothing of the same, we wish to say a few words upon the subject. The whole mass may be divided into the following groups. 1, The Canton, 2, the Formosan, 3, the Haatan, 4, Chooosan, 5, the Korean, 6, the Japanese. 1. The largest of the Canton group are Haenan and Namoo, the former at the southwestern, the latter at the eastern extremity of this Province whilst the Canton Archipelago is thickest studded with them. The Coasts of the first island are well known, and have been partly surveyed by Ross, the interior is a terra incognita. The numerous islands in our neighbourhood have been again and again visited by our mariners, and both the harbours between them, as well as the passages, are well described in the directory. No anchorage however is so convenient and for all purposes of trade so well situated as Hongkong. Namoo has been traversed in every direction and the places of shelter about that island have carefully been noted down.

2. The Formosan group has been less visited. The Great island itself has since its repossession by the Chinese scarcely ever fixed the attention of the mercantile adventurer. Of its riches we have frequently heard, its importance to the opposite continent is very great, but there is only one harbour on the west coast, viz that of Tan shway, and another on the northernmost point, the bay of

Kelung. The eastern coast is an unknown territory, and we are even less acquainted with it, than with Spitzbergen. Had some of the ardour which prompted our most hardy seamen to visit the polar regions, been directed to these quarters, the result would have been more satisfactory; and if we had information about the said island, we do not doubt, but a flourishing trade might have been carried on by this time. To the east in the Hat cli lo matchi group, (eight islets) inhabited by as gentle and civilized a race as the Loo choo islands, but we are not able to tell whether there are any harbours amongst them. The Pang koo (Pescadore) between China and Formosa are remarkable for their sterility and good harbours, and their possession is indispensably necessary to the land of Formosa.

3. The Haatan group is less numerous and important than the preceding. The principal island known under that name is well inhabited, those that are situated at a considerable distance out to sea, like Oksu Nan yih (Lam jit) are exceedingly sterile, nevertheless inhabited, not by pirates as some would lead us to believe, but by industrious farmers and fishermen. Me choo is a very delightful spot. These as well as the islands around the entrance of the Min river are tolerably well known; but the whole chain that stretches from thence to Fah ning foo and the frontiers of Che keang, has scarcely ever been visited. Some very good anchorages have been found by occasional visitors, and the natives bear a high character for orderly behaviour.

4. The Chu san group is small, but remarkable an account of the high state of cultivation, in which the islands are found, whilst their situation in a commercial point of view is the most advantageous, that possibly can be found anywhere. Close to central China, in the neighbourhood of the most flourishing cities of the Empire, as Ning po, Hang choo, Shang hae, and Soo choo, and many more, and being the general thoroughfare between the Northern and Southern trade of China, they are the most important of the whole.

5. The Korean group is countless in number, little known however, and only the outer ones have been twice visited. They are richly wooded, but scantily inhabited; the timber that grows there is of the best quality. Some of this chain stretch out to the Gulf of Chit le and near the Coast of Shantung. The largest is situated to the South, called Quelpert, which was made known to us by some shipwrecked Dutch sailors, who lived there at the beginning of the 17th century.

6. The Japanese islands are the most considerable; the principal of the Loo choo group has often come under the observation of our navigators; the chain that runs in a northerly direction to Japan is well laid down on the charts; both this and another stretching down from the bay of Jedo to the Bonin islands, are of volcanic construction, and several have craters. The whole is an archipelago in itself, inhabited by semi-civilized races with strong prejudices against foreign intercourse.

Of all the propositions made for the establishment of an European settlement, none is less feasible than at the Bonin islands. No Chinese junk would ever venture so far in a boisterous sea, and if one in hundred reached, it would be mere good luck. The policy itself of having an insular establishment beyond the control of the adjacent despotic governments is a very sound one; and as there is such an extensive field for making a proper choice, we do not doubt, but that a suitable spot will be fixed upon. We want another Singapore, which shall attract the neighbouring nations to its market, with a good harbour, and sufficient arable soil to feed its own inhabitants. These are two indispensable things, and the island must moreover be situated on the highroad of the trading craft; under such circumstances we may promise ourselves great results from such a colony, and though if this measure does not contain a panacea for healing all wounds, yet a great many evils will be counteracted and almost insurmountable difficulties obviated. Time will show how far this important object can be realized and also prove whether our anticipations have been fallacious or true.

#### Latest Europe News.

to 4th January.

We have been obligingly favored with the loan of the only Singapore and Calcutta papers, yet come to hand, brought by the *Sir Edward Ryan* to the coast, and from the coast by the *Hellas*. We received them at too late an hour to give more than a short précis of the news they contain, premising

however that they are by no means of a very interesting character. They contain hardly anything concerning the measures now in progress against China.

Parliament was prorogued on the 12th December to meet on the 18th January. Honors have been conferred on many of the officers serving in the Afghan campaign, and at a general meeting of the proprietors of the East India Company it was resolved to address letters of thanks for the conduct of the Afghan War, to Lord Auckland, to Sir John Keane, to General, Field, and other officers, and to non-commissioned officers and privates of the Queen's and Company's troops. The King of Denmark died on the 3d December, aged 73—he is succeeded by his nephew, Prince Christian. Lord Palmerston has married the Dowager Countess Cowper, only sister of Lord Melbourne. No day is yet fixed for the Queen's marriage. It is said that the Marquis of Normanby is to succeed Lord Auckland. We are astonished to find that the Russians have published that they have sent 24,000 men against Khliva, avowedly to punish that people for some aggressions upon Russian commercial caravans, and that it is said that the Emperor Nicholas meditates an attack on, and the conquest of, China. The French continued still blockading Buenos Ayres, and had garrisoned Monte Video with 600 men. An expedition under Capt. Trotter, R. N., of three steamers, destined to proceed up the Nile was being fitted out at Liverpool. The accounts from the United States regarding money-matters continued unfavorable, but better news were expected to arrive by the *British Queen* daily expected in England. We have not been able to see a London Price Current but annex what we find regarding the Tea-market in Liverpool. It would appear that our information in the preceding page of the prices of Teas having risen still higher is incorrect, inasmuch as they had during the early part of the month of December declined, but rallied afterwards to previous rates.

Of Calcutta News we may mention that at a general meeting convened at the Townhall, it was resolved to present an address to Lord Auckland on the occasion of his return to the Presidency. We find in the Singapore paper that another affray has taken place between a French Sloop of war, *Le Lancier* and Malays on the West coast of Sumatra, in which the men of the former destroyed the village of Senagham, to revenge the alleged murder of M. Luco, whose disappearance while pursuing his trade among the Malays, had not been satisfactorily accounted for. The French lost three men on this occasion.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKET, JAN. 2.

Our Cotton market has assumed a brisker tone, and a good amount of business was transacted, at an advance of 4d per lb.; 500 bags changed hands, including 300 American for export.

LIVERPOOL.—Tea during the month has undergone several fluctuations. At the commencement and during the progress of the public sales in London, there was a very animated demand, and prices of common Congou were driven up from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. and 2s. 9d. per lb.; Twankay to 2s. 10d. At this advance, however, many were anxious to sell, and for a few days prices gave way almost as much as they had advanced. This again brought buyers into the market, both for speculation and consumption, and our quotations are again fully supported. Good common Congou is worth 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; Twankay, 2d. 6d. to 2s. 7d. In other kinds there is no change and little doing.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Poppy*, Shilstone, from Singapore; *Manila*, from Manila; Amer. *Akbar*, and *Valparaiso*, and Spanish *Salvadora*, and *Dor Amigos*, Pardo, all from Manila.

SAILED.—Brit. *Maulmein*, Guy, for Singapore, Madras and Calcutta; Amer. *John N. Gosler*, for New York; Span. *Cometa*, for Manila. Brit. *Black Joke* Walker, for Manila.

Under Despatch, *Waterwitch*, for Singapore and Calcutta. Loading for England: *Aden*, General *Kyd*, *Tyrer*, *Glenelg*, *Fortescue*.

LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND, 4th December, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th November, via Calcutta. CALUTTA, 6th February via Singapore. BOMBAY, 28th January. *Arduiser*. SINGAPORE, 21st March, *Poppy*. JAVA, 3rd March, via Singapore. MANILA, 14th April, *Poppy*.

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## CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 31.]

Macao, Saturday, 2nd May, 1840.

[No. 239.]

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. C. C. CURRIER, a Partner in our Firm.—  
**REVELY & Co.**  
Penang, 1st February, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

**CHARLES MARKWICK.**  
**JOHN SMITH.**

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**N reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN Esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galvani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st instant. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. B. TALBOT.

GORDON &amp; TALBOT.

Canton, 15th February, 1840.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
The Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere; parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premiums actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE &amp; Co.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

**THE GLENELG, CAPT. SHETTER, 860**  
Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to

DENT &amp; Co.

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.

**C**ABINERRED, SALT BEER and PORK. FLOUR, TAR, FITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, FINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY. SODA and SEIDLITE POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tongkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**T**EAR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANVAS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RUM, WHISKEY, SPERM CANDLES; apply to

W. P. PEIRCE.  
at Tongkoo.JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY** in wood and bottle; apply to

LINDSAY &amp; Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.

FOR SALE.

In the 1st N. E. house on the Praya Grande,  
BY JOHN SMITH.

**P**ROVISIONS.—Salted Pork, Hamps, Rounds, and Briskets, and York, Westphalia and American Hams

Fine Cabin Biscuit, and Flour.

Berkley and Gruyere (in cut) and Pine Cheeses. HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.—Salmon, Vegetables, Venison, Ox-tail, Mock Turtle, Partridge, Hare and Grouse Soups, Roasted Hare and Venison; Stewed Hare; Hotch Potch, &c.

Potted Yarmouth Herrings, Pate au Diable, and Anchovy Paste.

GROCERY.—Mozza Coffee, Pearl Sago, Barley, Raisins, Currants, Macaroni and Vermicelli.

Spermaceti and Wax Candles.

Genuine Havannah (in boxes of 250) and superior 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Manila Segars, (in boxes of 500 and 1000)

Tabac de Paris, Princes Mixture, and other Snuffs. Shoe Blacking, Shoe, Furniture and Scrubbing

Brushes.

CONFECTIONARY.—Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry and other Jams, Red and Black Currant Jellies, Marmalades, Fruit for Tarts, Greengages, Plums, Damsons, Bullaces, &c.

Prunes de Bordeaux. (hermetically closed)

GILMAN'S STORES, from *Waltham, Watson and others*: Walnut and Mushroom Ketchups, Mergul, Harvey, John Bull, Beefsteak, Camp, Tomata and other Sauces.—Ess: of Shrimps and Anchovies.

Vinegar, Salad oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and Olives.

Picallilli, Girkens, French Beans, Capsicums, Walnut, Cauliflower and West India Pickles.

PERFUMERY, from *Smyth and Nephew, Hannay, Rigge, Brankend, Price and Gosnell* and others: Esprit de Rose, Marechale, Reseda, Jasmin and Essence of Bouquet; Etheral, concentrated, and plain Lavender; Milk of Roses; Balsam of Roses.

Bears Grease, and Marrow, Pomade à la Rose and Reseda, Marrow Pomatum, Macassar Pomade, Circassian Cream, Huile Antique, Prince's Russia

and *Howland's* Macassar oils; Naples Soap and Shaving Tablets; Rondelleia, Ercolient, old Brown, Rose, Vegetable, and Windsor Soaps. *Hannay & Co's.* new Soap, (prepared entirely from vegetable

oils). Hair Powder, plain and scented; superior Eau de Cologne; cold Cream; Aromatic spirit of Vinegar; Sponges; Tooth, Hair, Nail and Gum

Brushes; Essence of Peppermint; Smelling Salts, &c.

WINES and LIQUORS, from *Wardell, Harper, Bell, Black* and others: Pale and Brown Sherries; Superior Lisbon, in cask and bottle; Port; Bass and Hodgson's Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, and Rum; superior French Clarets; Cherry Brandy; Liqueurs; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

SENDILES.—Ladies and Gentlemen's English made and compactly fitted Dressing cases; patent

Bracket, Table, and Hanging Lamps; Spare goose-neck Globe and Sinoimbra Shades, of Sizes; Lobby,

Street, and Cabin Lamps; Chimnies; sets of Crockery-ware; Queen's Metal Tea, Sugar and Milk

pots, and Spoons and Forks; Table Knives and Forks; Neghi's superior 7-day and other Razors.

Penknives, Scissors, and Razor Strops and Paste; Steel Pens; plated bottle Lables; Gold and Silver

Watches; fine Irish Linen; Waistcoatings; white and colored Drills; Socks; plated Chamber Candle

sticks and Liquor stands; Playing and Visiting Cards; Paper, Quills; Wafers, Black and red Lead.

Pencils; Ink, Office Tape, Benzal and English Sealing Wax, and Razor and Penknife Hones; Beaver, Silk, Leghorn, and Manila Hats; Sporting

Gunpowder, Shot Belts, and Powder Flasks; English made Boots, &c.

**PIPER'S, EFFERVESCENT ORANGE NECTAR** with directions:—“Forming a most delicious and refreshing summer beverage, ever yet produced to the public, is strongly recommended by the faculty, as a common drink for families during hot weather, as no ill effects can arise from an indulgence in it.”

SODA and SEIDLITE POWDERS.

MARINE STORES, and OFFICER'S Mess can be supplied on the shortest notice.

SALS made to order.

ORDERS and COMMISSIONS executed with despatch.

N. B. Similar articles as the above, may also be had at Tongkoo, on Board the Bark “ISABELLA,” by applying to CHARLES MARKWICK.

Macao, 18th April, 1840.

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande

**FOR PASSAGE** in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tongkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark “ISABELLA,” and at Macao to the Undersigned:—viz—

Schooners: “ALPHA,” “UNION,” “SYLPH,” and “BLACK JOKE,” and Cutters: “ST. GEORGE” and “GREYHOUND.” JOHN SMITH.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance, ..... \$ 12  
For six Months, ..... \$ 7  
For three, ..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

Dec. 9 George IV, Drayner, from China and Batavia. Reliance, Marquis, China and ditto. Anne Jean, Stubbs, China. 10. Alma, Anderson, Batavia. 14 Prince Regent, Thomson, Batavia. Lord Wm. Bentinck, Stockley, China. Hashemy, Buckle, China. Orlena, Cameron, Manil. Brilliant, Wilkinson, Batavia. Elizabeth, Foulis, Batavia. William Parker, Sewell, Singapore. St. Vincent, Muddle, China. British Isles, Graham, Singapore. David Scott, Spence, China. 24 Emily Jane, Kennedy, China. Siag, Burnham, Singapore. 26 Tropic, King, Batavia and Sourabaya. Eliza Kinnaird, Brown, Singapore. 28 Brothers, Murdoch, Manila. 30 Catharina, Schacht, Singapore.

EAST INDIA MAILS, 1840.

The Mails for this year will be despatched as follows:—

By Marseilles.		By Falmouth.	
Saturday,	Jany. 4th	Saturday,	January.
Tuesday,	Feby. 4th	..	February.
Wednesday,	March, 4th	..	March.
Saturday,	April, 4th	..	April.
Monday,	May, 4th	..	May.
Thursday,	June, 4th	..	June.
Saturday,	July, 4th	..	July.
Tuesday,	Augt. 4th	..	August.
Friday,	Sept. 4th	..	September.
Monday,	Oct. 4th	..	October.
Wednesday,	Nov. 4th	..	November.
Friday,	Dec. 4th	..	December.

The dates of departure of the Falmouth Mails are not fixed, but it is expected that they will be so arranged as to ensure their arrival at Malta in time to proceed to India with the Monthly, via Marseilles.

Scheme for the Departure and arrival of the Mails through France.

The OUTWARD, leaving London on the 4th of each month, will reach Marseilles on the 9th; Malta the 13th; Alexandria, the 19th; and Suez, the 23rd—being 15 day between London and Alexandria.

The HOMEWARD, to leave Bombay in time to reach Suez on the 19th of each month, Alexandria



the 23rd, Malta the 29th, Marseilles in 5 days more and London in 5 days after their arrival at Marseilles—being 16 days in transit from Alexandria.—*Canton Register*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Editor:—The Mandarins, those dutiful and affectionate creatures, are still in tears, bitterly lamenting the decease of the late Empress. For many days past they have been plunged in distress inconsolable, they have wept incontinently, and intend to display great grief some time longer. It is said that on the 27th day of the moon, at 10 hours 11 minutes and 12 seconds, this scene of unhealed lamentation will cease, mourning garments will be exchanged for gay clothing, joy will succeed woe, barbers be an article in great demand, and a season of unmitigated frisking will repay the mourners for the trouble they have gone through, in pulling tears from otherwise dry unfeeling eyes.

One of these worthies lately honored a barbarian from a distant country with a visit. He stalked in, under a weight of pomposity, and garments, to the last degree odoriferous. He looked (no doubt in his own belief) supremely grand and wise, and calculated to inspire awe and reverence, while his entire outward man betrayed proofs of his having been, through a long life, an utter stranger to soap and water. He was invited to sit down, when after a few here and there remarks upon very promiscuous subjects, he began upon one which doubtless he had come to talk of. The reason was not at first apparent, but it was soon discovered, that he was desirous of ascertaining the opinion of the barbarians on the present situation of affairs. The idea of war he pretended to hold in great contempt, and he was led to make some remarks upon certain forts, at a place that may be nameless, not an hundred miles from the Provincial City. "There—said he—are monuments of human skill and ingenuity. Those frowning batteries cause the bravest to shrink, even when the thunders they contain are dormant. A fit of violent trembling overcomes all who look upon them, though from a great distance; on the whole earth there cannot be produced a spot of such mighty strength, and when those terrible engines they contain are opened, the remotest corners of the world are agitated with the shock. Moreover, they are defended by men, whose courage and ferocity is not to be surpassed by that of the wildest lion, and who, in battles innumerable, have proved themselves entirely invincible." He paused and looked for an expression of wonder and assent; the barbarian was overcome with the former, and while he nodded to the latter, the words—horrible! horrible! escaped from his lips with peculiar emphasis. The lungs of our friend having been replenished by this trifling pause, he again opened his mouth and said:

"The celestial empire covers the whole earth, its extent is limitless, its height measureless, its depth greater than that of the abyss without a bottom, our Emperor, whose brother is the sun, whose sister is the moon, and who is nephew to the comet, rules over the entire universe. His power is as the gods; his wishes as the five great mountains; broader than the four seas is his benevolence; higher than the skies his clemency. Join the Yellow River to the Yang-tze-keang, and their united length will convey but a remote glimmering of the length of his compassion."

Arrived at this stage of his speech, he again stopped, but the barbarian was too deeply sunk in amazement to speak, and no words escaped him. The speaker, therefore, blew his nose with his fingers, cleared his throat with noise sufficient to make one alarmed lest an elephant had accidentally got into it, and continued:

"The barbarians who from a distant speck on the ocean came to the 'Celestial Flower' and reaped unheard of monies, became refractory. The 'roses' and the 'lilies' they deluged with poisonous filth, whose effluvia ascended to the Heavens, caused the gods to sneeze, and serious results near happened, as one of the inferior gods sneezed out of rotation, and before another, whose larger belly and longer beard, pronounced him to be of superior rank and intelligence. The dignity of the Yellow Dragon was insulted, his clemency and compassion treated with contempt. He would have visited upon them annihilation the most superb, but he refrained. He issued his mandate and said, 'Drive them forth, cut them off for ever and ever, shower upon them no longer our goodness, our tea, our sugar, our sweetmeats—let them experience the galling consequences of their perverseness, continue to eat the flesh of oxen, fall sick from the want of the life-supporting infusion, die from being deprived of the necessary supply of root.'"

To convince himself that the impression he made was decided and of the most indelible nature, he now ceased, took a lighted pipe from the hands of his follower, and puff succeeded puff in rapid succession, only interrupted, at intervals, by strange noises which proceeded from

his throat, and which gave intimation of his having dined. But it is to be feared the powers of the barbarian were of too ordinary a nature to allow him to comprehend all the sublime things spoken of, to the extent desired.

Bât the matter most at heart was becoming evident, and though the strongest possible desire was manifested to talk of England and English affairs, yet was the wish to conceal it equally as great. After a little rigmarole, foreign to the subject, he said, "Pray, can you tell me 'if there is anything new? The Queen of England is 'young, and—and—not married—how droll! No news 'of her come to hand of late? Her views, I suppose, 'of past events have not arrived, but even if they were, 'you know we have cut off the trade of the English—we can have no more intercourse—our great Emperor's 'orders have been proclaimed, all beneath the Heavens 'have only to obey—this is self evident—they can have 'no more trade—their buttons and musical boxes, and 'knives with six blades including corkscrew and file, 'will find no more market in the flowery land—it is on 'record!'"

The barbarian was astonished during this speech, particularly at the mention of the word Queen, to perceive a slight tremor in the person of the speaker, but it was attributed to a nervousness occasioned by the immoderate use of tobacco. The most perfect ignorance of all matters relative to Her Majesty, and of all concerns of her subjects, was asserted. "I hear," he continued, "that a man of war, called the Too Loo Te has arrived, 'has she come upon any special business? What is 'the number of her crew—how many guns has she, 'and is it a fact, that she carries two of eighty four 'feet five inches in length?" The nervousness of the speaker increased visibly, and he changed color, but the most profound gloom, it was said, hung around the intentions of the vessel, and her 84 feet 5 inch guns, though some description of her generally was given, not at all calculated to abate the agitation, that was gradually overcoming the doughty 'friend and pitcher' of our old jailor.

"There are reports—he continued—of more than ten 'sail of vessels coming here from England, and amongst them steamers. These, they say, have wheels 'on both sides, and at each end, are filled with fire and 'hot water—now, can't these wheels be rendered unmanageable, the fire extinguished, the water made to 'leak out?"

The speaker was decidedly rid of his nervousness, but an attack of decided funk followed. The barbarian was led into a slight description of steamers, thus: "These 'sail—said he—are curious vessels, their speed wonderful; 'contrary tides and winds they hold in scorn, the order and discipline of their crews is perfection itself, and to be opposed to them would involve entire destruction, (violent fright manifesting itself). Finally, 'these vessels carry bombs for the purpose of razing 'cities, levelling fortifications, and performing operations of like delicate nature. By the way, you will 'probably have an opportunity of seeing one of these 'vessels, (color changing rapidly). "Hey what—said our friend—"I have an opportunity to see one—why, 'what do you mean? I can't go outside o' look at one—"No, no, of course not, but perhaps one may?"

"Ah Hey, why, you don't pretend to say one will come 'inside? (vehement fit of smoking, difficulty of speech) 'Why, on the whole perhaps not, yet should you, by 'any possible chance, get in the vicinity of one, and go 'on board (funk prodigious, paleness ashy) you would 'be surprised and delighted with her appearance' (a grunt expressive of doubt). He now relaxed a little from the violent pulls he had been giving his pipe, but his alarm was excessive. He spoke in a low voice, "These 'Guns of flight' are they very hurtful?" The terrible propensities of these missiles were magnified to the highest notch. He said he had heard of them, and quietly asked the barbarian, if he would not make some for him, but this polite request, for obvious reasons, it was necessary to decline compliance with.

After innumerable enquiries relative to these things he went on to other matters, evidently glad to change a subject, that was disagreeable to speak of. He then took up a newspaper that was lying on the table, and imparted horror (he supposed no doubt) to his hearer, when he spelt the number '124' on its pages. But his acquisitions in foreign literature did not stop here, he spelt the word *sun* commencing at the wrong end, now—he went over letter by letter, but stuck incontinently, after repeating each, probably from an inability to pronounce them. His satisfaction however was complete; he grinned a grin of sweet complacency, then turned to his servant who was looking over his shoulders, with a countenance expressive of 'what a wonder I do grow' and finally completed the amazement of the barbarian by casting his eyes upon him and slowly uttering—Can do? One—Two—Te-le!?"

An attack of horse-laughs and coughing succeeded for several minutes, when recourse was again had to the thumb and forefinger (he had probably forgotten his paper pocket-handkerchief) and after clearing a second elephant or rhinoceros from his throat, to judge from the violence of his exertions, and substituting the carpet

\* He had probably read the Register.

for a cuspidor, he sunk into his chair overcome with delight at the mental exhibition he had made. A pipe was quietly introduced into his mouth by the servant, who had just removed it from his own, and dense volumes of smoke soon filled the apartment.

His attention was now turned to a broadcloth coat, in which the barbarian's body was inserted; he lauded its quality, enquired the price per inch, and if there was any so fine to be bought; he ended an embellished eulogy of the garment, by intimating that he should consider it no insult, if three or four yards only of the same quality were offered to him; he wanted no more than that, in fact, wouldn't take a punto beyond those dimensions, tho' it was insisted upon, indeed no argument could tempt him.—Deep sorrow was expressed at being unable to accommodate in so trifling a matter, but allusion was made to certain shops located in 'Mandarin-cap Alley,' 'Street of old garments,' and 'Ascending dragon Lane,' where for the necessary quantity of that article, vulgarly called dollars, the required dimensions of cloth could be procured. Three distinct whiffs of the pipe, a low grunt, succeeded by perfect silence, put an end to the speculation in broadcloth.

At length, all topics of conversation, of which he knew anything, being exhausted, he renewed his desire that the demon from a far country should make him a few bombshells and rockets, he merely wanted to see them; to gratify curiosity, as they were not needed for use;—the invitation however it was necessary to decline. He then rose and said, "I announce my departure, you 'will continue seated—don't rise—sit still—I am going." The barbarian, however, taking these words to mean the very reverse of what they expressed, arose also, and followed his visitor to the door. The servant was now for a moment separated from his master, in gathering the pipe, ends of lighted papers, and so forth, together, when the champion of the Central Flower took advantage of it and said "Oh, by the way, your foreign 'fragrant water is very delightful, I should be gratified 'if you could point out to me where, if only a very 'small bottle, could be purchased; it would be impertinent, you know, were I to ask you for it—no—I wouldn't take it, were you to offer it to me, no, no, 'any fragrant soap, nor perfumed snuff—I go—sit 'down—don't escort me." An appeal however of this nature the demon, out of compassion for the frouziness of his friend, could not resist, but leaving him to stand on the stairs, where he consented to remain during his absence, the barbarian disappeared for an instant, then returned with a bar of yellow soap in one hand, and a black bottle of rather indifferent cologne, manufactured in Vermont, in the other. These, after being offered and refused seven times according to rules laid down in the third volume of Confucius, were accepted, and holding the articles in either hand, he bowed and took leave, walking out of the house with his prizes grasped fiercely, not daring to trust them in the possession of his flunkey, as that individual would probably appropriate to himself a portion of the articles before they could reach home, without hope of redemption—

A long good night to Marmion!—  
Tsang Tze was a favorite disciple of Confucius—one day he said to him, "A round vessel without corners, 'cannot be a square vessel?" And the ornament and pride of untold generations replied, "A vessel without 'corners, and round, is not a square vessel, indeed, 'how can it be a square vessel?" Tsang Tze was startled at the profound wisdom betrayed in the reply, and was convinced.

Mr. Editor,—I have imposed so long upon your patience, I am afraid you will object to my indulging any more my propensities for scribbling, and deny admittance into your columns. I remain however, yours truly,

O.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 2nd May, 1840.

We have had no arrivals during the week of any interest. The *Tartar* with the January mail still keeps out, although she sailed from Calcutta about the same time as the *Sir Edward Ryan*, arrived about a fortnight since.

Most of the vessels lately arrived at Whampoa have not been able to discharge their cargoes because the hongmerchants delayed securing them, for what reason does not exactly appear, and we now understand that the American merchants have petitioned the Governor to allow them to be secured forthwith, \* that they may transact their business without loss of time, and before the hostilities with the English commence, to which the Governor has, we are told, answered, that there was no reason

\* See Supplement.

whatever to expect any hostilities, that they need not to be in the least alarmed, but should quietly continue their business. With all this, the ships have not yet been secured, but it is expected they will soon be. Several of the vessels detained outside for the permission from Canton, which we stated in our last they must obtain, before allowed to enter the Bogue, have received that permission, and proceeded to Whampoa. In spite of the repeated assurances given in proclamations that the usual trade between the interior and Macao was again open, it continues to be subject to frequent annoyances and stoppages, and no goods have for a week passed arrived.

We understand that owing to the American Consul, Mr. Snow's, departure from Canton, the Vice-Consul, Mr. Delano was not at first permitted to transact the now necessary consular business with the Chinese, regarding ships and their cargoes, but on the 23d an Edict from the Governor was received, acknowledging Mr. Delano Vice-consul, and stating that all Americans coming to the port to trade must transact all official business through him. He is styled in this Edict 'Ling-ze' or 'controller of affairs' instead of the former title of 'Tae-pai,' or chief mercantile director.

On the 24th April the Mandarines went in state to view the first vessels built at Canton for Chinese on the European model, and which we presume are to serve against the barbarians. These formidable vessels are two cutters of about 25 tons each; well enough built, and painted a bright imperial yellow all over. It is intended to put guns into them. The late English ship *Cambridge*, which after having become American property, was sold to the Chinese, is lying near Howqua's fort, utterly neglected, the thieves having stripped her of most of her copper.

We publish in a subsequent column an Edict from the Kwang chow foo of Canton, containing a new scheme of putting an end to the habit of smoking Opium. These continually new projects, the one as impracticable as the other, not only prove that the people are determined to indulge the vicious habit, but also that the mandarines are pretty near at their wits end how to prevent it. Another edict from the Canton authorities has appeared against traitorous natives; smuggling all kinds of goods and selling them to foreigners without paying the usual duties. The revenue officers are ordered to observe the strictest vigilance that no goods be sold to the English, informers are promised rewards, whilst false accusations are to be guarded against.

A good many Chinese soldiers are said to be in the neighbourhood of Macao—many are in boats in the inner-harbour, others at the barrier, and others again at the joss-house near the Chinese village. These gentry have of late employed what time they could spare from their exercises with the bow, to dig holes in the ground on the Campo for the purpose of giving annoyance to equestrians; it is to be hoped that they will soon find more serious pastime for their leisure moments.

\* The following notice though dated at Canton the 22d April was received on the 27th only, and consequently too late for last Saturday's paper.

Notice. We are requested to state that a dividend will be paid by the Consol about the 1st of May, on the estates of HINGTAE and KINGQUA; early application will be particularly desirable.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 22d April, 1840.

We think our readers will be amused with the lively sketch given by our correspondent O. of an interview between a mandarin and a barbarian, in which the former, after his diplomacy had failed in obtaining the information on English affairs he desired, thought to obtain at least some little profit to himself. It must be confessed that the mandarin is not painted in the most amiable light, but we have no doubt that the sketch is a good likeness of the genus, which is generally represented as abounding in craft, dissimulation, vanity, pride and respect, and not over-cleanly withal, all of which qualities the barbarian's visitor is described as having been possessed of to some extent.

LUSO BRITANNIC THEATRE.—Some unforeseen circumstances rendered it impossible to get out the first performance on Thursday last as at first announced; it is now positively to take place on Monday evening next. The performances are to be Portuguese and English, and the plays to be acted are to be.

OS SALTEADORES of the Highwaymen.

THE MIDNIGHT HOUR, and the farce of

MANUEL MENDEZ

Playbills will, we understand, be supplied to the subscribers at the theatre on the evening of the performance. Subscribers are requested to apply personally or by note for their tickets to the Secretary at the Luso Britannic Theatre on Monday between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon. It is the wish, we understand, of the generality of subscribers that the ladies should occupy the seats nearest to the stage, and we learn that the stewards for the evening have been requested to arrange accordingly. The house will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the performance begin at half past seven.

LOCAL.—The news received of the depredations committed by the pirates on the Coast and likewise in the neighbourhood of this settlement, are of the most dismal nature. From one of the sea-towns towards the East no less than 50 small and large vessels have been taken within the short space of a month. The Government vessels do not venture out into the High Seas to seize upon them, and they are therefore left to carry on this nefarious practice unhindered. Only the merchantmen that not immediately surrender, are exposed to the danger of losing their lives, the buccanniers otherwise take merely the cargoes and vessels, and if neither of them are worth anything, they let them go.

Our worthy magistrate, the Tso tang, has read us various lectures during this week, which are extremely edifying. The first and most important is upon abstaining from shaving the heads and not marrying within 27 days, in order to exhibit general grief an account of the decease of the Empress; but only persons connected in any way with government have to obey these regulations. The second exhortation refers to keeping clean the streets and not blocking up the thoroughfares with stalls.

One of the men, whom we mentioned in a former number, as having been seized for importing teas, died in prison, on account of cruel treatment he received; the other has also fallen sick, but may obtain his liberty on paying 30 dollars. A regular scale of fees has been established lately, in order to empty the prisons, varying from 200 to 20 dollars, and being on the whole very moderate. The number of those that have died in the crowded dungeons, during Lin's administration, is immense; these places of misery have ceased to be prisons and become charnel-houses; some twitches of conscience have thus finally prevailed upon the otherwise relentless mandarins, to be more lenient in their measures.

From the Peking Gazette.

The Court.—A very long edict describes the havoc made by gamblers, upon the character of princes and Mandarins in the Capital. But the reckless blackguards have confessed their errors, and pointed out the various victims of their seductive artifices. The evil has thus been arrested in its progress, and dice and cards will for ever be banished from the Celestial palace.

A Lord in waiting was found out to be an opium smoker. Having however obtained early notice of a warrant being issued for his seizure, he took French leave, and has no more been heard of. The Privy Council has received orders to apprehend the remaining suspected courtiers, who have however withdrawn from the scene of turmoil, and made themselves invisible. A prince of the blood being in arrears to the Imperial treasury has been peremptorily ordered to make up the deficit instantly.

Governors.—The acting Governor of Keang nan, and Lieut. Governor of Keang soo, Chin Iwan, an active statesman and probable successor of Lin, in the administration of the three Provinces, was in the midst of health and good spirits, seized with a mortal disease. His sufferings were very brief, and he shortly died to the great regret of Taou kwang, of whom he was a personal friend. He allows him all the honors of a Governor in full, at his funeral, and has bestowed upon him the title of guardian to the heir apparent which he of course will bear in heaven. His only son is promoted to the rank

of Keu jin. The Gazette mentions Ele poo, late Governor of Yun nan and Kwei chow, as his successor. This is a veteran Mantchoo, fond of stirring about and writing memorials to any extent.

There is a very interesting account of the latter end of the Lieut. Governor of Gan hway. A slight indisposition obliged him to ask leave of absence. The doctor felt his pulse, and told him, that his heart stood in want of blood. I such a case Chinese physicians kill a bird and pour the warm blood into the throat of the patient. This was however not done in this instance; soon his strength failed and his vital powers fled. At this juncture the treasurer who drew up the account, and the judge hastened to the bed of the patient. He did not speak a word about his domestic affairs, but whilst supported by cushions, he exclaimed with his dying breath: "I have been ungrateful for celestial favors (Imperial)." Thus the great man departed from this world, leaving behind him six sons to be provided for by the Great Emperor.

Heretics.—We wonder that Taoukwang in his old age should have become an inquisitor. Charity prompts us to ascribe this measure to his bloodthirsty advisers. According to the project suggested by a censor, the persecutions are to commence throughout the Empire against all heretics, and the Mandarins are to be punished or rewarded according to the lukewarmness or zeal they exhibit in bringing all who have embraced erroneous doctrines, to condign punishment. The most extraordinary part of the business is, that the said heresies are not specified, and even not the name of the sects given. We strongly suspect, that the said obnoxious associations, are nothing else but political unions, that have spread to an alarming extent over the Empire. There are no less than 100,000 of the Triad Society in the single district of Kwang chow foo, well organized and active and ready to do every kind of mischief. To put them down however would require more than the censor's advice, and we recommend caution, and above all strongly urge not to mix political with merely religious sects. The Governor of Hoo kwang again boasts of his success in seizing some fellows, who trade in women, and also in apprehending heretics. Slave dealers are put with the religionists in the same column, and we may easily conclude, that he has no very high idea of the character of these men.

The Lieut. Governor of Shan se has forwarded a request to the Court, that he might be discharged from his trust, because one of his relations by marriage holds an office in that Province. To avoid therefore shewing any partiality to his kindred, he prefers receiving another station.

Ke shen the terrible, has for some time kept quiet, and not troubled the Great Emperor with his memorials, because they were neither desirable nor appreciated according to their worth. Now, however, he is aroused from his lethargy, and has forwarded a list of officers, who are utterly incapable of performing the functions of their stations. According to his statement, there is an utter want of zeal and management, the Mandarins do not deserve to hold any rank, and ought to be at once deprived from their lucrative emoluments. His prayer has been granted.—This loyal officer has turned at least two thirds of the functionaries of his jurisdiction out of doors, and if he be not deserving the name of a reformer, even Peter and the Emperor Joseph have only a very slight claim upon the same. Still as the times are so very bad, he has been unable to force his people to pay up the arrears, for no edicts nor threats can create money, when it once has taken wings.

The celebrated memorialist upon the Opium question.—Hwangtsao tsze, has been nominated one of the vicedirectors of the Board of Punishment.

Upon the earnest request of a high and influential functionary, the officers that lost their rank on account of the slowness with which the grain-boats last year approached the Capital, have regained the same, by showing considerable alertness in crossing the Yellow River.

Cavalry.—To appreciate this formidable corps, the reader has merely to observe the stately poney, with an immense saddle, and stirrups to boot, that serve all the purposes of spurs. And albeit the said knights with their steeds, appear generally single and scarcely ever in troops, yet it may be fairly presumed from their general appearance, that supposing one thousand could be collected, no Mameluke, Cossack or Hungarian hussars could stand their charge. There is a nobleness in their nags, which greatly exceeds that of the Arabian or Eng-



lish horses, and so fierce are these chargers, that a man must lead them by the bridle, to prevent the rider from tumbling off, or the horse from running away with him. It is a fine sight to observe a Celestial riding with his feet nearly dangling to the ground, and to behold the even and sedate asinine trot in which his steed in ordinary times delights. So much was necessary to be said to explain a circumstance, that has lately occurred in Hoo-kwang, to wit, the cavalry officers there have taken it into their heads to sell their horses, money being very scarce, and none to be had in any other way. Thus they have exposed themselves to the vituperation of the whole army, and given rise to the most severe philippics from the worthy Governor. He is however inclined to overlook the fault, in consideration of their other good qualities, and is content that they will very soon be able to purchase horses, in order to replace the old ones, and here the matter rests. Supposing however, that such a detachment were ordered on service, it would be a woful sight to see them all dismounted, marching out to fight on foot their battles.

The Emperor complains, that robberies are committed in this province in open daylight, without any shame or fear of the laws. He considers such a state of things as highly derogatory of the vigilance of the rulers, and has given directions, that one of the magistrates be suspended in his functions.

The calm still continues, and whatever may be our opinion, neither the natives, nor the government officers care much for what is coming on. It is to them a fairy tale, as unworthy of belief as all the previous stories about immense armaments that were said to have arrived in these seas, and never made their appearance.—What, should barbarians dare to insult the dignity of the Celestial Empire? This is considered quite impossible and improbable, and though some naked savages from the desert have occasionally rudely dethroned Heaven's son, yet the barbarians of the west are too few in number and incapable even to approach with any other feeling except entire submission, the confines of the Celestial Empire. How sweet will be the melody of that famous ode, commencing—"glorious subjection"—which is always played at the audience of tribute bearers, when all the world will lie prostrate before the Great Emperor, and his sacred pleasure be acknowledged supreme, and binding upon all the monarchs of the world. Then it will be, that the Chinese fleets will retain their sway over the four seas which by the by has never yet been disputed, and the four colored flag—will be a sign of terror to all barbarians on the wide face of the Globe. And one of the first efforts of the Great monarch will be, to dictate peace to all the world, to settle the affairs of Turkey and Egypt with one pencil stroke—be quiet and respect this—and to command all the unruly tribes of the world—especially the nation called Goloaze—to be tranquil and not to stir up any strife. As for the unfortunate wights that came to the Celestial Empire to do homage and to crave commerce, let them be taught due submission, and be put under the laws of the Empire, that they may be beheaded and strangled, whenever they transgress the same, in order to shew tenderness to people from afar.

Well then, this glorious era is soon to arrive, and in anticipation of that glorious period when the central Kingdom shall give laws to the world, and enforce its code upon all living beings without distinction, we shall watch the coming events, and record the mighty exploits of the Chinese fleet and army, than which there will be none more glorious ever performed, since history speaks.

#### PROCLAMATION.

Yu, acting Kwang chow foo, hereby issues this clear and distinct proclamation that all may know and understand.

Whereas, the law prohibiting the use of opium has already been published for two years, yet the evil habit is far from being eradicated; and tho' the district mandarins have seized numbers, and immediately after apprehension proceeded to try and punish them, yet (it must be confessed) the numbers thus taken are still very few, while the greater part of the evil-doers escape the net of the law altogether!

In going back to the reason of this, I find that

from the time of first trying and punishing for opium smoking until now, most likely these smokers have cunningly used the drug in private not daring to do so openly, and therefore it is, that at the time the said Chee hen (or lesser district mandarins) make search of and apprehend, either because the result of their inquiries is not certain, or because they have no proof, such as finding the prohibited article in the accused party's possession, they proceed doubtfully between these two reasons, and accordingly a feeling of pity and compassion springs up within their breasts! But alas! these know not that if they permit such people to cling to their evil habit, they open a door for the entrance of the poison! there will be no need of invitation, for the opium will walk in of its own accord! Therefore it was that we received the emperor's approval and sanction of a set of laws and regulations as set forth in the commissioner's memorial: upon the principle therein specified, "if we permit the people to continue smoking for a single day, then the sale of opium and traffic in opium must daily continue"—all of which regulations have been pointedly discussed. If, then, because people don't smoke opium openly, we do not in the slightest degree investigate the matter: then to day what is a purling brook may at a future day become a rapid stream, and it is impossible to tell what evils this cancerous sore may not lead to!

I find that from the 26th day of the 5th moon of the previous year (6th July 1839) when the term of grace began, till the 23th day of the 12th moon of this year (January 1841) when it will be completed, the space of one year and a half will have elapsed! Time flies like an arrow! in the twinkling of an eye we shall be in the winter season! you will then be exposed to the dreadful punishment of having your heads hung out as a warning to the public; and who is there that will manifest the slightest compassion for you! When I think of what I am now saying, truly my heart is oppressed with grief and sorrow!

If we do not therefore lay our heads together and consult about some way of averting the evil beforehand, there will be no way of saving your lives! no possibility of delivering you from the net of the law!

Reflecting that when we apprehend opium dealers and smokers, it is of great importance to preserve the traces of the drug—beginning by seizing an opium apparatus, we must insist on further proof—if really upon enquiry it turns out to be that it is indeed an opium smoker who has been seized and along with his apparatus brought before our tribunal—and if further he confesses it, we have only then to fix his doom according to statute. If he has really broken off the bad habit and been unjustly apprehended—he must immediately be examined and set at liberty in order that he may avoid all implication. But if he have not yet broken off his habit of opium smoking—or if his case be at all doubtful—and if such a one be apprehended and brought before us, perhaps he may not be willing at once to confess—and in that case we must pay strict attention to his appearance and actions, so as to distinguish and determine whether he continue his craving or not—hoping thereby to avoid all unjustly harsh and lax treatment.

I, the said Kwang chow foo, have in conjunction with the Nanhai heen and the Pwanyu heen, the complete control of the matter. We have just now settled that the great southern granary—outside the Yungtsing moon (or gate of eternal purity, the same gate that leads to the execution ground) shall be the spot allotted for the trying to ye rid of the evil of opium smoking.

Even now we have ordered workmen to fit the place up with little cells and windows, where every attention is to be paid to render it strict and secure; as soon as the work is finished, we shall immediately take those accused of smoking opium and who have not yet confessed, no matter whether they be rich or poor, or what they be, but we shall immediately put all such quietly into these cells, every man shall have a separate cell, two planks or stools, a table, a clay portable stove, a clay tea-pot, a clay frying pan, bowl and chopsticks all complete—every day he shall have given him a catty of white rice, oil, vegetable and fuel sufficient for use, causing him at the same time to cook his own victuals, and we shall send a petty assistant mandarin of good and approved principles to dwell at and sleep within the place, and we shall cause all our people engaged in managing the matter to superintend every thing with the utmost attention; and we shall further appoint another mandarin to be on watch outside to keep a sharp lookout, and the watchmen, who

are to let the water, vegetables &c. pass in to the accused parties within, must take them and their carriers and search and scrutinize their persons and clothes with the most minute care, so much as a hair must not be clandestinely conveyed; the walls of the place must be planted all round with thorny or jagged palisades, and no relations of the accused can be permitted to hold conference with them. The great door, except for letting in rice, water, &c., must never be opened, it must always be locked and padlocked, and no people whatever shall be permitted to come near, prying and spying about outside. Thus, when the term of renovation comes on, the accused parties will find it hard to bear! To those who are willing to leave off, we shall give medicinal pills, those who are unwilling, or who cannot leave off, must just wait till they die of the disease they themselves have engendered! After one month we shall institute a general examination of all their appearances: if they really have left off the vicious habit, they may yet be good and happy people; they shall be immediately sent home to their relations, and the heads or responsible persons of every five families and every ten families shall be made to secure them and look after them; and three months afterwards they must again be brought before us for examination. Those who have really reformed, shall be immediately set at liberty, those who are backsliders shall be examined and punished by law. Those who can be locked up five days and five nights without suffering any bad effect from it, are those who have been previously cured, and shall instantly be let go, we may not involve them in needless delay.

We have already duly petitioned the high provincial authorities respecting this, and they have granted us every particular, as is duly recorded.

For as much, therefore, we now write the circumstances and issue this our proclamation to you, oh! soldiers and people, that ye may thoroughly know and understand! Ye must know that this quiet and retired spot into which we are going to put you is a land of watchfulness and examination—there no attempt at concealment will avail you anything! Better it is before the season of grace is fled—to leave off your vicious habit, than to wait till the said period is full and lose your lives on the scaffold! Better to dwell quietly in your own houses and tear up the malady by the roots, than run the risk of dying in that quiet secluded spot that we are preparing for you! Oh ye! wedded to your bad habits! can you listen to this without fear and trembling? I, the Kwang chow foo, wish to do away with the fearful malady and save your lives! Let every one then reform his previous sin Do not oppose! A special proclamation.

#### Correspondence between the American Merchants and the Canton Authorities.

We have been kindly favored with the following correspondence between the American merchants and the Governor of Kwang-tung, from which it will be seen that Lin treats the rumours of an English expedition being sent to this country with utter contempt—it is however a curious thing that the Governor should return the petition of the American merchants, which we suppose means to say that supposition of an attack upon China is so extravagant that no document wherein mention of it is made can be preserved on the records; this correspondence may therefore be looked upon as in a manner private, neither the petition nor the answer being preserved in the archives of Canton.

#### TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICE ROY OF CANTON.

The American Vice Consul Delano in behalf of the Merchants of his country, respectfully presents this elucidating Petition.

Whereas it is the custom of western nations, when one nation blockades the Ports of another nation, to prohibit the ships of every nation trading to the blockaded nation, but of this previous notice must be given: now intelligence has been received from England and America speaking of England contemplating to blockade the port of Canton on about the first of June.

The said Merchants belong to a neutral nation and only neutral.

\* The above is, we believe, a refacimento from the Chinese translation. E. C. P.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

Now the time is short to bring our nation's ships to Canton, ships which pursue an honorable trade. We therefore earnestly solicit that they may come direct to Whampoa and open their holds; heretofore many ships have been detained, the time will not suffice to discharge and take in their cargoes, and they cannot speedily complete their business; besides, the English men-of-war once come at the appointed time, will prevent our ships leaving port, and they cannot return to their country, and our losses will be immense.

We therefore earnestly solicit the favour, that our ships may directly come to Canton, and at once open their holds and the favour bestowed will not be trifling.

Our lucid petition is submitted to your Excellency's consideration.

Canton, 25th April, 1840.

(Signed)	Augustine Heard & Co.
"	Gideon Nye Jr.
"	A. A. Ritchie.
"	James Ryan
"	H. W. Hubbell.
"	Isaac M. Bull.
"	Olyphant & Co.
"	Russell & Co.
"	John Shillaber.
"	Henry Fessenden.
"	S. U. Luis.

Proclamation to the American Consul,  
Delano esq. and others.

Yu, the acting Prefect of Canton, proclaims to the American Vice Consul Delano and others for their full information, that in this 20th year of Taou kwang, in this third month and on this 26th day (April 27th 1840). I have received from Lin the Governor of the Two Kwang Provinces, an Edict bearing date, Taou kwang 20th; 3d, and 25th, (April 26th) stating that the Hong merchants have sent up the American Vice Consul's elucidating petition in behalf of merchants of his country, which was respectfully laid before his Excellency the Governor, declaring that (here follows the above petition.)

Now I the Governor in reply to the aforesaid, state, that I have as in duty bound examined and ascertained that the Imperial will has been received, merely to cut off the English trade; one nation. That all those nations who obediently uphold the laws of the land are allowed free trade. But because that, recently I have perceived the under handed

business that has been pursued, it has been difficult to secure that other Foreign Nations Ships would not carry on trade on behalf of the English, therefore it has been necessary to search for evidence, that no irregularity has existed before I could grant permission to order the opening of the holds of the ships.

The said Foreigners fearing on account of this delay, have petitioned earnestly that I would grant the favour, early to permit the ships as usual to enter the Port; this much is reasonable. But in the petition it is falsely stated that on or about the first of June, the English contemplate putting on a blockade, and then they will not permit the ships of any nation to come to China to trade &c. Truly this is analogous to an audacious falsehood, and is an egregious mistake. Try and reflect that these ports are the Celestial Dynasty's Ports and Harbours. How can England blockade you? Ye Americans! America is not a nation tributary to England! How then can you listen to the said barbarians prohibiting your ships from coming as you say. Why are you so disturbed, as if we were willingly to acquiesce in the English pointing out the first of June or thereabouts when you must not presume to enter and trade? The Celestial Dynasty's officers are truly desirous to allay your anxiety, truly these are idle reports which can only be clamoured forth by the disaffected. Even up to the present time, the newly arrived ships which pursue a regular trade have been permitted to open their holds and those which were irregular have not been allowed to enter the Port. Is it not so? With regard to those concerning which I was in doubt, as was right, I have detained them till a clear investigation could be made; indeed how could I forbear enquiring which were true and which were false? or allow the irregular to enter port?

I, the governor, together with the Hoppo in attending to the business of every nation, do not fail to lay hold of justice, and to seize upon equity.

Truly, we are not seeking to throw obstacles in your way from the time that the British trade was stopped; the profits which the Americans have received have been several times doubled beyond those of former years. Whence then are these losses? Finally, if you do not know good from evil (that is, are ungrateful and for the English, exaggerate their announcement, it is to be apprehended that you yourselves will afterwards regret.

The Original Petition I return to you."

Writing these circumstances, I therefore immediately issue my orders to the Prefect, let him im-

mediately transmit it to the American Vice Consul, and to the said nation's merchants that they one and all obey accordingly and with the Prefect also return the petition. Let there be no opposition; accompanying is the Foreign Petition.

Having received the Edict, I immediately transmit it to the said American Vice Consul Delano and the American merchants, that they all obey accordingly.

Taoukwang, 20th year, 3d month, 26th day,  
April 27th, 1840.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Brit. *Thomas King*, Rounce, from Port Jackson, 16th February; Amer. *Nautic*, from New York; Port. *Genovesa*, Silva, from Timor (Capt. Baptista died at Timor); Span. *San Joaquin* and *Iberia* both from Manila.

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Aden*, for London; *Tyrer*, for Greenock; *Ternate*, for Manila. Amer. *Argyle*, for Westcoast of America.

**PASSENGERS.**—Per *Ternate*, Messrs Wm. Wallace and W. Macdonald.

Under Despatch, *Waterwitch*, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Good Success*, and *Mary Gordon*, Thompson, for Bombay. Loading for England: *General Kyd*, *Glenelg*, *Fortescue*, *Mangalore*.

The following is a list of vessels now at Whampoa: AMERICAN, *Calumet*, *Robert Bowne*, *Venice*, *Tarquin*, *Akbar*, *Leopard*, *William Gray*, *Globe*, *Mocissuma*, *John Gilpin*, *Roscius*, *Oscar*.

SPANISH, *Maria*, *Consuelo*, *Romero*, *Dorado*.

HAMBURG, *Harriet*.

DANISH, *Syden*.

FRENCH, *Asia*.

**LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th January, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th November, & Akbar. CALCUTTA, 29th February & Sir E. Ryan. BOMBAY, 28th January, & Ardasser. SINGAPORE, 27th March, & Sir E. Ryan. JAVA, 3rd March, via Singapore. MANILA, 14th April, &**

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# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 3, No. 32.]**

**Macao, Saturday, 9th May, 1840.**

**[No. 240.]**

**NOTICE.**—The firm of **MARKWICK & SMITH** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. de SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

**CHARLES MARKWICK.  
JOHN SMITH.**

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**n reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper, as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praça Grande.)

**JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs **HOOPER & LANE**, have this day been appointed Agents in China for **THOMAS WAGBORN** esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galvani's messages coming here from Mr. Wagbourn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of **GORDON & TALBOT** ceased on the 1st instant. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT.

**GORDON & TALBOT.**

Canton, 15th February, 1840.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**T**HE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

**WETMORE & Co.**

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**S**HARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

**FOR SALE.**

**ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.**

**C**ARINSEAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, FITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEERIES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WIKES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, &c., &c., WAFERS. A few WATCHES—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

**CHARLES MARKWICK.**

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**T**EAR, BRIGHT, VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANVAS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RON, WHISKY, SPERM CANDLES; apply to

**W. P. PEIRCE.  
at Toankoo.**

**JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
F. A. RANGEL JUNR.**

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARET's new pattern. White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**DUFF GORDON & Co.'s SHERRY** in wood and bottle; apply to

**LINDSAY & Co.**

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

**TERMS.**

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

## Banking in the United States.

The Safety Fund system was established in New York, in 1829. It grew out of the success of our internal improvements—and the success of these improvements again stimulated the creation of new banks and the consequent expansion of the currency. Soon after this period, the national debt was paid off, and left a large surplus annually in the hands of the government. These large sums were taken from the United States Bank, and deposited with the state banks, which then formed an antagonist power to the former. Stimulated by this surplus, new banks were created—mighty speculations entered into—and vast enterprises projected. The U. S. Bank only aided the spirit of the times, and accordingly new branches were established and vast expansions ordered, to encourage trade and commerce.

The State governments contributed to accelerate the career of the country. From the time that the success of the New York canals were made certain, a spirit broke out in the States that created fully \$100,000,000 in stocks and scrip, before 1835. The law of 1836 for the distribution of the surplus revenue, giving the States \$20,000,000 in one year, only aggravated the wild spirit of the times. The surplus revenue, which had been first the cause of the vast expansions of the currency—and the multiplication of banks, became, when paid over to the States, the basis of fresh expansions of State stocks, and additional engagements among individuals. State stocks were again issued to such an extent, that at this moment, our States debt is over \$200,000,000, with many of the works unfinished and unproductive, and an annual payment of \$10,000,000 of interest. This vast expansion in currency, State stocks, Corporation stocks, were simultaneous with the creation of equally vast pecuniary engagements among individuals.

These movements accordingly produced the natural effects upon prices of commodities, upon habits and manners. Prices rose—extravagance flourished; debt was incurred—and no one looked abroad in apprehension of pay-day.

In this state of things, with the banking forces antagonist to each other, the United States bank, animated by Mr. Biddle, and part of the State banks influenced by Mr. Van Buren, the revolution of 1837 came upon us like a clap of thunder. That event was only the beginning of which the present state of things is the sequel.

But in that year new movement was begun; and that by the Banks of New York. It was evident that unless the Banks began a gradual contraction, they would never be able to recover their character or position. Accordingly the New York Banks, since that period, have been keeping themselves within the limits of moderation. They have been aided and assisted by the institutions of Boston, and, to a certain extent, by those of New Orleans. On the contrary, the policy of the United States Bank and her associates, has been, since 1837, exactly the opposite. In entering into the cotton market, in 1837, the United States Bank did a contingent good to many parties, at the expense of sound principles in banking: The establishment of an agency in London for the sale of state stocks, and the readiness with which the institution took all sorts of stocks, and aided in all sorts of enterprises, led her customers farther and farther astray, which only exasperated the evils of the day, by attempting to correct the expansions of state and corporate credit, by more faithful expansions of the same descriptions of credit. The convulsion in the New Orleans cotton market of last spring, the conflict in Manchester about the prices, and the efforts making now to sustain sinking values, are only the natural consequences of deeprooted errors in the policy of the United States Bank and her associates. Of her ultimate solvency we have no certain means of judging—but her credit, if ever, cannot be recovered in many years.

Since 1837 this institution has been in the position of Napoleon after his return from Elba. She has astonished the world by vast and magnificent movements, which dazzled while they led astray. She took states, corporations, countries and communities under her protection, while the seeds of disease were rapidly working into her own vitals.

In May, 1837, New York and Philadelphia, the two great centres of the financial and commercial systems of this country, stood in the same position—both expanded and both wrong. Since that period they have each been on a different tack—New York towards contraction—Philadelphia towards expansion. The suspension in

Philadelphia, and in all those cities that have followed her lights, is a natural event. It is only the beginning of the end, so far as regards that vast system of baseless credit, unsound principles, and lax morality, which grew out of the rivalry and ambition of Mr. Biddle and Mr. Van Buren.

Such is our position. First individuals broke, then the banks broke, and the next event will be a partial bankruptcy among several of the states. Many of the states will not be able to pay the interest on their several debts, while the principal has been expended on unproductive works, and lost by faithless agents.

The banks of New York, and the State of New York, will form the great nucleus of reform in the currency and credit of this country. They will be assisted by Boston, and perchance, by New Orleans. Eight or nine of the Philadelphia banks, and others elsewhere, may be able to resume and take their rank by us; but a large mass of banking capital and currency will go from bad to worse, and end—as the banks of Kentucky did in 1837, or those of Mississippi are likely to do in 1840—in utter and irretrievable insolvency. The day of reaction in trade, in currency, and in credit has come. Many of our banks, many of our states, and many of our people are yet sound, but the great point is to discriminate the sound from the unsound. The country itself was never richer in crops, produce, industry, or means. We have been partially ruined by a bad system, set on foot by ambitious men, acting on varied motives—sometimes good, sometimes bad.

These are our views in brief—and these views we could extend to a volume, illustrated by mathematical data, proving every point, and making every assertion a truth and a fact.—*New York Weekly Herald, 25th Oct.*

### From the Chinese Repository.

Tenth Report of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Canton, being for the year 1839 by P. Parker, M. D.

No. 6563. **Hernia.** Lin Taihsu, the imperial commissioner, late governor of the two lake provinces (i. e. Hoowang) now of the two wide provinces Kwangtung, and Kwangse. Professionally, there is nothing in this case to make it interesting. Indeed, the patient was not even seen, but it is thought that it may not be uninteresting to give some account of intercourse with so distinguished a personage, one whose acts have been the proximate occasion of rupture between two such powers as England and China; the one the most widely combined, the other the most anciently united, and second but to one in extent, on the face of the globe.

His first applications, during the month of July, were not for medical relief, but for translation of some quotations from Vattel's Law of Nations, with which he had been furnished; these were sent through the senior hong merchant; they related to war, and its accompanying hostile measures, as blockades, embargoes, &c.; they were written out with a Chinese pencil. An exposé of views in regard to opium was also desired, and a general prescription for the cure of those who had become victims to its use. In reply to this, an explanation was written in Chinese, to the effect that opium was classed among the poisons\* by scientific men of the west, but at the same time, like arsenic and other powerful articles of the materia medica, is a valuable medicine in the hands of the skillful physician—that when taken in excessive doses, it is capable of producing death in two ways.—first, by its effects upon the heart and circulating system, producing apoplexy; and secondly, by its influence upon the brain and nervous system. Two instances were cited in which the physician had been called to attend men who have used opium as a means of self-murder; these were given as affording evidence of the effects upon the circulating system. Some explanation was also afforded, of the manner in which by its gradual influence, the use of opium undermines the whole constitution. And it was then pointed out, that the treatment for recovery of those suffering under its use must vary, according to the quantity taken, the length of time that the habit had been formed, the age and state of constitution of the patient, &c.; and consequently that there was no specific; each case must be treated according to its

own particular symptoms: The treatment adopted, it was added, is to pay attention, primarily to any existing disorder of the digestive system or lungs (the first, as had been explained, to suffer), not wholly forbidding the accustomed indulgence until the symptoms of disease should begin to yield and the constitution to rally.—then gradually to diminish the quantity of opium, till it should be altogether dispensed with. To give weight to this principle of treatment, a very simple illustration was made use of,—the difference between a child being made, at the risk of life to throw itself down from a giddy and dangerous height, and its being enabled step by step to descend from it, as by a flight of stairs. It was stated, in conclusion that this gradual treatment would ordinarily, if directed against a habit of long standing, require a period extending from two or three months to a year or two: and that some cases would occur for which recovery could not be anticipated.—These explanations did not satisfy the commissioner: he was not content to believe that there was no specific; and sent a second time to desire some compound, so many mace or candareens' weight of this and that article, to be taken as substitute by those addicted to opium, and to be gradually reduced in quantity till perfect rescue from the evil should be effected.

It was about the same time that he first sent to me, through the Nanhai district magistrate and Howqua the senior hong merchant, for 'medicine to cure him of hernia.' A full explanation of the nature of the disease was sent in Chinese, and also a diagram representing the anatomy of the parts concerned in the case, as well as the mode of treatment by Europeans: it was added, that an instrument for the relief of it could be applied, but it was important to have it first adapted by a surgeon. Here came the difficulty: he was fearful of admitting a foreigner to any approach to intimacy. Immediately afterwards, public duties called his excellency down to the Boeca Tigris, and no further applications were made till autumn; when an officer, an old associate at Peking, who had himself been already relieved by the application of a truss, came and requested that he might have one to take to the commissioner also. The importance of its being well adapted was urged, also, that if it were not so, the case might be aggravated: the man shrewdly replied, that he having worn one so long, might be supposed to understand something about it.... A month or two more elapsed, when two young men of the commissioner's suite came to the hospital as patients. One had hernia, the other a cutaneous affection of the head and face. A truss was applied to the former, who was much delighted, and said, he had a friend, a high officer, having a like diseased affection, of immense size—as large, from his representation, as his head; but that, from public engagements, his friend could not come out to see, or be seen by, the physician. Still it was declined to send a truss. The next morning, the comprador, (the responsible head-servant,) came in great alarm, some one having suggested that the two men from the commissioner had no disease, but had come out as spies. He was assured that there was no lack of disease, they had both sent their cards that morning, with a present, and a message that they would call again. While yet speaking, the gentlemen came in, accompanied by the Peking interpreter of western languages, and a brother of the man who desired a truss, whose name they wished to conceal. The attempt at concealment, the interpreter was told, was useless, for that months before all particulars of the case had been stated in writing and become well known to the physician. Upon this, the younger brother of the commissioner took up and engrossed the conversation, making particular inquiries about my native country, travels in other countries, &c. &c. He then stated that his brother had a hernia of great dimensions, and that as he was about his size, a truss that would fit him would fit his brother also: adding that he would like to take away not only the one thought best fitted, but a variety, of which, after selecting one, he would return the rest. It was in vain to persist longer: the only half dozen trusses that remained were given to him,—but have not been returned. The young man, also, who had been fitted with one the day before, said that that which he had received answered admirably, and begged one or two more, to replace it when worn out. Though told that the number of cases of hernia in Canton was great, that he saw all of the trusses that remained, that his would last a year, and that more might be obtained in the meantime, he was little satisfied to be refused.

The truss sent to his excellency, it has been reported, answered tolerably well, excepting that when he coughs the contents of the abdomen are liable to descend. From the account of his symptoms, he also appears to be asthmatic: he has received a little medicine as such, and in acknowledgement has returned a present of fruit, &c. It may be added, that his excellency has inquired particularly regarding the Ophthalmic institution, and has been correctly informed with respect to this, as well as like institutions in other countries: he has expressed himself favorably with reference to it: and many of his suit have been in daily attendance at the hospital: the fear that is entertained, however, of deviating from established usages in regard to foreigners, a fear pervading all ranks, is strongly illustrated by the above details, as also the mutual suspicions prevailing between officers of the highest ranks in the empire.

#### MARTYRDOM IN COCHINCHINA.

We have now to present, in the martyrdom of M. Marchand, a case of suffering that cannot fail to excite sympathy. The account contained in the *Annales* is from the letters of M. M. De la Motte and Marette. We have only room for an abridged narration.

M. Marchand left France in 1829, and came to the southern part of Cochin-China. When the persecution commenced in 1833, he concealed himself in the houses of the Christians, though he was more than once obliged to retire to caves and jungles. In the meantime a rebellion broke out in that part of the kingdom, and at the same time the Siamese took advantage of this revolt to make an incursion into the Annamitic territory. Their success was limited to taking prisoners a considerable number of Cochin-Chinese, among whom were M. Rôzégren, several native priests with their pupils, and about fifteen hundred Christians. M. Marchand fell into the hands of the insurgents, who in the hope of strengthening themselves by attaching the Christians to their party, permitted the missionary to perform publicly the services of his religion. After this nothing was heard from him for two years and a half, as all communication, even by letter, was cut off. The rebels, under their chief Khoi, had shut themselves up in the citadel of Gia-dinh, formerly the royal residence, and here defended themselves against the power of Ming-ming, until September, 1835, when the king succeeded in taking the place by assault. Twelve hundred persons were found in the citadel, all of whom except six were put to the sword. Among the six thus reserved was M. Marchand, who was to be distinguished by a punishment of dreadful cruelty. Enclosed in a cage, he was carried to Hue, and there examined, surrounded by instruments of torture. "Are you Phu-Koi-On?" (the appellation given to the bishop by the king.) "No," replied the missionary, "Where is he?" "I do not know." "Are you acquainted with him?" "I am, but I have not seen him for a long time." "How many years have you been in this kingdom?" "Five." "Did you assist the rebel Khoi in carrying on the war?" "Khoi took me prisoner and carried me by force to Gia-dinh, where he kept me strictly guarded, in a place from which he did not permit me to go out. There I was the whole time, occupied in praying to God and celebrating the mass: I knew nothing of the art of war." "Did you send letters to Siam and to the Christians of Dong-nai to persuade them to come to the assistance of the rebels?" "Khoi ordered me to do so, but I refused, declaring that my religion would not permit me, and that I would rather die than do so. He brought letters to sign, which I took and burnt in his presence. He was enraged and confined me more closely than ever." As the missionary persisted in denying the charges brought against him by some of the rebel chiefs, who when examined accused him of being an accomplice, with a view probably to please the king and lighten their own punishment, he was put to the torture, and the flesh was burnt and torn from his thighs with red-hot pincers. After this he was put into a cage, so short that he could not lie down, and so low that he could not sit up, and here was kept for a month and a half. The amount of suffering inflicted upon the missionary was greater than that to which the rebel chiefs were subjected, as if to prove that the king had other reasons for proceeding as he did with the foreigner, than the pretended crime of connection with insurgents.—The scene which we are next to exhibit was witnessed by a catechist who made report to M. Marette.

M. Marchand was brought to the place of torture, and when he looked in and saw the fire and the bellows, and the men heating the irons which had already been applied to his flesh, and inflicted wounds that were not yet healed, he started with an involuntary feeling of horror. The executioners took hold of his legs with a firm hand and extended them. At the signal of the criminal mandarin, five other executioners seized five large pieces of red-hot iron, each a foot and a half long, and placed them upon the flesh of his legs and thighs in five different places. At the moment he raised a piercing cry of agony. For a long time the irons were held

upon the flesh, which was consumed little, by little until the irons were cold, when they were again placed in the furnace for the second stage of torture. Soldiers were stationed behind the executioners to beat them, in case they showed any feeling of pity or humanity. We pass over a part of the painful details, and hasten to the closing scene. "Arrived at the execution ground, two men with cutlasses, standing on each side, seize hold of the sufferer by the breast and cut off two large pieces of flesh which they throw upon the ground, and then from his back they slice still longer pieces, and next they descend to the legs and repeat the operation. But nature can bear no more. The head of the victim hangs down—death has come to his relief. The body was then divided into four quarters, and the head cut off. The head was sent through the whole kingdom and exposed to view everywhere, after which it was broken up in a mortar, and the remains thrown into the sea, as had before been done with the body." The execution occurred on the 30th of Nov. 1835.

The latest intelligence we have from these interesting and afflicted missions is contained in No. 59 of the *Annales* for July, 1838, in which it is stated that the persecution was still continued, and that on the 27th of Aug. 1837, another missionary, M. Cornay was beheaded.—*Chinese Repository* for April.

#### CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 9th May, 1840.

The *Ann Mackinn*, Amer., and the *Snipe*, Brit., the former from Singapore, the latter from Calcutta and Singapore, arrived yesterday, but we have not, nor any one else as far as we could learn, received our Singapore papers by either of these vessels, and our private letters, which are of the 4th April, contain no news of any importance. The *Tartar* still keeps out.

We have (at a late hour) been favored with the loan of a *Singapore Free Press* of the 9th April, which however contains nothing new except the arrival from China of the ships *Robert le Diable*, *Venus*, and *Sir Charles Forbes*.

The *Tartar* had sailed, we learn, for Manila, about a fortnight previous to the sailing of the *Ann Mackinn*.

It would appear that the petition to the Governor of the American merchants, copy of which we give in our last, has had the desired effect, most of the ships waiting at Whampoa having been secured, and been enabled therefore to transact their business. We have heard different opinions expressed at to the expediency of that petition, and an idea seems to prevail that there was no cause to let the Chinese government know the real reason why the American merchants were so anxious to get their ships laden with so much dispatch. We, for our part, can see no reason whatever, to blame the tenor of the petition; the Americans, in telling the Governor that a British force was expected, most probably told him nothing new; they were neutral parties, and therefore could not be expected voluntarily to suffer inconvenience or loss from the hostilities between the English and Chinese; they found that their vessels were prevented from discharging and taking in cargo, and, apprehensive that this delay would compromise their safety, they petitioned the Governor to remove this obstacle, stating for a reason that they had advices from England and America that by the first of June the port of Canton would be blockaded. Nothing can in our opinion be less reprehensible—they owed this step to their own interests and to those of their constituents, and would have been blameable had they omitted taking what measures they considered conducive to their safety. We are at a loss to conceive what possible disadvantage could arise to British interests from this measure, but even supposing that it did, we presume that the Americans, as being neutral parties, had a perfect right to make use of what information they had, to secure their own interests, it being the part of the belligerents to prevent any information reaching neutrals or the enemy that may be detrimental. And yet in the face of all this, the *Canton Register* blames the Americans for having addressed this petition to the Governor, and for no other reason but that the Americans could have had no official information of the intentions of Great Britain—as if in such cases well authenticated private information were



not to be fully as much to be relied on; it is quite sufficient that the Americans really believed that a blockade of the Canton river was contemplated on or about the 1st June, for them to take the necessary steps to place their interests in safety—they would have acted very differently from the usual instinct of self interest (an organ strongly developed in them) had they waited for an official notice; and, let us put a case in point to our brother of the Register: if a man interrupted his editorial labours, of whom he had, from private information, good reason to know that he carried a pistol in his pocket with intent to shoot him, would he not rather, without loss of time, knock the man down, or take other means for his safety, than wait for the official confirmation of his previous information by having the pistol presented at his head? We think he would!

Letters from Nanking mention a report having prevailed there that the English had attacked Canton, and that their fire was so effective that with one gunshot they knocked down 400 houses! The two cutters we mentioned last week as having been built at Canton upon the European model were some days since engaged in a sham fight with the *Cambridge*; we are sorry not to be able to lay before our readers a circumstantial account of the Chinese naval tactics employed on this occasion, which, if we could give, would no doubt contain some matter of amusement. We still hear of a good many Chinese soldiers being in the neighbourhood of Macao, but have no new edicts to report; in fact these few weeks past have been as barren of news either from abroad or as to Celestial movements as well can be, and we hope our readers will attribute to this cause the little attractive matter found in our columns. From the Chinese Repository of last month we have extracted that part of Doctor Parker's Report of the Ophthalmic Hospital, relating to Governor Lin, which again shows Chinese Mandarins in anything but a favorable light. The meanness of keeping the trusses, after having obtained them under false pretences, tho' aware that by so doing they would deprive other sufferers of the relief to be secured through them, is probably without example in any other country, particularly among people of the highest rank.

A considerable robbery was committed on Wednesday morning in the house of an English gentleman, whose bed-chamber was, whilst he was asleep, rifled of almost everything of value it contained. One of the servants of the house is strongly suspected of being the thief, there being evidence sufficient to prove that the street-window through which the booty was conveyed, must have been opened inside. On application to the T'sotang, the police went to the house and arrested two servants who are still in custody, though as yet no part of the stolen property has been discovered. The loss is estimated altogether at about \$400.

**LUSO BRITANNIC THEATRE.**—The first amateur performance at this theatre took place on last Monday night. The performance began with the Portuguese melodrama of *Os Salteadores* or the *Highwaymen*, in which the amateurs acquitted themselves of their task with great credit, calling down repeatedly the animated plaudits of the house. The part of Fresco, Lidorio's servant, was particularly well sustained, and to judge from the frequent applause he was the favorite of this play. The difficult part of the distressed damsel Camilla who has fallen into the lawless hands of the robbers, and is persecuted with the addresses of their Captain was also very well performed, and seemed to give much satisfaction. We shall not enter into more particulars but conclude this part of our notice with well deserved praise on the performance as a whole, and on the very appropriate costume of the performers. The scenery was also very good, and it is only to be wished that in future performances a better light on the stage will allow of its being seen to greater advantage.

After the *Salteadores* followed the English Comedy of "the *Midnight Hour*, and we observed some signs of impatience at the tardy rising of the curtain, such as trampling and knocking with sticks on the floor; which we are sorry to hear has given offence to many of the performers, who did their utmost to appear on the stage as soon as possible. This was the first essay, the scene-shifters were by no means very well initiated in their duties, besides which many of the amateurs in this play, had taken

parts in the foregoing, and the delay was unavoidable. This performance was likewise very well received by the spectators, and deservedly so—the acting was throughout better than could have been expected from a first performance, not one of the amateurs having ever been on the boards before; the dresses were very good, and Donna Julia looked the young lady extremely well in a very elegant dress, whilst the parts of Cecily, as the querulous duenna, and Flora, the pert waiting maid, were equally well acted and dressed.

But what shall we say of the Portuguese farce, *Manoel Mendes*, which concluded the evening, entertainment—suffice it to state that during the whole of its performance the house was in a roar of laughter—it was admirably done—and we are sure sent home every one well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

We may still be allowed to say a few words of the house, which appears to us as pretty as could have been expected from the limited means of its treasury. It is intended to hold about 450 spectators; the stage is sufficiently roomy, and the scenery altogether very effective; we particularly admired the drop-scene, copied from an engraving, by Chinese painters with the assistance of one of the amateurs.

The attendance at this first performance was very good; we observed among the spectators H. E. the Governor of Macao and his family, as well as the families of many of the principal inhabitants of the city, and the body of the house presented a very pleasing scene. We may here remark that the Hoppo of Macao, with five of his friends was also present.

In concluding our remarks, let us hope that we may soon have the pleasure of witnessing a repetition of this amusement.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—We forgot in our last the edict of the T'sotang against monopoly in provisions, to which the wholesale dealing in fish, carried on by some grasping dealers, had given rise. The remarks are so sensible, that even McCulloch could not have furnished a better commentary on the subject, and if the worthy magistrate allows his practice to go hand in hand with his theory, he is one of the most enlightened characters in office.

The Taou-tae has with him more than 100 flags, which correspond with others at the next military station, and he exercises his people in making signals, to transmit with telegraphic dispatch the news of the arrival of any barbarian eye, to the Provincial city. Though the number of soldiers about this settlement exceed 1030, yet the peace has never once been disturbed, and there reigns as much tranquillity as in the most quiet times. The panic which in times of yore fell upon the natives, on the approach of military forces, has also gradually passed away, and every body is convinced that it is the best not to trouble himself any longer about the measures of government, which do not directly interfere with his own pursuits. An additional number of 3000 soldiers has been ordered to assemble from the districts in Canton.

Some atrocious cases of piracy have lately been brought to the notice of the local authorities, who turn however a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the injured parties, because it is deemed advisable to keep the warjunks in port, and the buccaneers are to be put down by edicts.

From the Peking Gazette.

**Board of offices.**—A Colonel in Shan tung had been upbraided for his conduct and threatened with severe punishment, unless he reformed: Indignant at this treatment and wounded in his honor, he went to the office of the magistrate who had treated him very rudely, and expostulated with the authorities. In the course of this conversation, he became outrageous in his language, and thus gave rise to the just wrath of his superiors. He has therefore been degraded from his rank as an incorrigible subject and has left the army.

A Civilian has been accused of being in debt, an imputation which he repelled with the utmost scorn. On investigation however it was found, that he could not draw up his accounts, and he was put on the list of suspected functionaries.

We have a very long memorial in one of the numbers of March, about the recommendation of proper officers to promotion. The author of this paper or rather pamphlet, dwells with great force upon the favoritism, that prompts the Governors and Lieut.

Governors to promote their own creatures to the most lucrative stations. No matter what are their acquisitions, or their moral qualifications, they are thrust into the magistracies by their patrons, and there kept by their influence notwithstanding their disgraceful conduct and utter want of abilities. Were the evil confined to one province or district, such prevarications might still be overlooked, but now they extend over the Empire, and there is not one of the high officers who could plead 'not guilty.' The memorialist then quotes some instances of recent occurrence, where men against all law and rule were advanced by the mere hint of some magnate. Amongst others, a military officer was pronounced by the supreme Government of Keangnan as a proficient in the military art and an able commander. He turned out, however, a parasite who frequented temples and was fond of listening to songs, yet, notwithstanding these glaring faults, he held a very important commission. To counteract this baneful influence shed over the whole administration, the writer proposes to make the provincial general-officers responsible for every person they represent as fit candidates. If any one of them commit faults, the Governors are to be fined and degraded some steps. And moreover, the board of officers that sanctions their choice and does not previously duly investigate their character and magisterial capacities, is to suffer condign punishment for neglect of duty. These and many other expédients are suggested to fill the administration with worthy and effective men, and to render the government vigorous, which on account of the corrupt mandarins, could carry none of its measures into execution, and has suffered on account of the defalcations in the revenue most severely.

One of the Magistrates of Chih le, who has his mother living with him, gave on her birthday a play, and invited the gentry of the district to a party, where a great deal of luxury was exhibited. Now this is against all rule, for the law ordains, that mandarins should live with great parsimony and give an example of good breeding and frugality. At the ball there were unfortunately some blustering blades present, who gave themselves great airs, and assumed titles which they never had borne. The worthy district magistrate grew wrathful, and immediately ordered the lictor to give them some dozens with the bamboo. Highly irritated at this degrading punishment, the culprits denounced their host as a cruel ruler, to whom the law decrees the most heavy penalties. The celebrated Hwang tseé tze, in whom Taoukwang puts great confidence, was sent to look into the matter and reported accordingly. No decisive steps however have been taken to put down the love of shew and gaiety, whilst all the youngsters that pretend to be high titled knights, are henceforth to be punished with great severity.

The indefatigable Ke shen has suggested new measures respecting the provincial government of his jurisdiction. It is to him a sore thing to see such extensive districts ruled by a single man, who cannot be everywhere, and consequently must carry on his duty in a disreputable manner. He wishes to make different arrangements, create other offices, render the magistrates more zealous etc., thereby shewing his superior mind in the routine of business, and his foresight in anticipating difficulties.

**The Yellow River.**—A masterhand has drawn up a very apposite paper describing the difficulties to which the navigation of this river is at present exposed. The annual deposits that are carried down to the mouth accumulate with such rapidity, that the entrance is almost choked up. Little islands and banks are suddenly raised, the course is impeded, and eddies, rapids, and inundations are the immediate consequences. No boats can under such circumstances cross, and the writer remembers that there have been at one time more than a thousand vessels waiting for the subsiding of the current. On this occasion several vessels, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Mandarins, caught fire, and great damage was done to the fleet. The trade hereabout seems to be very brisk, far exceeding that on the coast, and the slightest interruption throws the whole inland commerce into confusion. Ke shen, the minister, was formerly entrusted with the governorship of the river, and can testify to the ravages occasioned by the irregular course of the mighty stream. The grain junks having also been very much impeded in their way, it is feared that a total stop at some future time may be put to their passage, and therefore the memorialist insists upon clearing the mouth of all obstacles. He strongly recom-

mends the taking away of the mighty banks, the deepening of the channel of the river, so as to render the entrance accessible for vessels, and the digging of a wide and deep bed where it may roll on in its majestic course. The representations made by this officer shew a great deal of practical knowledge and a praiseworthy zeal in the public cause, and are likely to be adopted by the supreme government.

**Inturrection in Kwang se.** In the district of Lin hwang, there lives a band of discontented persons, who have dared to plunder the treasury and murder people with impunity. Having shut up the city, stopped the market, and committed other outrages, they robbed ten vessels of their cargoes. The local Mandarins, on account of whose misgovernment this rising took place, became afraid and let the insurgents do whatever they liked. The censor, who makes the report, also mentions, that they shot several men and behaved in the most brutal manner. Hence the Emperor directs Lin to seize, examine, and condemn, and to quell this sedition with the utmost speed.

**Examinations.**—In Shan tung, the territory where Confucius was born, great irregularities in this important affair have gradually crept in, and the Emperor has ordered some censor to investigate the matter and send in a clear report.

**CHINESE FIREARMS.**—It is very remarkable, that books which record events that took place, in the second century of our era mention the use of gunpowder in fire-works and to make signals. Now it cannot be supposed, that such passages were interpolated, in order to impose upon foreigners for proving the antiquity of this invention by the Celestials. The mixture of saltpetre and sulphur is mentioned as having been used in a battle with very great effect, to throw the hostile army into disorder. Still however the application of this composition was confined to merely making a display, and the principal object was to strike terror by the tremendous sound of the explosion. For this purpose it was put in metal or wooden tubes, somewhat in the shape of cannon without a touchhole, and then dexterously fired off. The Tartars who were unacquainted with this noise-creating substance, fled often in dismay whenever the Chinese adroitly surprised them by igniting it suddenly. The Monguls however got the better of them, and Genghis Khan, a man of considerable talent and research, improved upon the art, and had actually cannon constructed, which he used in the siege of cities. His successors made no farther progress and the princes of the Ming dynasty were only too glad to let matters continue in the same state as they found them. Subsequent calamities however forced them to ask a park of artillery from the Portuguese at Macao and even to engage a number of gunners. The former arrived safely at the Capital, and were immediately transported to the North Eastern frontiers, when the firing created such an alarm amongst the Manchoo Tartars, that their invading forces fled back in utter dismay to their homes. Elated with this unexpected success, the latter were deemed useless, and ere they had reached Peking, counter orders directed them to return immediately to Macao. By some means or other, the Manchongs got over their fright, and moreover, perceiving that the guns were harmless, being fired by some blundering Chinese, they got up their courage and began to face the thundering artillery. Impressed with the great usefulness of these instruments of destruction, they persuaded the Jesuits, whom the first Emperors took under their entire protection, to cast the guns after the European model. Verbiest, who was at that time in fact prime minister, set immediately to work, had them beautifully executed, and named after some saint, and having made several prostrations before each of them, he presented the whole to the Emperor. The latter was exceedingly pleased with their construction, and they being found on trial to carry to a very great distance, he richly rewarded the makers. Presents of cannon had moreover from time to time been made to the Celestials by several European nations. Amongst them are two brass guns, beautifully laid out and finished, of the largest calibre (84 pounders), given by the Spaniards to the Governor of Fuhchoo, and now planted in the fort of Ming gan. Soon however the Chinese dispensed with their masters, and used common iron in the manufacture. Instead of boring the cannon, they cast the whole, and the consequence is, that the guns are full of pores, and so entirely

out of all proportion, that no dependence can be placed upon their hitting the objects at which they are pointed. They moreover burst very frequently, and the lives of the artillery-men are more endangered by their own guns, than by the enemy's balls.

The regulations respecting the manner in which cannons are to be prepared are the following. Let them either be made of iron or brass. If the body is of iron, the touchhole may be laid out with brass; or the brass guns may be encased (?) in wood, or the iron be garnished with other kinds of metal. The heavy guns are to be from 560 catties to 7000 catties, and the light ones from 390 to 27 catties (culverines, ginals and handguns). The length is to be from 1 coud 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 12 couds. The balls ought to be made either of lead or iron (stones are frequently used instead), and are to weigh from 4 to 450 taels, whilst leaden bullets shall be from 20 taels to 28 taels in weight. The charges of powder are to vary according to the calibre of the guns from 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  taels to 80 taels, and the priming from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 taels. The quantity of powder in the magazines shall not exceed 300,000 catties. The smaller firearms are of seven different kinds, for five of which we have no corresponding names, the other two are the fowling piece and matchlock. The largest guns are put on a bed of stones or sand without carriages; the smaller ones are provided with the same, but they are very clumsily constructed. The names are of such imposing nature, that if they answered one half of the purposes thereby conveyed, they would be more terrific than steamguns, and the most destructive missiles ever invented.

## PORT REGULATIONS.

We have been desired by the Portuguese Authorities to republish a part of the Port Regulations as below, which, owing to the frequent disorders that have lately happened through their non-observance, it is desirable should be generally known. Many quarrels and brawls among sailors left ashore have lately interrupted the public tranquillity, and only a few days since a Chinese was, in the Praya Manduco, stabbed by a Manila-sailor, and dangerously wounded.

### 2d. RECORD OF THE PORT-POLICE REGULATIONS OF MACAO.

#### SHIP REGULATIONS.

**Article 1st.** Every Vessel anchoring in Macao, the Typa, or in the Roads, at the distance of a cannon-shot is subjected to be visited by the master attendant, or his officer.

**Art. 2nd.** The Commander of such Vessel on being visited by the said Officer is to produce the Vessel's passport or ship's register, a list of her crew and passengers, and every other credential regarding the Vessel.

**Art. 3rd.** No person except the Commander, his Officers, or others in case of emergency only, should quit the Vessel before the visit goes on board; for a contravention of this article the Commander will be held responsible, and subjected to a penalty of 5 to 20 Dollars.

**Art. 4th.** The Commander of such person as lands on his behalf, before the Mr. Attendant, or his Officer's visit, is requested to call at the attendant's office, with the Vessel's documents.

**Art. 5th.** No crew of any Vessel is allowed to come on shore at Macao without a note from the Commander, or Commanding Officer, stating name of the individual, and Vessel he belongs to; any one found without such note, or with a false one, will be sent to jail where he will remain until removed from this Port, and will be fined 5 to 10 Dollars, and jailor's fees.

**Art. 6th.** No Ship's crew to land with offensive weapons.

**Art. 7th.** It is not allowed for the Crew of a Vessel or any part thereof to stay on shore after 8 p. m. the officer excepted, any one acting contrary to this as well as to the 5th art. shall be fined 5 to 10 Dollars, besides 3 days imprisonment, and other penalties as the offenders may deserve from their bad conduct.

*For Ships anchored in the inner Harbour.*

**Art. 1st.** No ballast is to be thrown into the

River, a fine of 100 Dollars shall be levied on whoever acts contrary to this article.

**Art. 2nd.** It is likewise requested not to fire any Guns without permission from the Governor, the usual sailing gun, and those on the occasion of measuring the Vessel excepted.

**Art. 3rd.** The sailing gun is never to be fired after sunset, or before sunrise as hitherto practised; a fine of 10 Dollars is to be exacted from those who act to the contrary.

**Art. 4th.** The Captain, or Officer in command of a Vessel anchoring within the Bar Fort, is to report himself to the magistrate within the first 24 hours after his arrival, agreeably to art. 1405 of the Commercial Code. No vessel is allowed to pass the Bar Fort outward, without a proper certificate from the said magistrate.

**Art. 5th.** No Vessel can leave the Harbour before she shall have been visited by the master attendant, or his officer.

**Art. 6th.** No Vessel can leave the Harbour with persons on board, that have no passport, or are not on the muster-roll.

**Art. 7th.** Any Commanders, national or foreigners, entering the Bar Fort accused of having brought passengers, or passengers that have no personal passport shall be fined 25 to 50 Dollars exclusive of other penalties of the Law.

Macao, 11th April, 1840.

### Articles 5th, 2d Section, 5th Paragraph.

All Schooners and other craft of inferior tonnage, of whatever denomination, whether national or strangers, are prohibited from landing any sailors without due licence from the Government. Masters of the aforesaid craft who shall be found to have acted in contravention of this regulation, shall be obliged to maintain in the public prison such sailors as they have introduced, during the time of their being there, and to take them away again, and the masters themselves shall be liable to be imprisoned during the term of eight days and to be fined from ten to twenty dollars.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—British *Snipe*, from Calcutta 28th February, Singapore 11th April; American *Ann Mackinn*, from Singapore 4th April. *Lucentia*, Gould, from Manila.

**SAILED OR DESPATCHED.**—Amer. *Oscar*, Mason, and *John Gilpin*, for New York; British *General Kyd*, Jones, and *Fortescue*, Hall for London.

Under Despatch, *Waterwitch*, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Good Success*, and *Mary Gordon*, Thompson, for Bombay. Loading for England: *Glenelg*, *Mangalore*, *Asia*, *Arabian*, *Herolue*, *Frances Ann*, *Guischem*.

The *Asia* for London will be despatched this day.

The following is a list of vessels now at Whampoa: AMERICAN, *Calumet*, *Robert Bowne*, *Venice*, *Tarquin*, *Leopard*, *William Gray*, *Globe*, *Mocetzuma*, *Rocius*, *Valparaiso*, *Akhbar*.

SPANISH, *Maria*, *Consuelo*, *Romeró*, *Dorado*, *Rafaela*.

DANISH, *Syden*.

FRENCH, *Asia*.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 4th January, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th November, & *Akhbar*. CALCUTTA, 29th February & *Sr E. Ryan*. BOMBAY, 28th January. & *Arduer*. SINGAPORE, 11th April, & *Ann Mackinn*. JAVA, 3rd March, via Singapore. MANILA, 14th April, &



# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 33.]**

**Macao, Saturday, 16th May, 1846.**

**[No. 241.]**

**NOTICE.**—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

CHARLES MARKWICK.  
JOHN SMITH.

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**N reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN Esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galiziani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**T**HE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**S**HARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

FOR MANILA.

**T**HE Ship ROBERT BOWSE, will leave Cap-sing-moon for Manila in the course of 8 days, for freight apply to J. P. STURGIS.—Macao or CAPT. MANSFIELD,—on board.

Macao, 15th May, 1840.

FOR MANILA.

**T**HE Port. Barque MARGARIDA, J. T. D'AQUINO Master, will meet with early despatch; for freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 16th May, 1830.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.

**C**ABIN-BREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TAR-BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**T**AR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANVASS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RUM, WHISKEY, SPERM CANDLES; apply to

W. P. PEIRCE.  
at Tongkoo.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CARRANCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**D**UFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

**SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.**

FOR SALE.

In the 1st N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

BY JOHN SMITH.

**P**ROVISIONS.—Salted Pork, Humps, Rounds, and Briskets, and York, Westphalia and American Hams

Fine Cabin Biscuit, and Flour

Berkley and Gruyere (in cut) and Pine Cheeses

HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.—Salmon.

Vegetables, Venison, Ox-tail, Mock Turtle, Partridge, Hare and Grouse Soups, Roasted Hare and Venison; Stewed Hare, Hotch Potch, &c.

Potted Yarmouth Herrings, Pate au Diable, and Anchovy Paste.

GROCERY.—Mocca Coffee, Pearl Sago, Barley,

Raisins, Currants, Macaroni and Vermicelli.

Spermaceti and Wax Candles.

Genuine Havannah (in boxes of 250) and superior

4 and 5<sup>th</sup> Manila Segars, (in boxes of 500 and 1000)

Tabac de Paris, Princes Mixture, and other Snuffs.

Shoe Blacking, Shoe, Furniture and Scrubbing

Brushes.

CONFECTIONARY.—Raspberry, Strawberry, Goose-

berry and other Jams, Red and Black Currant Jellies,

Marmalades, Fruit for Tarts, Greengages, Plums,

Damsons, Bullaces, &c.

Prunes de Bordeaux, (hermetically closed)

OILMAN'S STORES, from Walkinshaw, Watson

and others: Walnut and Mushroom Ketchups, Mo-

gul, Harvey, John Bull, Beefsteak, Camp, Tomato

and other Sauces.—Ess: of Shrimps and Anchovies.

Vinegar, Salad oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and

Olives.

Picallili, Girkens, French Beans, Capsaucims,

Walnut, Cauliflower and West India Pickles.

PERFUMERY, from Smyth and Nephew, Hannay,

Rigge, Brookland, Price and Gonnell and others:

Esprit de Rose, Marechale, Reseda, Jasmin and

Essence of Bouquet; Ethereal, concentrated, and

plain Lavender; Milk of Roses; Balsam of Roses,

Bears Grease, and Marrow. Pomade à la Rose and

Reseda. Marrow Pomatum, Macassar Pomade,

Circassian Cream, Huile Antique, Prince's Russia

and Rowland's Macassar oils; Naples Soap and

Shaving Tablets; Rondeletia, Emollient, old Brown,

Rose, Vegetable, and Windsor Soaps. Hannay &

Co's, new Soap, (prepared entirely from vegetable

oils). Hair Powder, plain and scented; superior

Eau de Cologne; cold Cream; Aromatic spirit of

Vinegar; Sponges; Tooth, Hair, Nail and Gum

Brushes; Essence of Peppermint; Smelling Salts,

&c.

WINES and LIQUORS, from Wardell, Harper,

Bell, Black and others: Pale and Brown Sherries;

Superior Lisbon, in cask and bottle; Port; Bass

and Hodgson's Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy,

Whiskey, Gin, and Rum; superior French Claret;

Cherry Brandy; Liqueurs; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen's English

made and compactly fitted Dressing cases; patent

Bracket, Table, and Hanging Lamps; Spare goose-

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Street, and Cabin Lamps; Chimneys; sets of Cro-

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with directions:—Forming a most delicious and

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the public, is strongly recommended by the fa-

“cult, as a common drink for families during hot weather, as no ill effects can arise from an indulgence in it.”

SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

MARINE STORES, and OFFICER'S MESS can be supplied on the shortest notice.

SAILS made to order.

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N. B. Similar articles as the above, may also be had at Tongkoo, on Board the Bark “ISABELLA,” by applying to CHARLES MARKWICK.

Macao, 18th April, 1840.

**SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.**

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

**F**OR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark “ISABELLA,” and at Macao to the Undersigned:—viz—

Schooners: “ALPHA,” “UNION,” “SYLPH,” and “BLACK JOKER,” and Cutters: “ST. GEORGE and “GREYHOUND” JOHN SMITH.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the “Canton Press.”

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 7

For three „..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pr do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the Englishman of 16th February.

*Narrative of the wreck of the Falcon, South Sea Whaler, among the Ladrone Islands, and of the murder of her commander captain J. W. Hingston, and seven of the crew by the natives.\**

The ship Falcon, of London, captain J. W. Hingston, belonged to Messrs. W. and T. Jarvis, of Upper Thames street, and was fitted out by them in May, 1814, to proceed on a Spermin Whaling voyage to the South Seas. On the 24th of the same month we loaded out of dock and proceeded down to Gravesend. On the 26th we got fairly under weigh with great anticipation of making a good voyage, the ship being abundantly provided with every thing necessary, and manned with an active and agreeable crew. Nothing particular occurred during the passage out, with the exception of losing a man overboard when crossing the line. On our arrival off Sandalwood, an island to the S. W. of Timor, we saw a few whales, and cruised about there some time, but with little success. From thence we went to Copang, a Dutch port in Timor, and after getting necessary refreshment, left there for the Molucca passage, to cruise till the commencement of the Japan season. We saw an abundance of whales there, but so wild we could rarely take them. March 1835, went into the island of Salibabog to refresh previous to our departure for Japan. Left there in April, and on our passage down were driven very much to the west ward; however we found plenty of whales, and continued to cruise there the whole season without sighting any other vessel; at the end of which we found we had taken 750 barrels of oil. The weather becoming bad as the season advanced, we found it necessary to leave the ground, so we bore up for Guam, the principal of the Ladrone islands, where we got plenty of refreshment and took our departure for new Guinea, in Oct., where we cruised and were very successful till March following when our oil began to leak, which compelled us again to go into port sooner than we otherwise should have done. Just at this time we spoke the cutter *Lamhton*, of Sydney, captain C. Hart, who had come direct from the Island of Ascension. He, on hearing that it was capt. Hingston's intention to break out part of the cargo, advised him to go to Ascension, there being a more snug harbour than at Guam, a place where we could get refreshments at a cheap rate, and what was more desirable, the work done peaceably as the sailors could get no grog. Unfortunately the fine description of the place induced capt. Hingston to go there, and we arrived in April. As soon as we entered

\* This narrative is signed by J. PLUMB who has appeared before Dr. Macfarlane Esq. Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, and declared that the matter therein contained is true, and written by him and in his own hand writing. Ed. C. P.

the passage leading to the harbour, our decks were crowded with natives who appeared to be very friendly. They brought us off large quantities of bread fruit, coconuts, yams, sweet potatoes, fish and fruit, for which we gave them pieces of iron hoop, glass beads, knives, &c. We anchored in the evening, and they all left us quietly and went on shore. Great numbers of them were in the habit of coming on board every day to barter their commodities for iron hoops, tobacco pipes or any other trifles they could get, and always conducted themselves very peaceably, till we had been lying there about six weeks, when one forenoon about ten o'clock, we saw the girls who were on board, appeared to be greatly agitated, and taking every opportunity of stealing away in their canoes. Several were also found huddled together in a corner of the fore-castle, crying most bitterly; on being questioned as to the cause of their grief by an European, who had been living amongst them for a length of time, they said 'we dare not tell, but hinted in an indirect manner, that the men had some bad design, and that we had better for our own safety order them to leave the vessel immediately. The man immediately communicated what he had heard to the chief mate, who made some unthankful remarks, and took no further notice. The man finding he treated it so lightly, begged that I would speak to Capt. Hingston. I did so, and he at first seemed inclined to do the same, but while speaking to him, a chief girl of high rank who was on board, came aft, and openly declared, that they were waiting an opportunity to take the vessel, and murder all hands. Orders were then given to clear the decks of all the men, and to get arms in readiness. The whole of the canoes pulled about a cable's length astern of the ship, where they mustered and appeared to be in consultation about 10 or 15 minutes, and then dispersed. From a report we heard afterwards it appeared that York, the eldest son of Heshipow, the King of the tribe, had made a proposition to his father and other Chiefs to take the vessel, and murder all hands. A meeting was convened for the purpose of putting their views into effect, but there being a majority against it, they all relinquished, (for the moment) any further idea of it, with the exception of York, who being more sanguine than the rest, thought of accomplishing by stratagem, what he could not possibly do by open force, having not more than four hundred men under his command. Accordingly he chose one of his coolies, a man named Yiusenwur, as his principal confederate, and arranged that he and York should come on board first, the others were to come alongside one by one to avoid suspicion, and to remain quietly in their canoes, till York had an opportunity of pulling the Capt. as he was going down the companion ladder. Yiusenwur was then to seize the Mate, and the rest of them were to jump on deck and murder the crew. Their plans were exceedingly well laid, but providentially frustrated by the fears manifested by the girls when leaving the vessel. After this we were annoyed for some time with threatening messages from them, and were obliged to keep strict watch at night, well armed. Finding we had the wind constantly from the N. E., Captain Hingston determined on towing the vessel out the first opportunity. The morning of the 7th of July appeared favourable to our purpose, being quite calm. Accordingly we weighed and commenced towing with our boats, and were near the outer entrance of the passage, when the breeze sprang up from the old quarter, which was dead in our teeth; but thinking we should have room to work out, we made sail and heeled upon a wind on the larboard tack, standing across the passage. Tacked again with a fine working breeze, and stood close in to the reef, running out from the main land, hove the ship in a bay again, when a squall struck her; she got stern way, and in less than five minutes drove on the reef. We immediately ran our keel anchors away upon the larboard bow, hove taut, and then lightened her as much as possible by stowing the water casks on deck, and throwing our guns and every moveable overboard, but to no purpose; our keel being very light, the water deep, and a sandy bottom, they came home as soon as we have a heavy strain on them, and she drove up as fast as we lightened her. Seeing no prospect of saving the ship, Captain H. ordered us to take our clothes on shore on the morning of the 8th, and begged of us after we had done so to endeavour to save the stores, and as much of the cargo as we possibly could. All hands most willingly gave assent, although they knew it would be of no benefit to them; but entirely out of respect to our worthy Captain. During the time we were getting a cargo out, the decks were crowded with natives, who plundered us of every thing portable, nor did we take any harsh measures to prevent them, as we wished to keep friendly, if possible. They even came on board at night, while the people were sleeping, and cut the sails from the yards, went down the cabin, where they found the mate asleep (as we heard afterwards) a fellow drew his knife and was about to cut his throat, but was prevented by the one who had command of the party, as he feared it would put the rest of us on our guard, and they should lose all further opportunity of plundering. Some of those on deck had just opened the arm chest, and stolen two muskets, when one of our people chanced to wake and discover them, but as soon as the alarm was given, they

we got our fire arms, for the purpose of giving them a warmer reception, should they again attempt to board us in the night. About eight o'clock in the evening we spread an old sail on the quarter deck (which was our usual resting place at night) and all hands were soon asleep with the exception of Capt. H. who saw a mau ascend the mizen rigging, and commence cutting the sparker from the gaff. He levelled a pistol and fired at him. The fellow dropped overboard, but whether dead or not we could not tell, as the night was rather dark. We saw great numbers on the fore-castle, nor would they leave it till a great many were killed and others wounded.

The next day we sent a party to destroy a hut which the natives had built on the dry part of the reef, and found they had used it the night previous as a receptacle for the wounded, the planks which had been laid for flooring, being completely saturated with blood.

A Portuguese who was in the habit of coming on board every day to assist in saving the cargo, stated, that as he was coming down that morning, he saw two canoes belonging to another tribe taking the wounded men home; some had their arms broken and others musket balls in different parts of their bodies. They related the whole circumstance of having been on board and of the narrow escape of the mate. Two of the men who were wounded said they were on board the afternoon previous, when we were loading the muskets, and that we had told them for what purpose they were intended, but thought we were only jesting. However, they seemed to regret not having taken the timely warning given them, and promised faithfully not to molest the white men in future. We worked on board till the 21st July, when it came on to blow hard from the S.E., and the *Falcon* went to pieces. During the 14 days we had worked on board, we saved all her stores and 900 barrels of the cargo. This we got permission to land on a small island (near the wreck) which belonged to a chief named Narnewah. After this, at the request of Captain Hingston, the crew were divided into three watches to protect the property at Nur and Narpalley and the chiefs received very handsome presents to assist them in doing so; instead of which they encouraged their coolies to rob us, and they were the receivers; however, no notice was taken of it till the 7th of August, when Captain H. went to Narpalley from the island on which he was residing, and on hearing from Mr. Wood, the second officer, that the natives set them at defiance, and continued to plunder in despite of all their endeavours to prevent them, he became much enraged, and seeing Narnewah at the time, he took him by the shoulders and shook him, at the same time asking him why he allowed his people to steal, after the many handsome presents he had received, and the promises he had made to protect us. While Capt. H. was engaged with Narnewah, a coolie came behind him, and was in the act of darting a spear, when one of our men warned him of his danger; he immediately loosed Narnewah, sprang on the fellow, wrested it from him and broke it about his head. After this the people dispersed, and Capt. H. returned to Nur to breakfast. Narnewah with his people then went in their canoes over to the Mainland. After Capt. H. had breakfasted, he returned with more arms, ammunition, and some lead, for the purpose of making musket balls. While over the fire casting them, a great number of canoes were seen coming out of N's place on the Main Land. Capt. H. was told of this by one of our people, a Malay whom we used to call Mahomet, but he merely stood up, and looked at them, fearlessly replying to the man 'oh! never mind Mahomet, they dare not interfere with us, we are too strong for them,' and again resumed his occupation. He had not done so many minutes before they landed, and appeared to go intently to work about the house they were building for us to live in. A few minutes had elapsed, when one of them came behind Capt. H. and struck him on the back part of the head with a thick stick, he sprang forward above six feet and fell flat on his face with his arms extended; Boniparam, a brother of Narnewah's, then went up and struck him several times, and he never moved again. The rest of our people were soon overpowered, not being on their guard. The cooler fought on bravely with a large knife, and was the last man killed; of the eight, who were on the island, only three escaped. These were a Malay, a native of the Sandwich Islands and a European boy, who ran across the reef the moment they saw the Capt. struck, the natives firing at them the whole time. Finding no one else on whom they could wreak their vengeance, they made a pile of rope fast to the neck of each of those whom they had murdered, and dragged them about the beach till the skin was completely stripped off their bodies, plucked out the Captain's eyes with a spear, scored his head entirely with a knife, using an iron bolt as a hammer, and acted in other respects in a manner too brutal to mention.

(To be continued.)

#### ASSAM.

TEA.—The obstruction of our commercial relations with China has naturally given an extraordinary impulse to the plans which were formed for the cultivation of Tea in Assam, and it is gratifying to find that the pro-

ject is about to be prosecuted with a degree of vigour which holds out the fairest prospect of success. It was a fortunate circumstance that the capability of Assam to furnish Tea was discovered before the occurrence of those disturbances which threaten to interrupt our supplies from China for an indefinite period; in as much as we are now enabled at once to direct our efforts to a locality where nothing appears wanting to success, but adequate exertion and capital. It is a fortunate circumstance for the prospects of Assam, that just after its natural adaptation for the growth of Tea had been established by experiment, circumstances should have arisen to draw public attention so imperiously to the advantages which it holds out. But for the measures of the Imperial Commissioner at Canton, the cultivation of Tea in Assam might long have been conducted with languid zeal and by isolated and irregular efforts. But the period of animation has been accelerated by recent events, and we no longer fear that the idea of looking to Assam for our Tea, will be suffered to die out through lukewarmness. Whatever capital is required beyond that which this country can supply, will be furnished in abundance from England. A Company, with a capital of Eighty Lakhs of Rupees, has been already formed, and it is understood that the Local Government has received and acted upon instructions from home for giving every possible encouragement to its operations. The intelligence which has been recently received from Assam, is also encouraging. Mr. Bruce has succeeded in manufacturing one hundred and ninety chests of Tea, which is now on its way to Calcutta, to be despatched to England. Captain Jenkins states, that the supply would be increased a hundred fold, if the operations were at once transferred by Government to the Assam Tea Company. A large tract of territory, called the Muttink Country, has recently fallen into the hands of the British Government, a portion of which is described as better adapted for the cultivation of Tea, than any part which has yet been discovered. Chinese labourers, well acquainted with the manipulation of the leaves, have arrived, and will be soon employed in preparing them, and our own latest information from Assam gives the prospect of a very large and remunerating return for the capital which may be employed. We have it from the best authority, that 'one tolah,—the eightieth part of a seer,—may be safely allowed, as the produce of each plant every year. For instance, one tolah for the first year; after putting and burning, two tolas the second, and so on until the sixth year, when the plant, will be in its prime. One Poora of land after it had been cut down the first year, might produce one tolah each plant, or 18 seers, 1 pun, and 6 tolas; the second year, 36 seers, 2 puns, 18 tolas; the third year, 1 maund, 15 seers, and 7 tolas. The sixth year, 2 maunds, 20 seers, and 14 tolas. This statement refers to the average produce of one Poora: One Hundred Pooras would give 11,000 seers, at 2 Rupees the seer, 22,000 Rupees the year, or 1833 Rupees the month; but it should be borne in mind, that all soils are not alike. In some tracts, the produce may be more; in others, less. One Poora in Assam land measure is equal to 52,600 square feet, or about three beegahs and a half, which is a little less than one and a quarter of English land measure.' The produce appears to be estimated high; and, possibly, it may be found, on experience, to fall short of these expectations.

Friend of India, Feby. 27.

#### ASSAM COMPANY.

We are glad to find that 95 chests of tea shipped in the *Margaret* have arrived. The public is looking with anxiety for the examination of their contents, and we hope soon to be able to ascertain whether the favorable opinions, as to the quality, which were given in Bengal, are supported by those of the leading houses in the trade in this country.

It will be observed that in the Petition of the East India Company, which we have inserted elsewhere, East India tea is alluded to as likely to become an important article of commerce, and the petition prays for a remission of some portion of the duty in favor of the produce of our own possessions. We are informed that the Assam Company intend to petition Parliament to the same effect; and looking to recent events in China and the increased importance of our endeavouring to render ourselves independent of that country in this essential article, we cannot doubt that these applications will receive the most favorable consideration.

The share-holders in the Assam Company are much gratified that the Court of Directors have taken the lead in bringing the matter under the consideration of Parliament. We are informed that their Committee of Management had some time since, in an interview with the Chair, expressed a hope that the subject would receive their attention, and that Sir John Hobhouse has also promised to give it his consideration. We trust that this, as well as the other important points referred to in the petition, when brought before Parliament, will not



pass without receiving the attention which it deserves. Mr. Bruce's Report has excited much interest in the country. The extent of the indigenous Tea and the small degree of cultivation which it would appear to require to render it fit for manipulation, make it clear that capital, and due encouragement on the part of Government to employ capital, on this important production, are all that is required to make Assam within no distant period, as fine a Tea Garden as any province in China, and capable of furnishing an almost unlimited supply of Tea. The extent of country, over which the wild Tea plant has been found, shows how vain were the fears of monopoly which have been entertained by some persons in authority. If the exertions of the Assam Company are crowned with success, numerous other companies, we doubt not, will be formed for Tea cultivation; and it is not improbable, that private individuals may also be induced to embark capital in the same undertaking: nevertheless, being convinced that in the infancy of this important cultivation, success can only be attained by joint capital subscribed by numerous individuals, interested in the object, and equally sharing in the risks and difficulties by which the commencement of the undertaking must necessarily be attended; and to the Assam company—the only body of this sort that has been really formed and organized hitherto—we must look to lead the way in opening to the British public this immense field for enterprise.

We observe some of the correspondents of the *Hurkaru* in Bengal appear to entertain a notion that several companies have been formed in England for 'Tea cultivation in Assam.' In this way they are mistaken. It is true that attempts have been made to form other similar companies, but they have proved abortive; nor do we believe that any money was ever really paid by the parties interested in these attempts for the furtherance of the object.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Please do me the favour to insert the following in your next paper—

With all deference to the sagacity and good feeling of the Editor of the Register, which qualities are so extensively manifested towards the Americans in his columns, I desire, for the information of his distant readers, to correct some evident misapprehensions contained in his remarks in the Register of the 5th instant, not that I believe for a moment, that the Editor is ignorant of the true state of the relations existing between the British and the American residents of the "Celestial" sphere, not that I believe him ignorant of the object of the late petition of the American merchants, nor that I believe that he really harbours any very unfriendly feeling towards the American merchants of Canton, but simply to place the matter of the petition under notice, in as proper a light as it can be placed without exposing private and important interests, through the press, to the local authorities.

The Editor of the Register alludes to the American Vice-Consul as one of the petitioners in his official capacity, when it is clear from reading the petition that he acted only as the presenter of the document; it does not appear that he participated in any way in framing the paper itself. The idea that the "information volunteered to a government inimical to England," should be a matter of reproach to the signers of the petition is perfectly ridiculous. Admitting that the prospect of a blockade, at an early day in June, is a mere matter of rumour, I think the public will generally admit that the petition of the American merchants was not only well timed, but that the effect has conclusively proved it to have been a very judicious and prudent measure, which the Editor cannot well see through because he does not choose to. The Editor of the Register must suppose the American merchants of Canton very much wanting in that sagacity with which he is so abundantly supplied, to believe that they would wait for an official announcement from Congress, when they firmly believed that a blockade would be established prior to the receipt of any such official notice.

In reply to that ridiculous attempt of the Editor of the Register, to fasten on the Americans any real desire to be, in all respects, neutral in the past, I would merely remark, that the Americans in March 1839, gave up the Opium entrusted to them, as *British property*; but Mr. Lin expressly understood

that it was given up by Americans and not by Englishmen, and he knew, as all the world knows, that the Americans, with some exceptions, were acting as agents for the Sale of Opium as well as other merchandise; I cannot well conceive why the Editor of the Register should wish that his country men should suffer by having said Opium, their property exclusively, excluded from the general claim on the British Government; is it only because American Agents held it?

This indeed shows that I have given the Editor more credit for good feeling than he is entitled to, he must have some rancorous feeling towards the Americans: They do not desire to be placed on neutral ground in respect to the past, but while they are in Canton attending to general interests. (I will not say whose interests are extensively at stake) and while they are in the power of the Chinese, they do certainly desire to be considered neutral in the future, I mean just enough of the future to place them and the interests confided to them, in safety outside the Boco Tigris; so far they certainly desire to be considered neutral and no further; if Congress does not think proper to send a naval force to China, the Americans will undoubtedly remain passive spectators during the impending crisis, and it will probably be better for British interests that they should remain so.

The second paragraph of the Editor on the subject of neutrality, is truly amusing, if the Americans, are no further debased than by the opinions, or publications of the said Editor, they will not suffer much from remorse.

The Editor as well as Governor Lin fall into the same mistake in regard to that part of the petition alluding to losses; both these gentlemen know perfectly well, that the paper speaks of *future losses* to be sustained, provided the petition should prove of no avail in expediting the business of ships and property daily entering the river. The American petition, instead of being returned with contempt, was replied to more promptly and more civilly than usual, and the terms were considered favourable. I think, that any man reading the reply to the petition with the right spirit in him, will admit that its effect on the merchants, if not on Mr. Lin and the Editor of the Register, was excellent. It is not to be wondered at that one of the most stubborn of this bombastic people (Mr. Lin) should not desire to put on record the idea that the ports of the "Celestial Dynasty" could be shut by a power occupying so small a space on the map of the world as Great Britain!

That the distinction drawn by the signers of the petition, was "uncalled for and unjustifiable," the public has the Editor's word for, and nothing more; the public will give his expressed opinion its due weight.

If the Americans are acting exclusively for themselves, and the British have no stake in Canton, still the intimation contained in their petition was a proper one, whether the prospect of blockade was founded in remour or on due official warning. The petition fully convinced the Chinese merchants that the Americans were anxious to get out of Canton by the first of June, and when they get out of it, if their Government shall have turned a deaf ear to their memorial, forwarded nearly a year ago, they will doubtless remain neutral. But they will certainly wish success to every act of Great Britain, either in castigation for the past, or as security for the foreign community in future.

### ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE LATE PETITION.

Canton, 10th May, 1840.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 16th May, 1840.

We have to repeat our last week's complaint, that nothing worth relating having happened either within the country or without, our columns are again barren of news, for though we have had several arrivals from the Straits and news from Bengal a few days later than we were in possession of before, they add very little or nothing to our previous information. Everything regarding the operations against this country remains a profound secret, and though many rumours are afloat concerning their nature, none of them we believe

deserve much credit. We have received the Singapore Free Press 9th April by the several arrivals.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the letter from "One of the signers of the Petition" in answer to some remarks which appeared in the Register on the 5th; our Canton correspondent uses nearly the same arguments we did last week in favor of that petition, and though they may have appeared lame to our cotemporary, we have no occasion again to enter the lists with him on the subject seeing that he agrees with us on the principal point, and the only point on which, had it been otherwise, any real objections to the Petition could have been raised by any not Americans, we mean as to its being prejudicial or not to British interests. But here the Register says "No disadvantage can arise to British interests from the petition of the American merchants, on the contrary, so long as the transshipping trade can be pursued, those interests will be partially benefited." This declaration from our brother Editor places the affair at rest, not however, judging from his previous fulmination against it, without some slight whispering to our self-love, that our "leading but lame article in our last number" has led him thus to correct his previous notions on the subject.

**CHINESE NAVY.** Letters from Canton a few days since mentioned that a review was to be held on the Chokiang, in the neighbourhood of Canton over the two imperial-yellow cutters and a steamer; it was some time before we could trust our eyes that we had correctly read the word in our friend's epistle; the thing seemed to us so very improbable, and on enquiry we find that after all it is not a steamer, but only a small boat, propelled by paddles worked by a treadmill, which a gentleman here had constructed for his pleasure, and the reputation of which having reached the Governor's ears, he requested it to be sent to him for inspection, which was accordingly done.

### RACES.

#### MACAO SPRING MEETING.

On Wednesday last was the first day of the Spring meeting; it was well attended, and went off very well. Many of the Fuhkeen soldiers garrisoning the barrier witnessed the races, and behaved quietly and modestly enough. The following account has been kindly handed us.

Sweepstakes of 5 £ each, for all ponies; Abington mile—catchweights; Heats.

Mr. Graham's	G M P	Charles XII	1. 1.
Mr. Villiers names			
Shah Soojah's	G J P	Baber	2. 2.
Mr. Albert's	B D P	The Rattler	0. 0.
Mr. Littlejohn names			
Mr. W's	D M P	Plenipo	0. 0.
Mr. Vivian's	G M P	Lin	0. 0.
Mr. Hamilton's	G M P	Snow-drop	0. 0.

A good race—both heats well contested; the Rattler running an excellent third for the second heat—pace killing.

Sweepstakes of 5 £ each for all ponies under 12. 2. Catch weights, R C.

Mr. Locksley's	P M P	Robin Hood	1.
Mr. Nicholson's	D L P	Bey	2.
Mr. Littlejohn's	G M P	Chance	3.
Mr. Indignatio's	D M P	Aldibronto	4.

Bey took the lead and kept it to within 30 yards of home, while Robin and Chance rated it together from the turn to within the same distance from the post, when the lighter weight of the former enabled him to shoot ahead and win by about half a length—the time was good.

#### 2D DAY, FRIDAY, 15TH MAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 £ each for ponies under 12. 2. Abington mile—Upper-course—Heats.

Mr. Locksley's	P M P	Robin Hood	1. 1.
Mr. Higgin's	G L P	Lombock	2. 2.
Mr. Yorick's	B L P	Rey	distanced
Mr. Littlejohn's	G M P	Chance	do.

first heat won by half a length; second heat by a neck—well contested,

Sweepstakes of \$3 each for all ponies; Abingdon mile; Catch weights—beats.

Shah Soojah's	G J P Baber	1. 1.
Mr. Graham's	G M P Charles XII	3. 2.
Mr. Albert's	B D P Rattler	2. 3.
Mr. Nicholson names	G M P Snowdrop	0. 0.
Dost Mahommed's	G M P Nimrod	0. 0.
Mr Littlejohn names	B C P Fiddlehead	0. 0.

first heat won by half a length and the second by a head only. The other horses well up, and the racing altogether good.

SAM DAY,  
Secretary.

**LOCAL.**—Late advices arrived from Fokien leave it beyond doubt, that several maritime districts of Fokien are in a state of insurrection. Tang's indiscriminate seizures and his great rapacity have given rise to this revolt. The state of the province is such as to give cause to the most serious apprehensions. We are far from charging the governor with the whole guilt of putting matters into such a precarious condition, but surely, he carries the match to set fire to the train.

Several inhabitants of the village of Tongka—which is situated a little beyond the barrier, have been seized, being accused of supplying the shipping with provisions. The elders of the place immediately assembled, and went in a body to the magistrate, offering 400 dollars, payable on the spot, to obtain the release of the prisoners, but these were notwithstanding sent to Canton, to be judged by Lin.

Our worthy Taoutai has issued a proclamation, forbidding vagabonds to assume the garb of soldiers and commit depredations upon the people. This might easily take place, as so many warriors have lately been assembling hereabouts, and the desire of acting the part of the ass with the lion's skin is only too common even in this land of Celestial purity. The soldiers are moreover prohibited from sauntering about and doing mischief in this worshipful city.

A native of Macao had been denounced as having brought 17 chests of opium on the West Coast. Receiving however timely information he fled to Manila. The government therefore seized his father and brother, and another elderly man, a relation of his. The latter was so inhumanly treated by the magistrate of Heang shan, that he died, within a very short time, of the consequences. This has roused the ire of the relations and neighbours, and headed by a graduate, they proceeded to the said office, threatening the officer, that if he gave not the most ample satisfaction, they would immediately proceed to lay their complaint before the throne.

From the Peking Gazette.

**The Court.**—A new edict graces one of the numbers of April, in which the virtues of the late Empress, Newkooluh, are held forth in the strongest language of conjugal affection. Overflowing with kindness towards all, lovely and winning, she held the control over the hearts of all around her, not by dint of authority, but by gentleness and forbearance. The Emperor confesses, that he was strongly attached to her, and on account of the above sterling qualities prevailed upon, to make her his spouse, and the head of his harem. Three happy years thus passed, her intercourse lightened the burden of Government, and the charm she transfused around the Court, conciliated all the hearts. How soon however were these scenes of bliss changed to sadness, and her unfortunate partner feels himself now alone and forsaken. There was one good quality for which she was especially eminent, filial piety. And since she became a pattern to the Court in this particular, her posthumous name will henceforth be Heou tseuen Hwang-how—Empress of Feasibility of filial obedience.

The burial has been celebrated with very great splendour. The Mongol Princes have been directed to go in mourning, and even the Korean tribute bearer has been ordered to wear for a time with all his suite, the white dress. The good woman's decease has been sincerely lamented by all who knew her, for she was one of the brightest jewels in the highest circles. But when we read, that after so much display of sincere grief, the musicians, according to Chinese etiquette, were ordered to strike up the most favorite airs, and to make the vaults resound with the merry peal of the gong, then we almost doubt, whether in this land of ceremony, other all feeling is absorbed in form, or the mourn-

ful strains of deep-felt suffering are to be exchanged for the notes of revel and mirth, to expel dull care for ever.

H. M. has directed, that the arrears of his establishment at Yuen ming yuen with the interest, are to be paid by the Government of Keangnan. According to the good old custom, the Great Emperor has always been accustomed to defray the current expenses from his private large treasury. This order of things however, as far as the revenue is concerned, appears now to be reversed, and the provinces have to discharge, what in common justice should be paid by the Supreme Government.

One of the princes of the blood has been sent to Moukden, with strong injunctions to treat him with severity and to watch over his conduct. The reason for this proceeding is not stated.

**Board of offices.**—A well written paper covering half a number of a gazette, explains to the Emperor the abuses that lately have taken place in filling up vacant situations under government. According to the fundamental rule of the state, none but the Emperor can nominate or sanction the choice of a Mandarin. But of late years knaves have potten into power, and they have naturally been very anxious to place men of a similar stamp into the administration. Instead of waiting for directions from the Court, and insisting upon the due performance of all the routine in common, when appointments are filled, the undutiful functionaries, make a hundred pretences, and thus put their own creatures so firmly in the magistracy, that even a decree from Peking cannot remove them. It is therefore very evident, that the power of the provincial government has thus been very much increased, and that scoundrels hold responsible situations. The memorialist does not expatiate to prove that such is the case, but turns towards his sovereign and says; if there is still the least doubt that my assertions are unfounded, just look at the constant defalcations in the Revenue, and if rogues were not in power, how could there be always a deficit? This evil must soon be remedied, and it will be necessary to establish a new code of regulations in order to accomplish this great purpose, whilst taking good care, that this is also carried into effect.

Another memorialist complains sadly, that the officers are by no means careful in the choice of their clerks. They either put the most ignorant men into the bureau, or call a set of sharpers to hold this responsible trust. This writer took the trouble to examine some of the men in the Privy Council as to their qualifications, and found to his great astonishment, that they could not even answer the most simple questions. If such is the case in the highest department, what must it be in the inferior offices! Thus the best that can be done is to set about reforming instantly.

**Heretics.**—Some magistrates of the districts of Yuh and Yang in Shan se province, had been accused of negligence in apprehending heretics, and have now endeavoured to redeem their character for vigilance. One set immediately to work and, by dint of perseverance, apprehended two very influential members amongst the Bridge-rafter sectarians. Having never heard about this class of religionists, the name of whom is certainly curious, we are not able to decide upon the merits of the case. Even in the torpid state of this country, a variety of opinions upon matters of religion prevails, and in the northern provinces especially, where the people by climate and habits more assimilate to the nations of the west, the creed has undergone many changes. This however applies only to the middle and lower classes, the learned body is perfectly callous about religion, the things upon which they plume themselves most being indifference and scepticism. Still they will not allow other people to believe what they choose, and place all sectarians under an interdict. Amongst the seizures we perceive with great sorrow Chaoou kin be with ten others, the whole Roman Catholics. An imperial rescript directs that all should be delivered over to the tribunal of punishments, to be sternly dealt with, an order which will be executed to the very letter. We perceive with the deepest regret that Taoukwang in his dotage turns persecutor, and too plainly forebode the consequences.

**Chartists.**—In the province of Honan, there lives a set of men, who circulate amongst the populace seditious writings, calling upon the people to arm themselves against government, and to fight their oppressors. They have given assurance to the mob, that six provinces out of the eighteen would soon rise in arms, and assert their rights. Their followers

are numerous, and strong enough to bid defiance to the authorities. They also rob and plunder and commit other outrages. As their numbers daily grow, the supreme government has expressed great anxiety and forwarded reiterated directions to the local Mandarins, to put a stop to the insurrection. This is all what the Peking Gazette reports of this case. The language used by the court is so earnest and the exhortations to rouse all the energies in order to suppress this rising, are so serious and urgent, that the case must be a desperate one.

## Comparative view of China.

In comparing the Great Colossus called the Celestial Empire with other states, we have come to the following results. In points of population it exceeds every other realm, there never did exist a kingdom that numbered so many subjects, and there will never be a state equally populous, unless we anticipate an universal monarchy. Russia had in 1828, 41,925,000 inhabitants, upon 1,414,446 square miles, the sole province of Hookwang upon 144,770 square miles, has no less than 45,020,000, yet the former has large cities, and thickly inhabited tracts. France on 213,834 miles, 32,052,465 inhabitants, Keang nan on 92,961 miles 72,000,000! Austria on 258,603 32,100,000 Honan and Shan se on 120,000—37,030,000 Great Britain on 117,788—22,297,671—Kwang tung on 76,435—19,147,000. Thus this single province amounts to nearly the number of inhabitants in the three kingdoms. With all respect for the Imperial statistics and deference for the opinion of more able reasoners than ourselves, we are indeed often staggered about the correctness of the census. The revenues stand thus in Dollars. England 228,000,000. France 157,750,000. Russia 52,000,000. Austria 52,000,000 China, including the imperial, provincial, and public revenue in money and kind, 13,073,921 Taels, by 24 millions nearly on a par with England, and holding the second rank. Land forces, peace establishment—Russia 600,000 men. France 281,000, Austria 271,000, Great Britain 90,000, China 764,000; thus, numerically, China maintains the largest army, and actually ranks in military power below Denmark. Of sea forces we can draw no comparison, because a junk differs from a ship of the line and frigate, and there are sundry other distinctions, that will not admit of a comparison, which is moreover always obvious. The only tables to which we could refer in drawing this parallel were those of 1828, since which time great changes and an increase in both revenue as well as population will have taken place in Europe, whilst China, in all but inhabitants, is stationary, and in revenue has considerably fallen off.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Brit. *Antares*, Byworth, from Singapore and Calcutta; Dutch *Tortur*, Rough, from Singapore and Calcutta; Span. *Patriota*, Graude, from Singapore; Amer. *Russelas*, Port. *Margarida*, Span. *Nueva Victoria*, Salado; Singapur. *Palina*; Brit. *Black Joke*, Walker all from Manila.

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Asia*, Freeman, for London; *Waterwitch*, Reynell, for Singapore and Calcutta; *Mary Gordon*, for Bombay.

Under Despatch, *Good Success*, and *Ardayser* for Bombay *Patriota* for Singapore. Loading for England: *Glenelg*, *Mangalore*, *Arabian*, *Heroine*, *Frances*, *Ann*, *Guisachem*.

The following is a list of vessels now at Whampoa: AMERICAN, *Columet*, Robert Bowne, *Venice*, *Tarquin*, *Leopard*, *William Gray*, *Globe*, *Moctezuma*, *Roscius*, *Palparato*, *Akhbar*.

SPANISH, *Maria*, *Consuelo*, *Romero*, *Dorado*, *Rafaela*.

DANISH, *Syden*.

FRENCH, *Asia*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th January, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th November, via *Akhbar*. CALCUTTA 4th March via *Antares*, Bombay, 16th February, via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 11th April, via Ann Mackinn. JAVA, 3rd March, via Singapore. MANILA, —, —.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 34.]

Macao, Saturday, 23rd May, 1840.

[No. 242.]

**NOTICE.**—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

CHARLES MARKWICK.  
JOHN SMITH.

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**N reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galvani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**T**HE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

WETMORE & Co.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**S**HARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

**T**HE BRIGAND will have quick dispatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 23rd May, 1840.

FOR MANILA.

**T**HE Ship ROBERT BOWNE, will leave Cap-sing-moon for Manila in the course of 8 days; for freight apply to J. P. STURGIS.—Macao or CAPT. MANSFIELD.—on board.

Macao, 15th May, 1840.

FOR MANILA.

**T**HE Port Barque MARGARIDA, J.T. D'AQUINO Master, will meet with early dispatch; for freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 16th May, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.

**C**ABIN-BREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR-BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINK CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEEDLITE POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**T**AR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANVAS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RUM, WHISKEY, SPERM CANDLES; apply to

W. P. PEIRCE.  
at Toonkoo.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CEARENSE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**A**T the Godowns of the undersigned just landed from the "Antares" Superior Bass and ALLSOP'S PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta @ \$ 4 1/2 per doz: London bottled SHERRY, from COCKBURN, GALLOWAY, and HAVENDEN, and PVE in 3 doz Cases best PALE French BRANDY, Bengal TABLE RICE, and Government Manila SEGARS 4th 5th Superiors.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 22nd May, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**DUFF GORDON & Co's.** SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

**FOR PASSAGE** in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at MACAO to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALFIA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE and "GREYHOUND" JOHN SMITH.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 7

For three „..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

*Narrative of the shipwreck of the Falcon at the Island of Ascension and of the murder of Capt. Hingston and four of the crew by the Natives. By J. Plumb. From the Englishman. (Concluded from our last).*

News of the shocking event was immediately sent to 'Wargi,' the second chief of the tribe, with whom Capt. H. had been living, and he came immediately to our assistance with a great number of his people well armed. About three o'clock in the afternoon, he sent Narlick (one of his brothers) over to Nurpalley to demand the bodies of the five unfortunate fellows, which were immediately given up and brought over to Nur. A rough coffin was made for their Captain, the rest were put in mats and buried as decently as time and circumstances would allow. The funeral took place about 6-30 P. M. by torch light and was attended by a great number of Wargi's natives, who behaved with the greatest decorum. The service was read by our Doctor. After having determined on what we thought to be the best means of defending ourselves in case of an attack; we dispatched a messenger down to Kitty (another harbour about 20 miles to leeward of us) to request the assistance of Capt. Deudoit of the Brig *Avon* of Woahoo, who we heard was lying there; but he did not come up till two days afterwards and then merely ran into the passage and sent his Chief Officer on shore with a note stating that unless we consented to give up the remainder of the property to him, we might remain where we were and he should go to sea again. Of course we were glad to get assistance on any conditions, as we considered those Natives, who appeared friendly, were not to be depended upon; so we made every thing over to him. About the 12th of August, the *Unity* Schooner of Woahoo and *Lambton* Cutter of Sydney, Captain C. Hart, arrived. We then mustered very strong, having all the Europeans who had been residing on the Island, in addition to about 503 Natives, belonging to another tribe, our own, and the crews of the vessels, so we began to make preparations to punish the offenders. They hearing of it, frequently sent saucy messages on board saying they had not the slightest dread of us; they were as well provided with the means of defence as we were, and would stand their ground. Each boat belonging to the different vessels had a swivel mounted in the bows and every man his musket, bayonet, cutlass and cartouch-box with 18 rounds of ball cartridge. When all was in a state of readiness, we towed the cutter out and anchored as nearly abreast of York's large house at his station near Yumen as the reef would allow us. The boats were then manned and pulled in, till they grounded on the Flat, and several shots were fired from the cutter, but the natives were not at all intimidated by them although one of them cut a cocoanut tree in halves and the upper part in falling struck a fellow who was dancing and shouting on a rock, and crushed him to pieces. Finding they would not come out to meet us in a fair way, we left

our boats intending to land, but found the steep rugged rocks on that side rendered it quite impracticable. They had also built up a breast work of stones, so that they could lie concealed, while we were entirely exposed to the fire from their muskets, and the stopes from their slings. We remained there up to our knees in water watching every opportunity to fire at them, till the tide compelled us to go to our boats. The whole number killed that day did not amount to more than 20. The next morning we made a raft out of spare spars capable of carrying 20 hands, and one of the *Avon's* guns, with everything necessary for their defence. This we towed out and anchored on that side of the place which we attacked yesterday. Capt. Hart of the *Unity* Schooner, had charge of it, preferring a great show at a distance to any personal risk. As soon as we had anchored the raft, our natives followed us to the landing place, at the opposite side of the house. They then ranged in regular array our boats, and gave the challenge, but the opposite party would not show themselves, so we gave them a few shots from the cutter and raft, discharged the whole of our swivels at the house they were in, and then rushed on shore, the whole of our natives following us. They stood their ground for a short time, but were soon forced to give way and take to the woods, our natives following for some distance, while we kept possession of the place. The natives plundered the houses and we set fire to them. The next day we purposed going to Yamen, but on hearing it was deserted, we went over to the Main Land and destroyed a number of bread-fruit, cocoanut, and plantain trees, afterwards set fire to the houses, same day got intelligence of Heshippour, went in search of him, but his spies gave him timely notice that we were after him; he escaped. The petty chiefs of the tribe, who had, previous to this, remained neutral became very much alarmed, seeing we were doing so much mischief, we thought to conciliate our favor by making the Captains an offering of cassiroot every morning, but they would not accept it till they agreed to join them, which they ultimately consented to: when we mustered about 800 Natives and 120 Europeans. Notice was then sent to the chief of the other tribes to say, that if they allowed Heshippour, Narnewah, or any of those concerned in the Nurpalley affair to take refuge at their places we should punish them as accessories. This so intimidated them, that they immediately routed the whole, and they were obliged to take to the mountains. Getting intelligence that they were encamped on a high mountain from which they had a good view of the vessels, we went in search of them, but first sent a party of Natives to land at a place called Arruo; to cut them off if they should have retreated inland. At any rate they fell in with them first, and had a pretty smart running fight, in which several of H.'s party were wounded and one of ours slightly in the hand by a spear. We were so close to them at the time as to hear their yells, but having a steep hill to ascend, we could not get to their assistance in time, to have a share in the battle. When we reached the top, we found they had been well prepared for us, having collected piles of large stones ready to hurl down on us, as we were climbing up the precipice, which led to their retreat. Our natives plundered the huts, where they found many articles which had been stolen from the Falcon. All remained quiet for a few days, with the exception of burning a few villages and having a slight skirmish at a small place in the Bay, belonging to a petty chief, who acted with the greatest brutality at the time these people were murdered. We manned our boats at one o'clock on the morning of the 11th and pulled in with muffled oars, thinking to take them by surprise, but when within a few yards of the landing place, they gave us notice of the contrary by a heavy shower of stones from their slings, which compelled us to lay off again. They knew very well they had the advantage, the morning being quite dark, so they commenced dancing, shouting, and blowing their war horns in defiance, but on receiving the contents of our swivels and muskets, they became very quiet. One or two of them came down to the beach and challenged Wargi and his people, who were with us to fight on condition that the Europeans should not interfere. We heard the next day the only mischief we did there was killing two old women, and a man, who was assisting them in getting their traps out of the house, fearing we intended to land. About two days after this we received a message from the king of the Kitty tribe, to say Heshippour and his family were living in a house on his land, and that we were at liberty to go and take him when we thought proper, and that we might depend on not meeting with any opposition from him or his natives. A large canoe well manned with natives in charge of two Europeans was despatched. As soon as

they arrived at the landing place, they left the canoe and ran towards the house. A native was first up, who saw Heshipow lying by the side of his wife: the fellow levelled his musket and lodged the whole contents, in her arm. Heshipow finding himself so closely pursued, jumped out of the window, when one of the Europeans shot him through the back and he fell. He was brought alongside one of the vessels that night, and the next morning was buried by our natives: during the day, while some of our party were searching for Narnewah on a small island near, a little native boy, who was with them, recognised the man who murdered Capt. H.; he immediately pointed him out to a man, who was near him, at the same time levelling his piece, but it missing fire, threw it down, and snatched another from some one, standing by, with which he shot him dead. They brought him down to the vessels about mid-day with news that they expected to catch Narnewah before night as they were certain he was on the island. In the course of the afternoon, he (Narnewah) was found by a European standing with his back against a bread fruit tree: Narnewah spoke first, he said addressing himself to the man, who was called Jem. 'I know what you want Jem, I am quite ready, shoot me where I stand, for I am hunted almost to death.' After a great deal of persuasion he consented to come on board the Cutter and arrived there about 7 P. M., when he was immediately handcuffed and taken down in the cabin.

His conduct during the evening was most hardened, he sat drinking grog and smoking cheroots, and when asked why he caused the people to be murdered, he replied, 'it is of no use to bother me any more about it, it's done, I am now in your power, dispose of me as you think proper.' We chained him to a station aft for the night and made preparations in the morning for his execution. On seeing the cross jack yard lowered down and a whip rore on the starboard yard arm, he for the first time appeared to be sensible of his approaching fate. At 9 A. M. two black men belonging to the *Unity* came on board, these were the executioners, and Narnewah, when told their office, appeared quite horror stricken: he was then pinioned and led to the platform, abaft the carronade on the fore-castle. The rope being adjusted, he was asked whether he had any request to make, he replied only one and that is, that I may die by the hands of Narlick, one of the chiefs who had been assisting us. The signal was given, the gun fired, and he ran him to the yard arm in the smoke where he hung till 12 o'clock, was then cut down and the natives towed him on shore by the neck, scratched a hole and buried him across Heshipow's breast. Having succeeded in capturing the principal objects of our revenge, we made preparations for sailing, handsomely remunerated the whole of the natives for their assistance, besides giving to each of the chiefs a certificate, stating what had transpired and the noble manner in which they had come forward to assist us. It appears that a person by the name of Marshall, who was not present and who knows nothing of the affair, except by hearsay, has most villainously impeached the conduct of Captain Hart, and insinuated that a desire of punishing the murderers was not his sole motive for taking the affair up so warmly as he did, but that he had an idea of profiting in the way of plundering the natives of their tortoise-shell.

Any one who knew the character of the people as well as Captain Hart, would see the fallacy of such a hope for it is well known from the first moment, the people found they could barter the shell for tobacco and pipes; they are passionately fond of smoking—they never kept it by them; but immediately they caught a turtle used to dispose of it to the Europeans, who were residing on the Island, I am now about to make oath to what I have herein stated, and know too well the solemn nature of such a proceeding to enter upon it, without duly taking into consideration, that I have most conscientiously related all circumstances connected with the sad affair, as truly and minutely as possible am confident that Capt. Hart was actuated by no other motive than that of the death of his friend. What were his feelings, when the news was taken to him at the time the *Lombton* was entering the harbour? he turned most deadly pale and exclaimed 'Good God it's possible,' and reproached himself as the cause having advised Captain Hingston to come there. Any one whose breast contains one spark of 'friendship,' may easily imagine what feelings these gave rise to. He most nobly determined to risk his life, his all, in order that he might have the satisfaction of punishing the wretches, who had so treacherously deprived him of so dear a friend; Capt. Hart certainly must have been a great loser in every shape. The expense of detaining his vessel, ammunition and the presents the natives received afterwards were for the most part from him, and as to the charge against him of plundering, it is a most infamous fabrication, and proceeds from nothing but the machination of scoundrel who found he had no further opportunity of making him his dupe.

J. PLUMB.

Calcutta, 18th Feby. 1840.

On the 18th day of February 1840, John Plumb, at present in the preventive service to the East India Company, appeared before me at Calcutta, and declared that the matters above written are true; that the narrative is drawn up by him and written in his hand-writing.

Mr. Plumb is accompanied by Captain Aile of the brig *Suise* and James Talbot of Calcutta, who certify that the person declaring is Mr. Plumb.

D. McFARLANE, Chief Magistrate.

18th February, 1840.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor.—It is the opinion of most thinking persons that the operation and effects of the opium-trade, upon the moral, physical, and commercial interests of the nations engaged in it, is one of the most important topics that can at present occupy the attention of Great Britain and China. It is therefore a matter of great moment that the public papers, especially those that are published here, should inform the public mind fully and fairly upon the subject.

Now truth constrains me to say, judging from the short article in the supplement to the Canton Register of the 12th instant, that the Editor is either very much biased in favor of the particular views he advocates, or has not taken the trouble to inform himself extensively upon the question he discusses. Of the justice or injustice of his criticism, upon the views and conduct of the gentleman, who informed governor Lin, that opium was classed among poisons by scientific men of the west, the public can judge.

I shall therefore, with your kind permission, offer a few observations upon the worthy Editor's own views, respecting the effects of opium upon the human system. Probably they would have passed by unnoticed, had he not referred to medical opinions, and the experience of two distinguished characters, to substantiate the truth of his remarks. The impression which he evidently wishes to convey to his readers, is, that opium ought not to be regarded as a poison, or if designated a poison, that it is the most useful, if not the most pleasant of all poisons; for what other poison (he writes) can cheer and support the mind of man under a pressure of business, of decay, of misfortune, and affliction?

This, coming from the Editor of the Canton Register, at such a time as the present, and after all that has been written on the contrary side, is an opinion the correctness of which ought to be canvassed.

The query is put, "how do Hoffman and Neumann, Derosne, Sydenham, Mead, Thomson, &c. class opium?" In attempting to answer it, which by the by ought to have been done by the individual who proposed it, I cannot but express my surprise, that higher and more numerous authorities should not have been selected, to prove a point so important as the one before us. One would have supposed that if medical writers were quoted at all, the most eminent authors on Toxicology and Materia Medica, and other standard works on the nature and properties of opium and its salts, would have been referred to.

Sydenham, who took his degree in 1648, certainly writes, that "it is indeed a most excellent cordial, not to say the only one hitherto discovered;" but as opium was only getting into extensive practical use, when Sydenham wrote, its properties could only have been partially understood. The remarks of Dr. Wallis (the compiler of his works) on its action, as a stimulant and sedative, are not alluded to.

I am truly sorry that I cannot meet with Hoffman, Mead, Neuman, and Derosne's opinions and classification. The latter chemist, it is well known, discovered the salt usually denominated Narcotine, which it is believed much of the stimulating properties of opium is owing to; and Hoffman and Neumann discussed as to wherein the active principle of opium resided; but I am not aware that they said much about its effects.

Dr. Thomson places opium, as all other modern writers on the Materia Medica do, under the class of Narcotics; and, after describing its effects as a diffusible stimulus and sedative, states that, "if the dose of opium be moderate and not repeated, its effects upon the habit gradually subside, and the health remains unimpaired: but if it be large, or have been frequently or daily repeated, it wears out the powers of both mind and body; the person becomes melancholy, dull, stupid, and unfit for the business of life: emaciation of the body follows, and his countenance foretells the issue; he sinks into a state of premature old age, palsy generally seizes him, or as a drivelling idiot he dies in a state

of the most miserable fatuity.... Its habitual use cannot be too much reprobated, &c."

Mr. Brande "writes, opium stands at the head of anodynes, sedatives, and narcotics. The exhilarating effect, which it produces upon some people, induces them to the dangerous experiment of habitual indulgence in its use,—a custom which cannot too cautiously be guarded against, since it impairs the mental, as well as the corporeal faculties, and sooner or later proves infinitely destructive to both."

Dr. Christison, on speaking of the effects of opium upon man when used in continued doses, states, that "hitherto I have been able to learn the particulars of eleven cases only, which would certainly tend on the whole rather to shew, that the practice of eating opium is not to injurious as is commonly thought; but I am far from thinking that the facts now stated, can with justice be made use of, to support such an inference." In commenting upon the question, whether the habit of opium eating is detrimental to health and longevity, he says, "These cases undoubtedly shew that a certain number of opium eaters may attain a good old age. But this circumstance will no more justify the conclusion, that a fair proportion of them do so, than the parallel fact, that drunkards often attain old age, would bear out the conclusion that drunkenness is on the whole not inimical to longevity. The probability is, that many persons die at an early age of the effects of opium eating, whose habits are never heard of, simply from the circumstance that they die young before their secret is detected. The cases now succinctly related, are given rather with the hope of inciting others, who have had better opportunities, to make farther inquiries, than of conveying practically useful information. And I fully anticipate the result, that this habit will be eventually found, not less destructive than the vice of drinking spirits. I cannot bring myself to think that the habitual use of a drug, which produces such permanent narcotic effects as opium does; and disorders subsequently the digestive functions in so great a degree, leaving those who use it habitually in so miserable a state during the intervals of using it, as appears from their own confession; and leads obviously to emaciation, and a worn out elderly appearance at an early period of life; can be consistent in general, with the enjoyment of health, and the chance of an average prolongation of the term of human life."

"A long continued use of opium, is productive of great relaxation, debility, sluggishness, heaviness, loss of appetite, dropsies, tremors, diseased state of the fluids, &c. On leaving it off, after habitual use, an extreme lowness of spirits, languor and anxiety succeed, which are relieved by having again recourse to the opium, and in some measure by spirituous and vinous liquors." Lewis Mat. Med.

"The primary action of opium is that of a powerful diffusible stimulant, but it is followed by narcotic and sedative effects; which are far greater than could have been inferred from the degree of previous excitement." Paris Pharmacology.

Mr. de Quincy, the author of the confessions of an English opium eater, says its primary action is always and in the highest degree to excite and stimulate the system. He took opium for 17 years, of which his highest dose was 8000 drops or about 9 ounces of Laudanum. Those who wish to be acquainted with the pleasures and the pains of opium, must consult his singular book. The horrors and sufferings he endured, during the process of cure, were of the most aggravated kind.

According to the most recent inquiries of M. Chareat, which were extended to every class of the lower animals, opium produces three leading effects; "It acts on the brain, causing congestion and consequently sopor; on the general nervous centre, as an irritant, exciting convulsions; and on the muscles, as a direct sedative. It is poisonous to man and all animals."

Other opinions might be cited, but surely these are enough to prove the deleterious influence of opium upon the human constitution. The reader has only further to consult Dr. Russell's account of the effects of the drug in Aleppo; and Dr. Smith among the Turks, in Smyrna; and Baron De Tott among the Theriakis; and the numerous accounts of its influence upon the Assamese, Malays, &c., to be convinced, that opium cannot be regarded in any other light, than as a medicine or a poison.

It is much to be regretted that the opinions respecting the effects of opium smoking in China, differ so widely; some affirming that it is a pleasing and harmless luxury, which may be indulged in without



injuring the health; and that the manners and habits of the East are such, as to render it an indispensable stimulus to the Chinese, &c., while others maintain that it is rapidly destructive to the human system, and leading myriads of individuals to inevitable ruin, moral degradation, and death; and that no one can use it without shortening his life. If there has been more practical observation and less theorising, a desire to elicit truth rather than to support certain prejudiced views, there would have been by this time such a collection of facts and observations as would be beneficial both to science and public health.

Without going into farther detail at present, I will mention, from the desire that it may excite inquiry, a few deductions that I have arrived at, from what I have seen and at present know.

1. The quantity of extract smoked by the Chinese, varies from one candareen to eight mace in a day; the average appears to be from one to two mace. A person smoking a mace a day, supposing the whole consumed, would daily take into his system, what is equal to 34 grains of pure solid opium or nearly one grain with every pipe, reckoning twenty pipes to half a mace.

2. The time of smoking is usually twice a day, morning and evening.

3. The habit is not confined to any class, nor limited to any spot, city or province, but has affected equally the court and the cottage; the rich and the poor; the scholar, the soldier, the husbandman, and the merchant; no class has been exempt. The meanest beggar that lives upon the charity of others, up to the ministers surrounding the throne of the "Son of Heaven," have alike indulged in the use of the fascinating drug; only with this difference, that the beggar is from necessity content with the refuse that he can collect, while the rich and the noble partake of the luxury in the style becoming their rank and wealth.

4. The operation and effects of smoking opium vary both in kind and degree, according to the age and physical powers of the individual, the quantity of opium consumed at one time, and the extent and frequency with which the habit is indulged. Its primary operation is stimulating, which after lasting six to eight hours, is followed by depression and other symptoms of collapse, which are relieved by a renewal of the stimulus; and which after the habit has become fully confirmed, must be regularly supplied to sustain artificially the system. It may be in a few years, or it may not be till 10, 15, or more than 20 years, before any marked symptoms of disease appear. The first indications, are those which supervene on a temporary abstinence from the drug, and which are usually of so decided a character, that the opium smoker has no other choice but to return to the source of all his woes. But sooner or later the different organs, from being long impaired, become really diseased, and can no longer perform their functions, unless goaded to it by opium, and then, very imperfectly. With it he is miserable, and without it he can neither sleep nor eat nor live. He may drag on a state of existence a few years longer, but at last he falls into the tomb unpitied and forgotten.

5. The symptoms and operation of opium, whether smoked or eaten, are very analogous, and allowing for modifying circumstances, as the amount of the dose, climate, and difference of temperament, &c. I am inclined to think they are the same. The Turks being more stimulated, or the Malays "running amuck," can be accounted for, in the one case, by the union of aromatics with the opium; and in the other, from the existence of powerful exciting passions, which a large dose of opium simply tends to aggravate.

6. The rate of mortality does not appear so great and rapid, as speculation and reasoning a priori from the known physiological and pathological effects, would lead us to expect. A very moderate allowance seems compatible with a long enjoyment of tolerable health; and of the majority, who indulge ad libitum, many years may expire, before any very serious impairment to the constitution is apparent. Opium is a poison; but when used continuously, and in gradually increased doses, it is a slow one; tho' I firmly believe an *effectual* one. The moral and social misery, entailed by the indulgence of this dangerous practice, does not form a part of the present inquiry, altho' it exists to a very great degree, and long before it has proved fatal to the individual.

7. A considerable similarity exists between the effects of ardent spirits and opium. They are both

diffusible stimulants, affecting chiefly the nervous system; and they excite and predispose to a number of diseases which greatly resemble each other. But they differ in two essential particulars. 1st. That opium smoking is more seductive, its excitement of a longer duration, and its habit sooner confirmed, and far more difficult to renounce. 2nd. It does not intoxicate like ardent spirits. I think that when the effects of alcoholic drinks are fully considered, both as affecting public society, domestic life, and the health and morals of those devoted to their use, that alcohol in Great Britain is as great a scourge, and as much to be deprecated, as opium is in this country. I do not, nor am I able to determine which is the worst, for the extent and degree of injury arising from the latter are as yet imperfectly known.

8. The habit of opium smoking, up to a certain period, can be relinquished by the aid of suitable medicine, and a powerful resolution.

I shall conclude these remarks, by stating, that the common designation of opium is a poison, and not only under its various preparations, but in its crude state.

Hoping that your brother Editor will receive these imperfect remarks in the same friendly spirit in which they are given; and thanking you, for their insertion into your valuable paper,

I remain,

Yours respectfully,  
MEDICUS.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 23rd May, 1840.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birthday of England's youthful Queen, on which she completes her 21st year. To-morrow likewise a year will have elapsed since Capt. Elliot and the Foreign merchants imprisoned with him at Canton, were allowed to embark for Macao, and yet nothing certain is known here of the intended operations of the British Government. The next arrival from India and the Straits is looked to with the greatest impatience, as week after week glides by and no vessel whatever come in. Our last advices from Calcutta are of the 2d March, and from Singapore the 11th April, whilst at this season of the year a passage from the former may easily be made in little more than a month, and from the latter in 10 or 12 days.

We call our reader's attention to the letter from "Medicus." Without ourselves entering into the merits of the case discussed between him and our Cotemporary of the *Register*, we may merely mention that if Doctor Johnson's definition of the word "Poison" is correct, then Doctor Parker was perfectly justified in calling Opium a poison. Doctor Johnson gives the following definition of the word Poison: "That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity and by means not obvious to the senses." That Opium is used with the best success as a medicine has nothing to do with the question, most substances, generally considered as poisons, being at sometime most useful agents in Pharmacy—we may instance as such—Arsenic, Prussic acid, Mercury. Sugar of lead, and many others, from both the mineral and vegetable Kingdoms, which it would be too tedious here to enumerate.

The accounts which the Chinese give of the poverty prevailing over all parts of the country, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Canton, in consequence of the many interruptions to the usual commercial intercourse are very distressing. All the branches of industry are suffering, manufacturing as well as commercial, and it is only the mandarins, who by extorting fees for connivance at illegal practices, derive any advantage from this state of things. In several parts of the country disturbances are said to have already broken out, and one somewhat serious has taken place in Tsong-hwa, a large town about a day's journey north of Canton. The continued want of rain, there has been none whatever since the beginning of this month, also threatens, if not a scarce, at least a late, crop of grain,

and the price of rice is already advancing, and will no doubt become very dear should the drought continue another week.

**LUSO BRITANNIC THEATRE.** The second Amateur-performance at this Theatre will come off to night, and is to consist of a Domestic Melodrama

MABEL'S CURSE

to conclude with the farce of

THE ORIGINAL.

The doors will be opened at seven, and the performance begin at half past seven o'clock.

We understand it is chiefly owing to the wish of avoiding too great an interval between the first and second performance, that several alterations and improvements recommended by many of the subscribers have not yet been carried into effect, but care has been had of the better ventilation of the house, and the seats are placed wider apart, so as to render the former separation of families unnecessary.

Subscribers are requested to apply for their tickets this morning to the Secretary at the Theatre.

We have likewise been requested by the managing Committee to state that a general meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Theatre on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at noon, to take into consideration the affairs of the Theatre, at which it is requested, subscribers will attend.

We have been requested to publish the following Circular in English and Portuguese, which was circulated by the Committee yesterday, but which, it is believed, has not been round everywhere.

"The managing Committee beg to inform the Subscribers that an English Play and Farce will be performed by the Amateurs to-morrow, Saturday evening.—Doors will be open at seven and the performance begin at half past seven. Tickets to be had at the Theatre to-morrow morning.

"For the greater coolness of the house new windows have been opened, and the benches have been placed farther apart than before for the greater convenience of the spectators, and also in order to render the separation of Ladies and Gentlemen unnecessary, an arrangement which the Committee flatter themselves will be approved of by the Subscribers.

J. C. AGUIAR.  
Secretary.

Friday, 22nd May, 1840.

"A Comissão Directora tem o gosto de informar aos Senhores Subscriptores, que humma Comedia e humma Farça Inglesa se porão em scena (representados por Curiosos) amanhã Sabbath a noite. As portas se abrirão as 7 horas, e o Espectaculo principiará as 7 e meia. Os bilhetes se distribuirão no Theatro amanhã pela manhã.

"Para tornar a caça mais fresca, novas Janellas se abrirão e os Bancos se separarão mais para os espectadores poderem estar mais a sua vontade, e para não ser necessario ficarem as Senhoras separadas de suas familias, arranjos estes que a Commissão espera serão approvados pelos Senhores Subscriptores."

J. C. AGUIAR.  
Secretary.

Sesta feira, 22 de Maio, 1840.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—The poor farmers are in a high state of excitement on account of the long drought that has lately prevailed. Rice is rising in price, and the prospects are most dismal. The ricefields look yellow, the water reservoirs are nearly exhausted, the growth of vegetables is extremely slow, and some parts of the country can not at all be cultivated. Refreshing showers for a week or fortnight are so much needed, that if they do not fall, starvation with all its horrors will stare the poorer classes in the face, and in a country as populous as China, this is the most fearful scourge with which the land can possibly be afflicted. Still we hope that a seasonable supply of moisture will reanimate the hopes of the peasant, and transfuse general joy throughout the province.

Matters remain quiet.—Rumor speaks about the collection of a very large naval force near the Bogue—200 vessels in number! well manned with divers, to carry on a destructive war under water.—The soldiers in our neighbourhood had commenced their old trade, gambling, and a very great row took place in consequence, but tranquillity was happily soon restored. The Tsotang has reiterated the edict

against opium smokers, and all the military and people must henceforth abstain from this deleterious drug, according to the earnest injunctions of the Great Emperor.

**VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.**—The ship Niantic Capt. Doty, while on her passage from the Straits of Lombok, to China through the Sulu sea, in lat. 7° 13' N., and long. 121° E., on the 4th of April 1840, the wind being N N E. to N N W. and very light, fell in with a shower of volcanic ashes, very fine and impalpable, which fell for the space of 12 hours, covering the sails and rigging. The stars were obscured from the density of the shower. On the 7th when in lat. 8° 25' N. and long. 120° 30' E. she felt another shower much lighter, which fell from 6 o'clock in the evening till 4 o'clock next morning; wind in the same direction, and light.

On her passage northward, she met a whaler, who experienced a similar shower on the same day, when lying between the islands of Mindoro and Luconia, nearly 300 miles north of the position of the Niantic. The ashes collected from the decks of the Niantic are like those gathered from craters, in Java and Sumbawa, and which have been known to be carried 600 or 800 miles. In this instance, they may have proceeded from a volcano in Luconia, Formosa, or some of the interjacent islands.

## From the Peking Gazette.

The Court. The intrigues that for a considerable while have disturbed the peace of old Taoukwang are by no means yet set at rest. Our authorities being very scanty, and the official papers that from time to time appear in the gazette the only source from whence we can draw our knowledge, we are of course not able to enter into details. On the present occasion, a king of the highest order, wished to dispense with his daily attendance at court, and therefore procured a substitute in a duke. This nobleman signified his readiness to hold the situation during the absence of the grandee, when he was told, that such deviation from established rule, would prove a dangerous precedent. Both individuals therefore are delivered over to the court tribunal to be severely punished for their misdemeanor. Another prince of the blood being indisposed, happened to stray beyond the inclosure of his domain for the sake of recreation, and has on that account been likewise denounced and put to trial. The causes assigned being so very trivial, and the punishment that awaits the culprits likely to be very heavy, we must but suppose, that the Emperor wishes to throw discredit upon some of the highest personages around him, by entangling them in the net of the law and ridding himself of their presence.

**Death of Choo.** Some of our readers perhaps still remember the famous Lieut. Governor Choo, who made for some time so much noise. An eulogy in the last number of the gazette, indited by the Emperor himself, speaks of his faithful services and uninterrupted exertions. H. M. refers to his having held the rank of Lieut. Governor and also proved a straight forward censor, and therefore promoted him on his death to the rank of Governor General, a station which he is to occupy in Hades. He died of a lingering disease, having previously asked leave of absence, and not, as rumor would have it, turned priest of Taou. His son has received from the and gracious hands of the monarch the degree of Keujin. There are perhaps now very few statesmen in China who resemble him. He was a sincere character, imbued with real love towards the people he governed, without any ambition or a desire to amass money. His departure from Canton was a day of mourning to the whole populace, and he is remembered until this very day; which is saying very much. As characters of this description are so very rare, in a land where corruption pervades all departments, they sooner or later meet with their just reward. To remain as Choo, an honest man amongst knaves, is indeed an extraordinary thing. In the capacity of censor he did much for detecting and exposing misgovernment, though his remarks were often very crude and by no means apposite. But when he at Canton held the second office in the Province, and began to meddle with foreigners, he not only proved his incapacity, but committed so many gross blunders, as nearly to involve his country in a struggle with England. Now, however, as he is gone, let us forget his faults and remember his virtues only.

**Examinations.** The reiterated complaints, that

the Literary Chancellor of Che keang bestowed degrees upon his favorites, have prompted the Emperor to nominate a commission for the investigation of this affair. This was an undertaking of some magnitude, the witnesses were called and were at variance. Again the successful graduates, mostly children of the rich, were produced as a conclusive evidence, that the examiner must have been swayed by bribes in selecting the most wealthy amongst the numerous applicants. The Chancellor however parried the imputation by remarking, that even the children of the rich might be possessed of talent, and that it was by no means necessary, that they should be all blockheads. They were then examined and gave some satisfaction. Again the accusers were confronted with the defendant, and according to their assertions, the professor was in the wrong. In summing up the evidence, the Commissioners do not know what to say, as there exists so much contradiction, and the Emperor has very graciously recorded their proceedings.

The Wei river, that runs through a part of Shantung and Chih le, is found on examination so shallow, as scarcely to admit the passage of small boats. At this the Emperor is very wroth, and he asks his worthy Governor Keshen how he could have allowed the said river to lose his water in this manner, without damming up the stream and thus preventing it from running off.—And if the great man cannot effect this, he is to be punished for contumacy.

Extensive repairs of the dykes on the Yang tsze keang and Yellow river are now carried on, with a great deal of diligence. A district magistrate in Hoo kwang, who was neglectful, has been dismissed from office, by the stern Governor of that province.

Yunnan. Some plots have lately been hatched in that Province greatly to the discomfiture of the Governor. It is difficult to trace these illegal combinations, and nothing has yet been brought to light, to shew the nature of the conspiracy. There is much of political babbling in the land, and the Celestial Government will perhaps be obliged to create a secret police.

Not a word is mentioned about our Canton affairs, nor do we find a single memorial about the state of things on the probable events, that are to happen. This omission we may call the effect of stoicism worthy such a man as Reason's glory.

Two naval officers have been promoted on the recommendation of the Governor of Canton, for what reason is not stated.

## STUDY OF CHINESE LITERATURE IN GERMANY.

—Our readers are perhaps not aware with what zeal the study of the flowery language is pursued by the literati of the country of lexicographers and grammarians. As early as 1660 there lived a scholar at Berlin, who cultivated the Chinese with considerable success and made a good collection of native works, which are still to be found in the Royal library. A translation of the four books were published in Latin in Bohe nia about the same time, by some missionaries, and the celebrated Adam Schaal, a native of Cologne furnished his native land with notices about the Central Empire. Klaproth, Hager, and other learned men made in the beginning of this century a great noise about the wonderful characters, in which the Chinese are pleased to convey their ideas, and the former was very celebrated as a critic, but too fond of finding fault with every body. Most attention however was attracted by a visit of two Chinese, we believe in 1823. At first great doubts were entertained, whether they were real sons of Han, but a professor of anatomy having proved to the world that their origin as proved by their physiognomy and structure of bones, was truly Tatarian, all the learned faculties hailed their arrival as very auspicious. When they were exhibited at Berlin, the King of Prussia took them under his protection, and sent them to Halle, in order to communicate their language, and to receive an academical education, under the celebrated professor Genssenius. Having been instructed in Christianity, they were baptized, and the King himself stood sponsor. The result of their study was a translation of some of the gospels in Chinese, whilst their tutor published a translation of part of the four books, which has been severely criticized by the Parisian doctors. One of these celestials returned here in 1837, but has kept aloof from foreigners, so that we do not know what became of him.

Professor Neuman's pilgrimage to Canton is well known. On his return he published in England a catechism of Buddhism, and subsequently in Ger-

many two other works with instructive notes. The library he had collected was very considerable, but on his arrival at Berlin, he was by no means received with that kindness, which his ardour in this branch of literature deserved, and he retired therefore to Munich, where a Chinese professorship was purposely instituted. Part of the works he had purchased remained in the Royal library, the other he took with him to Bavaria. This was the general signal for rendering Chinese fashionable, and the various universities emulated each other in encouraging the study of this difficult language. Works were pouring forth from the press, giving an account of the country, mostly in the manner of the ancient missionaries, representing the empire as an abode of virtue and happiness far beyond any other part in the world. A Latin translation of the Sheking was likewise edited, but this was made by an ancient missionary, and conveys the meaning of the original very vaguely. Ritter's geography of the Central Empire filled all Germany with admiration, and were every thing true what he stated, China would be a paradise. Strange to say, the pantheism of their nation obtained many adherents amongst the philosophers, who shaped the system of Yang and Yin according to their own fancies. As it speaks much in favor of the correctness of ones sentiments, if the most ancient and wisest nation entertained the same 5000 years ago, a better proof of the truth of their principles could perhaps not be adduced. Neuman however endeavoured to form a just estimate of the nation, and whilst speaking freely of its defects, he was not blind towards its virtues, and he is doubtless the most learned amongst the German Sinologues.

When Pauthier was engraving his elegant types at Paris, a German engraver, Bayerhaus, happened to be at the capital, and being a man of very high attainments in the art, he set to work himself, in order to furnish a complete set of types. His representations at Berlin met with a favorable reception, and he has by this time finished the greater part of it, so that the first complete fount is likely to come from Prussia, because the persons engaged in the work are unwearied in their exertions, and possess a considerable zeal for the execution, and the government has advanced sufficient funds. Under such circumstances, Vienna could not remain idle, and Dr. Endlicher therefore composed and published a work on Chinese coins. He is said to be well versed in the language, and it is the wish of the Imperial government to found a library. How many there are at present engaged in decyphering the hieroglyphics of the sons of Han, we are not able to say, but there is no doubt of their number being very considerable. Within ten years after this we may expect, that Chinese works will become as common as Arabic ones, and that the learned community will be enabled to put a proper value upon the literary treasures, which this country contains.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—None.

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Good Success*, Fraser, for Bombay; *Guisachem*, Every, for London; Amer. *Mortezuma*, for Singapore.

**PASSENGER.**—per *Good Success*: Mr. Bradford.

Under Despatch, *Arduiser* for Bombay. *Patriota* for Singapore. Loading for England: *Genelg Mangalore*, Arabian, *Heroine*, *Francis Ann*.

**LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th January, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th November, & Akbar. CALCUTTA 4th March & Antares. BOMBAY, 16th February, via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 11th April, & Ann Mackinn. JAVA, 3rd March, via Singapore. MANILA, —, —.**

**BIRTH.**—At Macao on the 10th inst., at half past four A. M. the wife of Mr. A. J. H. CARVALHO Jr, of a Son.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



**NOTICE.**—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

CHARLES MARKWICK.  
JOHN SMITH.

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**N reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galignani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1833.

WETMORE & Co.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRIGAND will have quick dispatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBOO RUSTOMJEE.  
Macao, 23rd May, 1840.

FOR MANILA.

THE Ship ROBERT BOWNE, will leave Cap-sing-moon for Manila in the course of 8 days; for freight apply to J. P. STURGIS,—Macao or CAPT. MANSFIELD,—on board.

Macao, 15th May, 1840.

FOR MANILA.

THE Port. Barque MARGARIDA, J.T. D'AQUINO Master, will meet with early despatch; for freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 16th May, 1840.

**WANTED, A BILL ON CANTON.**—2 p Cent premium will be given for a small Bill on Canton at 10 @ 15 day's sight. Apply at the Canton Press Office.

29th May, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO. MARINERS, SALT BEEF AND PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TARBUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TAR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANVAS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RUM, WHISKY, SPERM CANDLES; apply to

W. P. PEIRCE.  
at Toonkoo.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

#### FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned just landed from the "Antares" Superior BASS and ALLSOP'S PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta @ \$ 4 1/2 per doz. London bottled SHERRY, from COCKBURN, GALLOWAY, and HAVENDEN, and PVE in 3 doz Cases best PALE French BRANDY, Bengal TABLE RICE, and Government Manila SEGARS 4th 5th Superiors.

Macao, 22nd May, 1840.

A. A. DE MELLO.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

A Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at MACAO to the Undersigned: viz—  
Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKER," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND."

JOHN SMITH.

#### BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

##### From the President's Message.

New dangers to the banks are also daily disclosed from the extension of that system of extravagant credit of which they are the pillars. Formerly, our foreign commerce was principally founded on an exchange of commodities, including the precious metals, and leaving in its transactions but little foreign debt. Such is not now the case. Aided by the facilities afforded by the banks, mere credit has become too commonly the basis of trade. Many of the banks themselves, not content with largely stimulating this system among others, have usurped the business, while they impair the stability of the commercial community; they have become borrowers instead of lenders; they establish their agencies abroad; they deal largely in stocks and merchandise; they encourage the issue of State securities until the foreign market is glutted with them; and, unsatisfied with the legitimate use of their own capital and the exercise of their lawful privileges, they raise, by large loans, additional means for every variety of speculation. The disasters attendant on this derivation from the former course of business in this country, are now shared alike by banks and individuals, to an extent of which there is perhaps no previous example in the annals of our country. So long as a willingness of the foreign lender, and a sufficient export of our productions to meet any necessary partial payments, leave the flow of credit undisturbed, all appears to be prosperous; but as soon as it is checked by any hesitation abroad, or by an inability to make payments there in our productions, the evils of the system are disclosed. The paper currency which might serve for domestic purposes, is useless to pay the debt due in Europe. Gold and silver are therefore drawn, in exchange for their notes, from the banks. To keep up their supply of coin, these institutions are obliged to call upon their own debtors, who pay them principally in their own notes, which are as unavailable to them as they are to the merchants to meet the foreign demand. The calls of the banks, therefore, in such emergencies, of necessity exceed that demand, and produce a corresponding curtailment of their accommodations and of the currency, at the very moment when the state of trade renders it most inconvenient to be borne. The intensity of this pressure on the community is in proportion to the previous liberality of credit and consequent expansion of the currency; forced sales of property are made at the time when the means of purchasing are most reduced, and the worst calamities to individuals are only at last arrested by an open violation of their obligations by the banks, a refusal to pay specie for their notes, and an imposition upon the community of a fluctuating and depreciated currency.

These consequences are inherent in the present system. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by national or State governments. They are the results of the irresistible laws of trade and credit. In the recent events which have so strikingly illustrated the certain effects of these laws, we have seen the bank of the largest capital in the Union, established under a national charter and lately strengthened, as we were authoritatively informed, by exchanging that for a State charter, with new and unusual privileges—in a condition too, as it was said, of entire soundness and great prosperity—not merely unable to resist effects, but the first to yield to them.

Nor is it to be overlooked that there exists a chain of

necessary dependence among these institutions which obliges them, to a great extent, to follow the course of others, notwithstanding its injustice to their own immediate creditors, or injury to the particular community in which they are placed. The dependence of a bank, which is in proportion to the extent of its debts for circulation and deposits, is not merely on others in its own vicinity, but on all those which connect it with the centre of trade. Distant banks may fail, without seriously affecting those in our principal commercial cities; but the failure of the latter is felt at the extremities of the Union. The suspension at New York, in 1837, was every where, with very few exceptions, followed, as soon as it was known; that recently at Philadelphia immediately affected the banks of the South and West in a similar manner. This dependence of our whole banking system on the institutions in a few large cities, is not found in the laws of their organization, but in those of trade and exchange. The banks at that centre to which currency flows, and where it is required in payments for merchandise, hold the power of controlling those in regions whence it comes, whilst the latter possess no means of restraining them; so that the value of individual property, and the prosperity of trade, through the the whole interior of the country, are made to depend on the good or bad management of the banking institutions in the great seats of trade on the seaboard.

But this chain of dependence does not stop here. It does not terminate at Philadelphia or New York. It reaches across the ocean, and ends in London, the centre of the credit system. The same laws of trade, which give to the banks in our principal cities power over the whole banking system of the United States, subject the former, in their turn, to the money power in Great Britain. It is not denied that the suspension of the New York banks in 1837, which was followed in quick succession throughout the Union, was produced by an application of that power; and it is now alleged, to extension of the present condition of so large a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments have arisen from the same cause.

From this influence they cannot now entirely escape, for it has its origin in the credit currencies of the two countries; it is strengthened by the current of trade and exchange, which centres in London, and is rendered almost irresistible by the large debts contracted there by our merchants, our banks, and our States. It is thus that an introduction of a new bank into the most distant of our villages, places the business of that village within the influence of the money power in England. It is thus that every new debt which we contract in that country, seriously affects our own currency, and extends over the pursuits of our citizens its powerful influence. We cannot escape from this by making new banks, great or small, State or National. The same chains which bind those now existing to the centre of this system of paper credit, must equally fetter every similar institution we create. It is only by the extent to which this system has been pushed of late, that we have been made fully aware of its irresistible tendency to subject our own banks and currency to a vast controlling power in a foreign land; and it adds a new argument to those which illustrate their precarious situation. Endangering in the first place by their own mismanagement, and again by the conduct of every institution which connects them with the centre of trade in our own country, that are yet subjected, beyond all this, to the effect of whatever measures policy, necessity, or caprice may induce those who control the credits of England, to resort to. I mean not to comment upon these measures, present or past, and much less to discourage the prosecution of fair commercial dealing between the two countries, based on reciprocal benefits; but it having now been made manifest that the power of inflicting these and similar injuries, is, by the irresistible law of a credit currency and credit trade, equally capable of extending their consequences through all the ramifications of our banking system, and by that means indirectly obtaining, particularly when our banks are used as depositories of the public moneys, a dangerous political influence in the United States. I have deemed it my duty to bring the subject to your notice and ask for it your serious consideration.

Is an argument required beyond the exposition of these facts, to show the impropriety of using our banking institutions as depositories of the public money? Can we venture not only to encounter the risk of their individual and mutual mismanagement; but, at the same time, to place our foreign and domestic policy entirely under the control of a foreign moneyed interest? To do so is to impair the independence of our government, as the present credit system has already impaired the

independence of our banks. It is to submit all its important operations, whether of peace or war, to be controlled or thwarted at first by our own banks, and then by a power abroad greater than themselves. I cannot bring myself to depict the humiliation to which this government and people might be sooner or later reduced, if the means for defending their rights are to be made dependent upon those who may have the most powerful of motives to impair them.

Nor is it only in reference to the effect of this state of things on the independence of our government or of our banks, that the subject presents itself for consideration; it is to be viewed also in its relations to the general trade of our country. The time is not long past when a deficiency of foreign crops was thought to afford a profitable market for the surplus of our industry; but now we await with feverish anxiety the news of the English harvest, not so much from motives of commendable sympathy, but fearful lest its anticipated failure should narrow the field of credit there. Does not this speak volumes to the patriot? Can a system be beneficial, wise, or just, which creates greater anxiety for interests dependent on foreign credit, than for the general prosperity of our own country and the profitable sale of the surplus produce of our labor?

The circumstances to which I have thus adverted, appear to me to afford weighty reasons, developed by late events, to be added to those which I have on former occasions offered, when submitting to your better knowledge and discernment the propriety of separating the custody of the public money from banking institutions. Nor has any thing occurred to lessen, in my opinion, the force of what has heretofore been urged. The only ground on which that custody can be desired by the banks, is the profitable use which they may make of the money. Such use would be regarded in individuals as a breach of trust, or a crime of great magnitude, and yet it may be reasonably doubted whether, first and last, it is not attended with more mischievous consequences, when permitted to the former than to the latter. The practice of permitting the public money to be used by its keepers as here, is believed to be peculiar to this country, and to exist scarcely any where else.—To procure it here, improper influences are appealed to; unwise connexions are established between the Government and vast numbers of powerful State Institutions; other motives than the public good are brought to bear both on the Executive and Legislative departments, and selfish combinations, leading to special legislation, are formed. It is made the interest of banking institutions and their stockholders throughout the Union, to use their exertions for the increase of taxation and the accumulation of a surplus revenue; and, while an excuse is afforded, the means are furnished for those excessive issues which lead to extravagant trading and speculation, and are the forerunners of a vast debt abroad, and a suspension of the banks at home.

Impressed, therefore, as I am, with the propriety of the funds of the Government being withdrawn from the private use of either banks or individuals, and the public money kept by duly appointed public agents; and believing, as I do, that such also is the judgment which discussion, reflection and experience have produced on the public mind, I leave the subject with you. It is, at all events, essential to the interests of the community and the business of the Government, that a decision should be made.

Most of the arguments that dissuade us from employing banks in the custody and disbursement of the public money apply, with equal force, to the receipt of their notes for public dues. The difference is only in form. In one instance, the Government is a creditor for its deposits, and in the other for the notes it holds. They afford the same opportunity for using the public moneys, and equally lead to all the evils attendant upon it, since a bank can as safely extend its discounts on a deposit of its notes in the hands of a public officer as on one made in its own vaults. On the other hand, it would give to the Government no greater security; for, in case of failure, the claim of the noteholder would be no better than that of a depository.—*Pennsylvania Enquirer, 27th December.*

#### SINGAPORE.

**CHINESE PROCESSIONS.**—For some day past the town has been resounding with the clangour of Chinese gongs, and the streets crowded with processions of this noisy race, in honor of a goddess, or the statue of one, that has been recently imported from the Celestial Kingdom—but we must say the procession which took place on Monday last was really something worth looking at. It "dragged its length along" to the extent of nearly the third of a mile, to the usual accompaniment of these delectable gongs of theirs, and with gaudy banners of every colour, form, and dimension "flouting the pale blue sky"—But what particularly engaged the attention of spectators, and was the chief feature of the procession, was the little girls from 5 to 8 years of age, carried aloft in groups on gayly ornamented platforms, and dressed in every variety of Tartar and Chinese costume. The little beauties were supported in the paces by two stout men, who

contrivance, which were concealed under their clothes, and their infant charms were shewn off to the greatest advantage by the rich and peculiar dresses in which they were arrayed—every care being taken to shield them from the effects of the sun's rays, which shone out in full brightness during the whole time the procession lasted. The Divinity herself was conveyed in a very elegant canopied chair, or palanquin, of yellow silk and crape, and was surrounded with a body guard of celestials, wearing tunics of the same colour. We have not been able to ascertain the various attributes of the goddess, but it seems she is highly venerated—and a very elegant temple, according to Chinese taste, has been built in the town for her reception. She is called by the Chinese *Tien-Seang-Sing-Bok* which we believe may be translated "*Holy Mother of the Gods*"—being the deity who is commonly termed the *Queen of Heaven*. She is supposed to be the special protectress of those who navigate the deep—at least, it is to her shrine that the Chinese sailors pay the most fervent adoration, there being an altar dedicated to her in every junk that goes to sea. The procession, we are informed, is regarded as a formal announcement to the Chinese of her advent in this settlement—and the exhibition, with the feasting attendant thereon, is stated to amount to more than six thousand dollars. The temple that has been built for her, will not it seems be fit for her proper reception and installation for a month, and another procession will take place when she is to be deposited in that sanctuary.—*Sing. Free Press, 23rd April.*

### CANTON PRESS. Macao, 30th May, 1840.

By the *Angelica* and *Lema*, (by which we have received Singapore papers of 23d and 30th April) both from Singapore the 3d May, we learn of the arrival at Penang of H. M. S. *Larne*, from Calcutta 27th March, bringing the news of the arrival of the *Overland* mail of 4th February—no papers or letters of that date have however yet reached here, and we are indebted to the kind communication of private intelligence, for the few items of news we are able to give.

The Queen was to be married on the 10th February at noon, and £ 30,000 per annum are settled on Prince Albert; Ministers proposed £ 50,000, Mr. Hume, £ 21,000, and Col. Sibthorpe £ 30,000, which was carried. A motion of want of confidence in Ministers was brought forward by the opposition, but negatived by a majority of 2. The following changes in the Cabinet were reported as likely to take place soon: Viscount Melbourne to retire with an Earldom; Lord John Russell to be Premier; Earl of Durham to take the Colonies; Marquis of Clanricarde to succeed at the Home-Office the Marquis of Normanby, who goes out as the new Governor General of India.

The death of Sir Frederick Maitland was not known in England at the time the February mail left, but the intelligence of his severe illness having reached by the 29th of November mail from Bombay, Admiral the Hon. George Elliot had been appointed second in command, and to succeed in case of Sir Frederick's death.

The two Chartist ringleaders had been condemned to death, but their sentence had been commuted into transportation for life.

The only deaths particularly noticed are those of Princess Elizabeth, the Marchioness of Hastings, and Sir W. W. Wynne.

The Ministers appear to have declined giving any further information regarding their intentions on the Opium or China question generally.

The country was evidently in a more flourishing state, money being plentiful. Bank discounts 5 per cent. The Court of Directors had lowered their rate of Exchange on Bengal to 1s 11d per Rupee.

The *Marmion's* arrival on the 21st with China-news of the 26th September had caused considerable excitement in the Tea-market—Silk was also firmer. No information has reached us regarding the state of affairs in America, but Cotton had declined in England. The latest dates in England from India were

China,	26th	September
Calcutta,	12th	November
Bombay,	25th	"

We do not notice any departures for China.

The latest arrival at Singapore from China was the *Shan*, which arrived on the 19th April. The *Arct*

arrived in Singapore on the 27th April, and left again for Calcutta the next day.

On Sunday last the 24th, being the Queen of England's birthday, a Royal Salute was fired from the Monte Fort at noon, and the same at one o'clock from on board H. M. S. *Hyacinth* in the Roads.

By the *Adelaide*, from Philadelphia 1st of January, we have received a few papers of 27th and 28th December, containing the President's speech, which contains however little of interest, except his remarks on banking, which, we think, deserve attention, and of which we have extracted a part. China affairs are not noticed.

Below will be found an edict issued by the Kwang-chow-foo (the Hoppo has also issued the same) requiring of foreigners to give a bond that in future no vessels on leaving Canton, are to go into the Cap-sing-moon, to hold intercourse with the British shipping there. Greater importance seems to be attached to such documents by the Chinese than by foreign merchants.

We learn that several large Junks laden with stones have been anchored at the first bar, with an intention apparently of blocking up the passage of the river, in case of need. Quantities of blocks of granite have also been piled up on both banks of the river, whether intended for the same purpose, or to build new fortifications, is not known.

**LUSO BRITANNIC THEATRE.**—The second performance at this Theatre took place on Monday last, and though the plays were English only, we noticed a great number of our Portuguese neighbours among the Spectators. The house was much better ventilated than on the former occasion, and the seats more comfortable, owing to their being wider apart. The plays were *MABEL'S CURSE*, a melodrama, and the *ORIGINAL*, a farce, and the acting repeatedly called down the applause of the house—indeed it was evident that the amateurs felt more 'at home' than during the first performance, and their acting had consequently much improved. The stage-manager deserves much credit for the very effective scenery, part of which was new, and the shiftings were effected in very good time. As an interlude a Portuguese Amateur sang *Figaro's Aria* in the *Barbiere de Seviglia* with great applause.

We are requested to state that owing to the rain, the meeting of Subscribers did not take place on Tuesday last, but it is requested that Subscribers will attend at that which is to be held at the Theatre on Monday next at noon, to take into consideration various matters connected with the management of the house.

**PIRACY IN THE CHINA SEAS. ATTACK ON THE HELLAS.**—Our readers will of late frequently have seen the increase of piracy on the shores of China noticed in our paper, but the depredations of Chinese pirates have hitherto been confined, with one single exception, (the plundering of the *Troughton*) to native craft. The measures of the Government have lately however deprived so many of the trading community of their usual employment, that they are driven to seek a livelihood by piracy, and emboldened by numbers, fly at higher game than before. This must have been more the case on the coast of Fokeen, than in the other maritime provinces, the people there being more impatient of control, more enterprising, and from the greater press of population, poorer than elsewhere. Hence the frequent rebellions, at all times; and it is said that at the present moment, many parts of the province are in a state of insurrection.

On the 23d of May, the *Hellas*, Capt. JAUNCEY was becalmed not far from the Brothers, to the northward of Namoo, in company with 8 junks, and three large pulling boats, to all appearance trading vessels, and no particular notice was taken of them on board until their moving nearer to the *Hellas* roused the suspicions of the Commander, who gave orders to clear for action. Before everything could be got in perfect readiness the junks had approached the vessel right astern, and immediately opened a smart fire of musketry upon her, which the *Hellas* could only answer with a similar fire, the calm preventing her to bring her guns to bear, besides which she had got entangled between the fishing stakes, which rendered motion without the aid of wind altogether impossible. The fire from the *Hellas* proved ineffective, the Junks being well



defended with mattresses and mats, from behind which their crews fired with great steadiness, taking such good aim, that they generally wounded whoever for a moment exposed himself to their fire. The Chinese besides made use of handgrenades, by means of which the vessel was fired several times, but the flames were fortunately extinguished before they could communicate to the rigging or sails. At length a breeze sprung up which enabled the *Hellas* to make use of her guns, and after having done considerable damage to the Junks, and killed, it is supposed, a great number of pirates, these after a fight of four hours, sheered off. Of a crew of 30 the *Hellas* had all the Europeans, 15 in number, and 10 lascars more or less severely wounded, and we are sorry to report that Captain JAUNCEY was of all most badly wounded, having besides several flesh-wounds in the legs and other parts of the body, been struck by a ball on the chin, which broke his jawbone, and also received a dangerous wound in the eye; the wounds are not however considered dangerous and we are happy to hear that he is doing well. From all accounts the Officers and crew of the *Hellas* have behaved most gallantly and an act of bravery by the First Tindal, a Malay, deserves particular mention, who when one of the Junks had got foul of the *Hellas*, jumped on board the Junk and cleft the head of a fellow whom he saw just taking aim with his matchlock, and then returned unhurt again to the vessel. Had the Pirates had cannon it is more than probable that in spite of the most gallant defence, the *Hellas* would have been overpowered. After the guns of the vessel had been brought to bear, she again got foul of a Junk, when Mr. MacMinnis, the first officer, followed by two sailors jumped on board, on which all the crew on deck leaped into the water, but one of the pirates fired his matchlock from the hold, and badly wounded a sailor in the head. On trying to regain their Junk many were shot, and it is supposed their loss must have been very severe.

**PROPHECIES.**—At several times of civil war and revolution in China, seers have attempted to foretell the future, and we find it recorded by the Bishop of Ormuz that shortly before the last Tartar invasion a seer prophesied that a stranger from the west, fair-haired and with blue eyes, would conquer the country. The unlucky prophet was executed by order of the last Emperor of the Ming Dynasty, but it was thought that his prophecy was not the less fulfilled, the Tartar conqueror, Shun-che, having blue eyes and light colored hair. When the Dutch, with the view of obtaining the privilege of trade in China, sent in the year 1655-56 an Embassy to that same Tartar Emperor, they were told of a similar prophecy as will be seen from the following extract from the account drawn up of the Embassy's travels by the Secretary Baron, viz.

"Some impute the cause of this aversion in those people (the Chinese) to the Hollanders, to an old Prophecy which made no small impression on their Fancies; that a strange Nation, Fair of Complexion, and clothed all over, should come thither from a far remote Country, to Conquer the Kingdom of China, and possess it as their own."

Whether this prophecy was the cause, or whether the "Hollanders" had good grounds to suspect the then influential Jesuits of machinations against them, or the Portuguese, anxious to monopolize in Macao the trade of China, it is no less certain that their Embassy, which cost them between 9 and 10,000 £, proved a complete failure, the only return for this outlay of money, and for the difficulty and danger of the long voyage, being a few paltry presents from his Celestial Majesty, and a gracious letter from the same monarch giving them permission to send a tribute-bearer to him every eighth year, and not oftener.

? Will this old prophecy yet be fulfilled?

**LOCAL.**—Joy and gladness fill the hearts of the poor farmers, whose drooping hopes are now again reviving by the genial showers that have during these few days saturated the thirsting soil. We again report with pleasure that all remains quiet. The Taou-tai's reign, which began with such blustering, is likely to take a more peaceful turn, as befits a Celestial officer. We understand that new levies of militia are to be made. The material of which their corps is composed consists of hearty plough boys, who are not trained to the use of the matchlock or bow, but know the art of

war by intuition. Their pay is rather high—100 cash per day and 4 dollars as a bounty—now to be raised to six, on entering the ranks. They receive however no rations of rice, and have with this money to provide every thing. Rumor says, that Lin is anxious to create a very large detachment of these lusty fellows, in order to form the van of his army, and to screen the regular troops with their bodies from the balls. The plan is an excellent one, though it is hard to say who will run first, and leave the other party in the lurch, to have the whole enjoyment of grapeshot and cannister.

From the Peking Gazette.

The Court.—H. M. is very indignant, that some of his courtiers should have carried on a private correspondence. He therefore directed the president of the board of war and that of public works to institute an investigation, and bring the guilty to light, with an exposure of all their wicked schemes. These two high dignitaries set accordingly to work, and after much inquiry nothing was discovered that might have implicated the parties. They made therefore a report to the great Emperor, who finds himself deeply aggrieved at this declaration, and has forthwith ordered them to impeach the victims of his wrath, and if they fail to do so, it is his firm intention to degrade them from their high offices, though this ultimate measure will with great reluctance be adopted. Hence it is very probable, that after this rescript, heavy accusations will be brought forward, and that the lives of these babblers will be implicated. According to law, every one who betrays the secrets of the palace is to suffer capital punishment, and this is just the crime for which the imperial attendants have been denounced.

It is the pleasure of the Emperor, that a number of officers of his body guard be degraded, whilst others have forfeited their pay. No reason is assigned for this severity.

General Yihke, a relation of Taou-kwang, had been president of the tribunal of foreign affairs, and moreover held previously many other trustworthy and lucrative situations, whilst no doubts of his integrity were entertained. Unfortunately, however, for his character, it has been found out, that when a very large bribe was offered him recently, he had no strength to refuse the same, and for this weakness the Emperor delivered him over to a court of inquiry. Now in this age of great purity, it is an unheard crime to take money in such a disreputable manner, and judges viewed the matter in this light, and therefore pronounced sentence, that the said General and President should be transported to the river Amour, there perhaps to be employed in tracking boats. It was moreover discovered, that several inferior officers of the same tribunal had either themselves pocketed money, or winked at it when others did so. These gentlemen are to go to Oroumtehi on the western frontier near the confines of Kobi, in order to atone there for their crimes. The Great Emperor however, on revising the judgment, and feeling in his breast some sparks of compassion toward his own kith and kin, remitted the punishment, and only degraded the grandee two degrees, whilst he was to remain in office.

Admiral Chin of Fokien is to become commander in chief of the sea and river forces in Keangnan: we hear also, but on very slight authority, that the great naval hero Kwan is to be removed from his station. The relations of the slain at the battle of the Bogue have entered a formal protest against the false statement of the admiral, that only four of his marines unfortunately slipped from a plank into the water, whilst hundreds lost their lives in that unfortunate affair. This is however a very unpalatable statement, yet it has long before this reached the capital.

The Board of war has directed the Governors of Hookwang and Yunnan to hold a very careful review of their troops, and if there is any negligence on the part of the officers or soldiers, to degrade the culprits instantly, for the army must henceforth be in an efficient state.

The Governor of Hookwang has written a long tirade against some district officers on the Great River, who had funds entrusted to their care for the repair of dykes. Their tardiness to do the necessary works was productive of inundations, and the poor inhabitants lost repeatedly all their earthly gear, by the sudden rising of the waters. The river-land of this part of China, has lately so frequently suffered by water, that several districts have been desolated by starvation, and still the magistrates have been hard hearted enough, to send their

efforts in making the necessary repairs for preventing future similar calamities.

It has been found on examination that the people along the great Canal are in the habit of taking the stones along the embankment and selling them. The earth has thus been crumbling down and filling up the bed. Guards are therefore to be stationed all along the canal to prevent this wanton destruction.

There is not a word about Canton affairs, and we really believe that all the recent events like so many preceding ones, have passed into oblivion, never to be any more mentioned;—this is a magnanimity without example.

## CHINESE POLITICS.

Foreigners have justly admired the tact and cunning with which the most unruly neighbours of the Celestial Empire have been wheedled and goaded into submission. When the Manchoes invaded the Chinese territory, the Mongul tribes on the frontiers laid claim to the country as their patrimony, which had been wrested from their ancestors 280 years ago. Instead of fighting with them, about a possession which was still to be conquered, the Manchoo chiefs very judiciously courted their alliance, and aided by these hordes, whom they treated as their equals, they were enabled to subdue this extensive Empire. When it came to the division of the spoil, the conquerors generously put their auxiliaries on a par, and allowed them to enjoy honors and riches, whilst the mass of the people, that had remained at home, was directed to take their grazing plots on the confines of the Great Wall, and thus to serve as a defence against the inroads of their savage countrymen from the north. The interests of both nations were thus amalgamated, and the foundation to a lasting friendship laid. This stroke of policy redounds much to the praise of the sagacity of the ruling family, and has made the Great Wall of no use. The present is the only period in Chinese history, during which this country has been entirely freed from the invasion of the Tartars, who were in times of yore a scourge to the western and northern provinces. Future events led to a greater extension of power, throughout the immense steppes of the north. If ever great martial enterprises were carried on with the least possible expense, it was by Kanghe, during the war between the Kalkas and Eleuths, where he acted as a mediator. The latter were led by a victorious and ruthless prince into the field, they had plundered the shrines of Tibet, defeated the Kalkas, their most inveterate enemies, in several battles, and were on the point of becoming the arbiters of Mongolia. As it did not suit the views of the Great Emperor to see a formidable independent power established close to the gates of the Great Wall, Kanghe acted, in the true style of Napoleon, the protector of the fallen Kalkas. But one of his armies was beaten and almost annihilated, and the Emperor was himself obliged to carry the war into the heart of the desert. But this time he was more wary, his emissaries had penetrated into the hostile camp and seasonably administering bribes amongst the chiefs, whilst sowing dissension among the commanders, the Eleuths were prepared for a defeat. The grand army was reduced by starvation, the soldiers were emaciated and dispirited, and a rout was likely to ensue in a few days, when the mine cunningly dug by his envoys was sprung. Scarcely had the van approached the Kalmucks, who had otherwise been victorious, when they were seized by an unaccountable panic, and fled in every direction, whilst some of the chiefs withdrew in great haste and even pursued the fugitives. From this moment all Mongolia lay prostrate before the son of heaven, and the Eleuths or Kalmucks were hunted down like wild beasts wherever they could be found. The patriotic and rebel leaders who from time to time rose in the country itself, were all without exception bought over by gold, and contributed to the destruction of their accomplices. The science of bribing is here reduced to a system, and even a Machiavel in studying the practice, might be enabled to add considerably to his knowledge, for Chinese statesmen are adepts in this craft.

A more memorable conquest however is that of Turkestan. The road from Kanchow, the Chinese frontier town in Kansuh, to Cashgar the westernmost city in the latter country, is of about 1000 miles in length, and leads through the frightful desert of Kobi, where only a few Oases like Hami, Tourfan, Harashan and Kouchay are met with.

A preposterous idea was suggested to Keenlung to extend his fame to the west and conquer a territory, the annexation of which could be of no avail to China. It was sufficiently protected on the west by an immense howling desert, which no disciplined army could ever cross, in which even the Russian mission, though only consisting of a few persons, has often been on the brink of starvation. It is inexplicable to us, how the Chinese host managed to get across, and having arrived there, how they fought a brave people, after having almost been reduced to skeletons, and leaving one half of its number to strew the soil with its bones. But it is a matter of fact that the soldiers reached Turkestan, and, in the most wretched plight, attacked and defeated a brave nation. Such feats of gallantry ought not to be overlooked by an impartial observer, and this is indeed one of the most memorable campaigns of the last century. How the conquest was brought about is quite a different matter, the whole army that took possession of a country as large as Kwangse, did not exceed 2000 men, and even these were a poor spirited rabble. The credit therefore is due to the policy of the Celestials which is as unconquerable in the field as in the cabinet. In the last rebellion the same scenes on a small scale were acted again, and the traitors that sold their countrymen are still living in affluence with the title of Begg, and one has even received the dignity of King. Another trait in their policy is the dexterity with which they make the very people pay the bribes whereby their leaders have been duped, very much in the same manner as the hong debts are paid to foreigners.

Soon it will be seen of what avail this system is towards western nations. It will be tried in its whole extent on this occasion. The negotiations will be commenced; broken off, resumed; promises made, denied and distorted; envoys sent and recalled, representations made and belied, money offered and again refused, and not an iota abated from the Celestial dignity, whilst the most cringing and despicable demeanor will be characteristic of the emissaries. The essential points will always be kept out of view, and mere questions of etiquette and the most trivial subjects will constitute the topics of conversation. The grand object will be to weary out the diplomatist, to make him loath his mission, to weary out his patience, and cause him to retire with disgust. Such are the tactics of the civilians, which are indeed more calculated to ensure success than the most formidable army, provided the negotiator be powerless, and willing to enter upon discussions. If he once be caught in this snare, he is a lost man, and will ever regret having approached the shores of the Celestial Empire.

The course of the Chinese in their foreign policy is unvarying, and we may almost say, there exists no other mode of gaining their ends except—this crooked manner. If the Empire could be saved by a straight forward course, we believe no body would venture upon it. It is the diplomacy blended with the national character, and consonant to all the other institutions of this country. It recommends itself by the uncommon success that has accompanied its prosecution, and it will hold good so long, as the parties most interested are willing to enter upon this business. Let it however be remembered, that the Chinese politicians have always come off victorious, and that their antagonists, in not a single instance, have been enabled to maintain a footing, and if the same means are again adopted, and we allow ourselves to be dragged into interminable disputes, nobody can pity us, if we in the same manner perish by Chinese wiles. Let it be once for all understood, that the Celestials do not scruple at lies, that they have no character to lose, and that they are ready to trample every principle under foot, merely to obtain their hearts desire. There is no basis upon which a treaty can be concluded, nor on the part of the Chinese, the least wish to make concessions. The only thing they will ever permit, will be to let things take their old course, and this will be considered as a very great favour conferred. Ask any thing else, be it reasonable or not, it will be flatly refused or evaded.

Let us not flatter ourselves that times are changed, if we tread on the same ground, we must expect to find the same obstacles, perhaps now more formidable than ever. But if we change our measures and adopt a straight course, the flank of the wily sons of Han will be turned, and they are likely to be put to utter confusion, from which nothing can rescue them. Accustomed only to act according to one rule, managing matters like automata, they

are excessively perplexed, if there is any thing out of the way. Amazement, helplessness, fear, trembling, confusion, and a total abandonment are the immediate consequences.

## The new Bond.

### EDICT.

*Yu* acting Kwang-chow-foo hereby proclaims to the Hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, I have just now received the following official dispatch from H. E. Lin the Viceroy

"It appears to me that when the foreign ships of any country have fully laden on board their respective cargoes of goods and merchandise, they ought forthwith to stand out to sea beyond the Ladrone Islands—and each and every of them return to their homes. Still further ought this to be the case at present—as—since the cutting off of the English Trade we have received repeated Imperial Edicts—to the effect that the ships and people of other countries be not permitted to supply the said English with Tea or other necessities. Thus in the case of the Americans &c. &c., these foreigners having been lately steeped with the dew of mercantile profit—right and proper is it that they gladly submit to our (new) regulations; but previously when the English ships were anchored off Chang-sha-wan (i. e. Toonkoo) the other ships all went to Chang-sha-wan and cast anchor beside them, and now lately when the English ships have shifted their anchorage to Mo-tau (i. e. Capsingmoon), the other countries' ships do in like manner proceed to Mo-tau, and there enter their unhallowed society! Now if their object be not to take cargo and supply the English with it, we should like to ask what they go there for?

We find that every foreign ship that comes to Canton to trade, has got a resident Agent or Consignee, and after this, any merchant vessel whether coming or going, we must compel the said resident foreigner to give bond, not only that at the time of her arrival she won't bring Opium, and that she has conveyed no goods for the English, when she will be permitted to open her hold, but also when she is fully laden with export cargo (the Consignee) must no less give bond that (his ship) won't anchor near the English ships, when she will be permitted to leave the port: and, after the granting of said bond, should such ship or ships anchor near the English vessels, it shall only be required at the hands of the said resident foreigner!

I, therefore, uniting the circumstances, send to you (the Kwang-chow-foo) this my official dispatch, that you command the principal security merchants and others again to impress these orders, on all foreigners, that they in due conformity give obedience thereto, and the said Hong merchants, whenever any foreign vessel arrives at Canton, let them exact a duly prepared bond that she conveys nothing for the English, and when going away let them exact another bond that she will not anchor near the English, and let them hand up such bonds for my inspection as well as for the inspection of H. E. the Hoppo. Do not oppose! &c. &c.

For as much, therefore, I (the Kwang-chow-foo) now issue my commands to the Hong merchants that they give implicit obedience to the Edict of H. E. the Viceroy as above &c. &c., and also that they send a copy of the bond to me for my inspection likewise.

Do not oppose! A special Edict!

Taoukwang, 20th year, 4th moon, 20th day.

Canton, 21st May, 1840.

### PROCLAMATION.

*Tang*, assistant magistrate of Heang-shan Heen, has received a copy of the following edict from \* *Tang* governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces and E Lieutenant governor of Kwang-tung province; who have again issued pointed instructions for the information of all whom they may concern, viz:

\* As governor *Tang* some time since was reported to have become the governor of Hok-keen province, and Lin, the former Commissioner, the governor of these two provinces, there is something rather inexplicable about *Tang* uniting with the Lieutenant governor of Kwang-tung province in issuing this proclamation, which some of the Chinese themselves do not yet understand, nor does —

The translator.

Whereas opium injures men as one of the poisonous drugs, the Emperor is sadly distressed with the desire to protect the silly people's lives; and on this account has determined upon stern measures: but considering that the smokers have already contracted deep-seated, chronic, diseases, he could not bear to punish the foolish fellows with the weighty penalties of the Law without giving them timely notice, therefore the limited time was extended.

The deep benevolence and thick virtues of his Majesty are made manifest both in China and elsewhere. Ought not all who have blood and breath to be influenced even to tears now so as thoroughly to put away this evil practice?

It is found on examination that the fixed limited time (for the winding up of opium smoking) was one year and six months. At the distant provinces the day on which the paper arrived (containing the instructions on the subject) became the commencement of the reckoning. At Kwang-tung province that paper was received on the twenty sixth day of the fifth month, of the 19th year, (June 16th 1839.) Time flies like an arrow!! Already one year is gone! And again in the twinkling of an eye the limited time will be out!

Again we unitedly issued pointed commands addressing the same to all belonging to our jurisdiction, both soldiers and people, for their full information. You who desire to protect your lives, exert yourselves immediately to break off longing for this smoke. Do not suspect that the breaking off your longings will easily make you sick; nor by any means fear that it will kill you. Observe those who have made a trial of breaking off their smoke longings, why are they not constantly sick—why not constantly dying? Moreover should you die with sickness, this is but the common fate, but to be tortured to death in prison is not—which is light and which is heavy?

Being grieved with your stupidity, and not fearing the labor, we unitedly again and again make known the law. If as formerly you retain your errors without understanding, until you shall have completed the alienation of your lives, once the limited time is out, to ask for your life, will be vain. To escape death, there will be no way! How will you then attain to repentance? Most reverently obey! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 20th year, 4th month, 13th day.

(May 14th, 1840.)

Translated by I. J. R.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Brit. *Soondra Porry*, from Sydney. Amer. *Adelaide*, Dubs; from Philadelphia. Port. *Angelica*, Place; Swedish *Actif*, Sahlberg, and Amer. *Lema*, Landers, all from Singapore.

**SAILED.**—Span. *Patriota*, and Dutch *Tartar*, Rough, for Singapore.

**SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.**—American. *Delhi*, *Roscius*, *Luconia*, *Paraiso*, *Ann Mackinn*, *Globe*, *Nianctic*, *Catumet*.

Danish, *Syden*.

Spanish. *Romero*, *Rafaela*, *Dos Amigos*, *Antenor*, *Nueva Victoria*, *Victoria*, *Singular*, *Esperanza*, *Dorado*, *Iberia*, *Salvadora*, *Caritativo*.

American Vessels expected: from New York. *Panama*, *Horatio*; from London, *Washington*; from *BATAVIA*, *Merchant*.

Under Despatch, *Ardseer* for Bombay. Loading for England; *Glencel Mangalore*, *Arabian*, *Heroine*, *Frances Ann*.

**LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND**, 4th February, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 1st January, & *Adelaide*. CALCUTTA 27th March via Singapore. BOMBAY, 14th March, via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 3d May, & *Angelica*. JAVA, 5th April via Singapore. MANILA, 3d May, & —.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 36.]**

**Macao, Saturday, 6th June, 1840.**

**[No. 244.]**

**NOTICE.**—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. de SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

CHARLES MARKWICK.  
JOHN SMITH.

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**N reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

JOHN SMITH.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galligani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839.

WETMORE & Co.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**S**HARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

FOR BOMBAY.

**T**HE MAVIS Capt. JONES, will have immediate despatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 5th June, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

**T**HE BRIGAND Capt. PADDON, will have quick dispatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 23rd May, 1840.

FOR MANILA.

**T**HE Ship ROBERT BOWNE, will leave Cap-sing-moon for Manila in the course of 8 days; for freight apply to J. P. STURGIS.—Macao or CAPT. MANFIELD.—on board.

Macao, 15th May, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**O**N BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO. CABIN-BREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL. PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANYAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINK CHERRIES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIGLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**T**AR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINT OIL, CANYAS, HEAVY and LIGHT DUCK, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, NEATS TONGUES, TONGUES and SOUNDS, HAMS, ALE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, RUM, WHISKY, SPERM CANDLES; apply to

W. P. PEIRCE.  
at Tuonkoo.

FOR SALE.

**A**T the Godowns of the undersigned just landed from the "Antares" Superior BASS and ALLSOP'S PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta @ \$ 4 1/2 per doz. London bottled SHERRY, from COCKBURN, GALLOWAY, and HAVENDEN, and PVE in 3 doz. Cases best PALE French BRANDY, Bengal TABLE RICE, and Government MANILA SEGARS 4th 5th Superiors.

Macao, 22nd May, 1840.

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.

**D**UFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

**F**OR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at MACAO to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND."

JOHN SMITH.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 7

For three „..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

**LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.**

*From the Bengal Hurkaru of 27th March.*

The Queen in person opened the Parliament in the following speech from the Throne. In her progress to and from the House her Majesty's reception was enthusiastic.

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—Since you were last assembled, I have declared my intention of allying myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. I humbly implore that the Divine blessing may prosper the union, and render it conducive to the interests of my people, as well as to my own domestic happiness, and it will be to me a source of the most lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken approved by my parliament.

The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family, persuade me that you will enable me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the crown.

I continue to receive from foreign powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

I rejoice that the civil war, which had so long disturbed and desolated the northern provinces of Spain, has been brought to an end by an arrangement satisfactory to the Spanish government, and to the people of those provinces, and I trust that, ere long, peace and tranquillity will be re-established throughout the whole of Spain.

The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The concord which has prevailed amongst five powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter, and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement, in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and to give additional security to the peace of Europe.

I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Court of Teheran, but communications which I have lately received from the Persian government, inspire me with the confident expectation that the difference which occasioned a suspension of those relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

Events have happened in China which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given, and shall continue to give, the most serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects and the dignity of my crown.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the military operations undertaken by the Governor General of India have been attended with complete success; and that in the expedition to the westward of the Indus, the officers and troops, both European and Native, have displayed the most distinguished skill and valour.

I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you, and I confide to your wisdom this important subject.

I recommend to your early attention the state of the municipal corporations of Ireland.

It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church which have

been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*—I have directed the estimate for the services of the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and at the same time with a due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the empire.

I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of parliament by the reduction of the duties on postage, and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the community.

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—I learn, with great sorrow, that the commercial embarrassments which have taken place in this and in other countries, are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress.

I have, to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the spirit of insubordination has in some parts of the country broke out into open violence, which has been speedily repressed by the firmness and energy of the Magistrates, and by the steadiness and good conduct of my troops.

I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wisdom, and upon the good sense and right feelings of my people, for the maintenance of order, the protection of property, and the promotion, as far as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of Europe.

Immediately after the speech had been delivered, her Majesty retired, and their lordships adjourned to five o'clock.

**HER MAJESTY'S BRIDAL DRESS.**—The lace intended for her Majesty's bridal dress, though popularly called Honiton lace, was really worked at the village of Beer, which is situated near the sea-coast about ten miles from Honiton. It was executed under the direction of Miss Bidney, a native of the village, who went from London, at the command of her Majesty, for the express purpose of superintending the work. More than two hundred persons were constantly employed upon it from March to November during the past year. The lace which is to form the flounce of the dress measures four yards, and is three quarters of a yard in depth. The pattern is a rich and exquisitely tasteful design, drawn expressly for the purpose, and surpasses anything that has ever been executed either in England or in Brussels. So anxious has the manufacturer been that her Majesty should have a dress perfectly unique, that she has, since the execution of the lace, destroyed all the designs. The veil, which is of the same material, and is made to correspond, has afforded employment to the poor workers for more than six weeks. It is a yard and a half square.

In France the Marshal President of the Council has presented to both chambers a communication relative to a project of marriage between his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours and her Highness Madame Victoria Augusta Antoinette of Saxe Coburg Gotha, sister of the King of Portugal, cousin to Prince Albert, and niece of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, mother of the Queen of England.

It is generally reported that Sir George Staunton will be the commissioner despatched with the force destined against China, and that he will take passage in the *Pique frigat*.

Letters to and from India direct, via Falmouth, if not exceeding half an ounce, are now charged 1s; when above that weight they will be charged double if not exceeding one ounce. If more than one ounce and not exceeding two ounces four rates, or four shillings, will be charged.

**OPIMUM.**—The views of the Anti-Opium Association in this country are by no means unreasonable as the public might be led to imagine from the overcharged statements of Mr. Thielwall's pamphlet, which was supposed to emanate from that body. Its only aim appears to be an Act of Parliament, prohibiting the government of the East India Company from the cultivation of Opium; and this seems so reasonable, that we have little doubt the end will be obtained during the present session.

We deem the following a rather important decision:—**IRVING V. BURWAND.**—Lord Denman delivered judgment in this case, which was an action on a policy of insurance on the ship *Edward Calson* for a voyage from Liverpool to Sydney and Hobart Town, out and home, with liberty to call and stay for the purposes of the voyage at all and every ports or places on either side of the Cape, such calling and staying not to be deemed a deviation. The ship arrived at Sydney and then proceeded to the Mauritius, where it arrived in March, 1831. It stayed through that year, and until the month of April, 1835, when, finding it impossible to get a cargo, it sailed for Europe. On the homeward voyage it was lost. The assured claimed as for a total loss. This claim was resisted, on the ground that the delay at the Mauritius was a deviation, and that the assured having, in the interval between the spring seasons of 1834 and 1835 discharged the crew, the voyage insured must be considered to have been abandoned. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, finding that there had been a deviation. A rule had been moved for to set aside this verdict: but the Court saw no reason to disturb the verdict, as the evidence appeared to be satisfactory. The Court further desired to say, that though the mere discharge of the crew was not in itself a deviation, it was strong evidence to show that the delay was unnecessary, and therefore such delay constituted a deviation.—Rule refused.

# PORTUGAL.

**JAN. 14.**—We have accounts from Lisbon. The Queen opened the ordinary session of the Portuguese Cortes on the 2d, but gave no special pledge of any measure for securing the claims of English landholders.—The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, Don Patricio da Silva, died on the 3d, after a very short illness, at the age of eighty-three, and the funeral solemnities were celebrated on the 6th, in the church of San Vincente de Fora, where the body still lies in state. It will ultimately be interred at the Graça, according to his last request. The King and Queen, and all the Court, attended the service at San Vincente, and the troops, which were drawn up all around, fired three volleys after it was over.—On the 7th the Bishop of Coimbra, Don Francisco de San Luiz, was nominated by the Queen to the Patriarchate of Lisbon.

**JAN. 29.**—In the House of Commons last night, Sir J. G. Buller brought forward his motion to the effect, that "Her Majesty's Government, as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of this house," which was seconded by Alderman Thompson. This motion was met by Sir G. Grey, who, in a most effective speech, proposed a direct negative. The debate, which was of small interest, was adjourned at an early hour.

Some conversation took place between Mr. Maclean and Lord Palmerston on the subject of the transaction with China, and the conduct of Captain Elliot. Lord Palmerston stated that it was the intention of the Government to act upon the letter signed R. Gordon (dated November 13) and sent from the Treasury, with regard to the claims founded on Captain Elliot's certificates; but that "what the intention of Government might be on other matters hereafter to come before them, he was sure the house would feel that it would not be proper for him at present to state."

**JAN. 30.**—The debate in the Commons was again adjourned. The speakers were, Messrs Litton, Denistoun, Knight, Rice, Pakington, Muniz, Berkeley, Lord Howick, Mr. Macaulay, and Sir J. Graham.

**FEB. 1.**—The Hon. Mr. Cholmondeley, a Conservative, has been returned for Denbighshire.—The Chartist convicts are not to be executed.

The debate on Sir G. Buller's motion was resumed last night, and the House was addressed by Lord Morpeth, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, Mr. C. Wood, Sir C. Adam, Mr. Maclean, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Bradshaw (who begged to apologise for his Canterbury speech), Sir R. Peel, and Lord J. Russell, after which there was a division.

For the motion..... 287  
Against it..... 303

Majority for Ministers..... 21

**TEA.**—There has been no speculative demand for free trade Tea since we last wrote, for actual con-

sumption however, there has been a fair business doing in nearly all kinds, and prices have fluctuated little since our last report; Congou and Twankay have been the most in request, the former at 2s 10d to 2s 11d for Money, and 3s with a Prompt, and the latter at 3s 1d for cash, and 3s 2d with a prompt, at these rates however, several of the merchants are not inclined to sell. Company's were in good request in the early part of the week at 3s 1d to 3d 1d for Money, and 3s 2d to 3s 3d with Prompts, but during the last two days there has been less inclination to buy, and sales have been made at 3s to 3s 2d Money and Prompt. Accounts from Canton are looked for with anxiety. To-day prices were firm for Tea, and from the trade there was a good demand, particularly for free trade Congou and Twankay.

The deliveries &c. in the United Kingdom of Tea for the years 1839 and 1838 up to the end of December, were  
1839 1838  
Total deliveries..... 39,525,596 lbs 37,304,862 lbs.  
Total stock in the kingdom on the 1st July.  
1839 1838 1840  
57,600,000 lbs 56,300,000 lbs 48,000,000 lbs.

# SUSPENSION OF THE TRADE WITH CHINA.

The suspension of the trade with China is exciting the deepest interest throughout every part of the United Kingdom. Independently of what appears in the Newspapers, the Press teems with pamphlets in which the views of the most practical merchants and the ablest lawyers are respectively developed and enforced; thus manifesting that there is hardly any class of Her Majesty's subjects by whom this question is regarded with indifference. From the several pamphlets on the opium question now before us, we select two, which appear to us to place it, as regards China, upon a right footing. The first is from the pen of Mr. Warren, a Barrister, and the author, we believe, of the "Diary of a Physician," and very powerfully advocates the right of the owners of the destroyed opium to compensation at the hands of the Imperial Parliament; the second is in the form of a letter to Lord Palmerston by a Resident in China, and is worthy of attention from the writer's practical knowledge of the way in which the Chinese Trade has been conducted before and since the opening of that Trade, and the steps which ought to be taken with a view to the effectual chastisement of the Chinese for the outrages committed against our flag. Mr. Warren labours hard to exonerate Capt. Elliot from all blame, but the letter of the "Resident in China" demonstrates as clearly as light that the British Superintendent wanted the requisites for the proper discharge of the duties of an officer placed in such a situation. In both the pamphlets before us it is very satisfactorily proved, by reference to the Imperial Edicts, that the alleged injury done to the morals of the Chinese by the use of opium has nothing at all to do with the prohibition of the drug, but that the Celestial Government is solely actuated by an absurd dread of the injury which the country must sustain from the "oozing out of the sycee or native silver," of which the mines of China, if properly worked would supply more than would suffice for the commercial wants of the whole world. When this question was first mooted we were of quite a contrary opinion but after a careful and diligent inquiry into all the details of the subject accessible to us, we are inclined to agree with Mr. Warren and the British resident in China upon this point. Having ascertained that opium is openly smoked by Mandarins of the highest rank in Peking, and that the cultivation of the poppy is encouraged by the government in six provinces of the Empire, (2) we can no longer place any reliance upon the moral pretexts urged by the High Commissioner Lin, the more especially as we have learned that they were probably suggested to the Chinese authorities by certain rivals of the opium-traders at Canton, as the surest means of raising a religious clamour in this country. The original cause of quarrel has been long since lost sight of by the Chinese, and insults heaped upon us which we cannot submit to without the total destruction of our influence in the East. We cannot deal with China as with any other Power with whom we have political or commercial relations. She acknowledges no international law, and holds all other countries in contempt, either as directly her vassals, or as too obscure to be so recognised. In the language of the "British Resident in China," she will make no treaties, nor admit any intercourse with her own people, excepting at one port, and that subject to such restrictions as no other nation ever thought of imposing. She treats the whole human race as enemies, and therefore has no right to impose upon any other Government the duty of enforcing her laws for the prevention of smuggling. The Christian feeling, or rather prejudices, of our people have been appealed to, and we have been gravely told that any attempt to coerce the Chinese must prove fatal to the spread of Gospel truth in that great empire. But this is a gross fallacy—a fallacy the clumsiest that could be invented. How, except by coercing by force the trade with China, and by utterly abolishing the system of trading through the agency of

Hong merchants, can we so much as hope ever to open a door for our missionaries into the interior of the Celestial Empire? After the patient endurance for upwards of 30 years of the most unexampled indignities, we are not so much as allowed to hold the slightest intercourse with the people or Government of China, save through the agency of the Hong merchants, whose connection with us degrades them in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen. Even in their public documents we are contemptuously spoke of as "red-bristled barbarians," "foreign devils," and the like, while, to legalise the popular hatred of us, a placard is stuck up on the foreign factories every year, accusing the Europeans of crimes too atrocious and revolting to be named, and yet all this has been meekly and submissively borne by the gain-seeking Governments of the West. But our passiveness under insult has only increased the insolence of these faithless and cruel barbarians. Being called to no account for the blood of the unfortunate Lord Napier, they fancied that there was no outrage which they might not perpetrate against us with impunity. The time has, however, come to convince them of our power, our energy, and our acute sense of wrong; and, above all, to establish on a quite new and liberal footing our commercial relations not only with the port of Canton, but with such other ports as we may deem suitable for traffic on the coast of China. The Resident in China, in his letter to Lord Palmerston, recommends the sending a strong naval force to Canton, which by suddenly detaching parties of men to seize upon the heights that command the forts of the Bogue and Tiger Island, could easily take possession of them without exposing the ships to the fire of a single gun from the shore. These forts, by being kept, and the guns preserved, would enable us at once to blockade the port against the shipping of all nations. Not a junk could pass up or down the river without the permission of the Commander of the blockading squadron. Canton could be easily seized, but this is a step the writer does not recommend, as it would inflict upon an over-crowded population the greatest misery, and create a prejudice against the British name. He, however, advises the seizure of all the coasting vessels including the junks trading in salt; and the entire stoppage of the trade with Emoy, Formosa, and Japan. This would soon bring the Chinese Government to its knees; and we might then, besides exacting payment for the whole of the seized opium, and the expenses of the blockade, exact from the celestial government such conditions for the trade with European nations as would be consistent with justice, and beneficial to the whole of the civilised world. This is a view of the question which we have no reason to suppose has been overlooked by Her Majesty's government. Our ships of war are already on their way to China, and we have not now no fear, save that half measures will be adopted, and that concessions, of which the Emperor will never hear a syllable, will be accepted. If we strike at all, it is of the utmost importance to strike so as to leave a lasting impression on our power behind us. The Chinese must be made, not only to confess, but to feel, and to tremble at our power. If a less decisive course is adopted, we may soon expect to hear of the plunder of the factories, and the murder of all the European and American residents at Canton. Sun, Feb. 2.—Bengal Hurkaru, 27th March.

# FAMILIAR OBSCURITIES.

## ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

*Allgemeine Zeitung* is common in newspaper intelligence. "We learn from the *Allgemeine Zeitung*," says a daily paper, "that Prince Metternich is at present in a declining state of health, and intends visiting," &c.; or, "it is confidently reported by the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that an important meeting is shortly expected to take place between the ambassadors of the leading European powers at Toplitz," &c. &c. The term *Allgemeine Zeitung* is, in short, constantly before the public; every body has seen it hundreds of times; there is no end to it. But who knows exactly what it means? Is it the name of a newspaper, a magazine, or a human being—what is it? We shall explain. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* is a newspaper published daily in the German language at Augsburg in Bavaria. The name signifies Universal Gazette or Intelligencer, the word *Zeitung* being from the same root as our English word Tidings. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* is to Prussia, Austria, and various other continental powers, what the Times or Morning Chronicle is to England, with the superior attraction of being written upon a plan of more general interest. It is, we believe, the best newspaper in Germany, and is particularly celebrated for the correctness of its intelligence from Turkey and the adjacent countries. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has existed for upwards of forty years, and is now, or was lately, the property of Baron Cotta, who employs regular correspondents in Constantinople, Athens, Cairo, Smyrna, and all the chief capitals in Europe; also in America.



It is occasionally made use of by Austria and other states as a kind of demi-official organ, and therefore exerts an influence to a certain extent in continental politics. It is small in size, cheap in price; and its circulation, as is believed, is not above five thousand copies. People in Germany care little for newspapers, and grudge spending money upon them.

## SILHOUETTE.

The word *Silhouette* is another of these obscurities. "He has had his likeness taken in silhouette." "Silhouette likenesses executed here, at one shilling each, by M. —," and so on with many other observations and announcements, in which the word silhouette occurs. It is generally known that a silhouette is a small profile likeness in black, or black slightly streaked with white or coloured lines. But the origin of the word is to most persons a mystery, and is rather curious. The term took its rise in France eighty years ago, and was occasioned by the nation being at that time in a great financial distress, under the administration of M. de Silhouette. That gentleman endeavoured by severe economy to remedy the evils of a war which had just terminated, leaving the country in great exhaustion. During the period of M. de Silhouette's government, all the fashions in Paris took the character of parsimony. Coats without folds were worn; snuff-boxes were made of plain wood, and, instead of painted portraits, outlines only were drawn in profile, and filled with Indian ink, &c. All these fashions were called *à la silhouette*; but the name was retained only in the case of the profiles, which, from their simplicity, and the cheap manner in which they could be executed, survived the period of their compulsory origin. Thus, the name of a French Chancellor of the Exchequer has been attached to the most common of our miniature profiles.

## BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

This was a privilege formerly possessed in England by all clergymen, and consisted in their exemption from trial for felony before the civil tribunals; when they were charged with a felonious crime, they were handed over to their own ecclesiastical courts. The privilege was afterwards modified in various ways, and was extended to all persons who could read, and also to women; and, practically, those who were entitled to the benefit of clergy were not punished for any crime, further than suffering a short imprisonment, and at the discretion of the judge, being branded on the thumb; in other words, none were hanged but unlettered persons. The privilege was, however, frequently broken through, and was reduced to little else than a mere name, by a statute of Queen Anne; it was formally abolished in the reign of George IV., since which event all persons are equal in the eye of the law. The term "benefit of clergy" is now used only in a jocular sense.—*Chamber's Edinburgh Journal*, Dec. 21.

**DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.**—A young man of this city whose towering ambition could be satisfied with nothing short of a pair of whiskers and mustaches, *à la baboon*, lately bethought himself to raise the same, and for that purpose procured a preparation, supposing it to be *bear's oil*. Having applied a double portion with the most scrupulous care, he retired to bed, felicitating himself upon the prospect of the speedy consummation of his heart's desire;—but judge of his horror and dismay, when upon rising next morning, he discovered—not the long wished for mustaches of jetty hue, but a fine crop of long white feathers, that would have excited the envy of any of the feathered tribe. The poor fellow had made a mistake and applied *goose grease*, and is now under the disagreeable necessity of undergoing a plucking once a week.—*Amer. Paper*.

## THE MURDER OF TWO MISSIONARIES.

The subjoined extract of a letter said to have been received from Sydney stating that Messrs Williams and Harris, both Missionaries of the London Missionary Society had been murdered on one of the South Sea Islands, if true will produce among the Churches of our Native Country but one feeling of lamentation. None had done more for the advancement of christianity in the South Seas than Mr. Williams, and we scarcely think it possible for any man to have received more tokens of public respect and confidence than he did during his recent visit to the Mother Country. The unlimited confidence reposed in his consummate prudence, and the praise awarded to his devoted and zealous labours in the

field of Missions shew him to have been a man of no common stamp, the event we say if true will be universally deplored. The Volume published by him while at home, has had a wider and more extensive circulation than almost any work ever published in the English language, and well it deserves such high patronage: it is one of the most interesting narratives we ever read and contains more facts of a permanently useful character than will be found in any Volume treating upon the same subjects. His loss to the Mission in that part of the world will take a century to repair.

"Mr. W. intended touching at the New Hebrides and New Caledonia to endeavour to introduce the Gospel among the people by means of native teachers. On one of the New Hebrides named Tanna, they were most favorably received and succeeded in settling a teacher there. The next island was Ranomonga, where a Mr. S. Henry went for sandalwood a few years ago and destroyed a number of the natives, which had filled their hearts with hatred to all white men and a determination to be revenged. Mr. W. it seems was not aware of this circumstance, and went on shore as to other islands accompanied by Mr. Harris, Captain Morgan, and a Mr. Cunningham. The natives did not appear very friendly; so they decided on not leaving teachers with them at that time, but to leave them on some of the islands near Mr. Harris was a little further inland than the rest, when they were alarmed by hearing the war shell. They looked round and saw Mr. H. running towards the beach, followed by a number of natives armed with clubs and spears. They saw poor Mr. H. fall murdered before their eyes. The rest ran for their lives to the boat. The Capt. and Mr. Cunningham gained it and escaped, but Mr. Williams stood for a moment to look for Mr. H. when he was overtaken and murdered in the water. From the vessel they saw his body dragged upon the beach and stripped, and the natives dressed in his clothes. Mrs. Williams is still unacquainted with her loss, as the Camden set sail immediately for this port, after an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the bodies."—*Madras Courier*, February 15.

## FIRE FROM WATER—THE NEW GAS LIGHT.

We were present on Friday evening in the shell of an old house in New street square, Fetter-lane, where a very interesting experiment was tried by the Count de Val-Mariano, with a view to the exhibition of his patent process of producing a new gas for the purpose of illumination. A mass of building had been reared which contained an oven and three retorts over it; at a short distance was a gasometer, and at hand a covered shed. Many persons distinguished for their scientific attainments were present, and the result was of the most satisfactory kind. Hydrogen is generated by the decomposition of water in one retort, and a sufficient quantity of carbon, in the shape of vapour, is thrown off from the bitumen in another, to produce in the third retort, by their intimate combination, the carbonated hydrogen gas, in a state which prevents the necessity of any purifying process. The light is of a brilliant whiteness, soft and agreeable as that of waxcandles; it was given out in immense volumes from converging tables, was wholly free from smell, burned as rapidly as it was made, and we were assured that with the apparatus we beheld 500 lights could be maintained at an expense of one shilling the 1,000 feet of gas. The small space occupied by the apparatus and the perfect success of the experiment in every respect, must attract the attention of all improvers, and we have no doubt the patent will secure an ample fortune to the inventor. For the lighting of isolated mansions or manufactories, there is no process so well suited as that of the Count de Val Mariano.—*Atlas* December 15.

## CANTON PRESS.

**Macao, 6th June, 1840.**

Since our last paper the *Mavis* from Singapore has arrived, but we have not received by her our *Sing. Free Press*; we have however seen an *Extra* of 4th May, being a reprint from the *Bengal Hurkaru Extra* of 27th March, and from both these papers we have made extracts. Bombay papers to the 6th March by way of Singapore have also come to hand. We do not however find much Europe

intelligence of interest in these papers beyond what we gave a *précis* of in our last. China matters seem at last to engage the attention of the public in England, though the Government naturally still continued silent as to the nature of the contemplated measures against this country.

We noticed last week that then the so much needed rain had fallen, but the rain continued only three to four days, and was not near sufficient for the wishes of the cultivator, since great heat and perfectly dry weather has since prevailed, so that no trace of the moisture now remains. So very dry has the soil begun to be, that in many of the wells in this town there remains no water, and it is much to be feared that the rice crop will after all be very much injured. In Canton the price is already rising, which is also the case here. Being on this subject we may mention that the Vice-roy Lin and the Foo-yuen went for three days following in state, to the temples, to pray for rain, and that immediately after their devotion, the showers we have already noticed, fell; a circumstance which makes the common people firmly believe, that the influence of these officers is great with the 'Clerk of the weather.'

It is with deep sorrow we have to record the death on Wednesday morning at about 10 o'clock, on board H. M. S. *Druid*, of her captain, the Right Hon. Lord Henry John Spencer Churchill, after about a week's severe illness, brought on by congestion of water in the head. His lordship was 43 years of age, and the fourth son of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and at the time of his death senior officer of H. B. M.'s naval forces in the China seas. We believe that his lordship had seen a good deal of active service in the American war, and learn that he was much esteemed by his brother officers as an able and efficient commander. His remains were interred here in the British burying ground early in the morning yesterday, and were followed to the grave by H. E. the Governor of Macao, and a part of the garrison of this town; by Capt. Elliot, who read the funeral service in a very impressive manner, by Captains Smith and Warren and many officers of the three Ships of war, by about 80 of their sailors, and 30 marines, and by almost all the foreign residents here, and by several inhabitants of Macao, the Portuguese band playing the funeral march. After the reading of the funeral service the Portuguese soldiers fired three volleys, as usual on such mournful occasions, and the body was consigned to the earth.

We have been requested to state by the members of the Regatta Club that a meeting, weather permitting, will be held on the 18th and 19th of this month, when the following races will be pulled:—

- Scullers—
- Two-oared wherries—
- Four-oared gigs—
- Two pairs sculls—
- And a race for all boats for the challenge-cup.

All entries to be made to the Secretary on or before the 40th of this month at noon, when particulars will be published. The races are to be pulled in front of the Praya Grande, and to begin each day at half past five.

**LOCAL.**—A boat with nine peculs of sugar candy on board was seized by the Customhouse officers, under pretence of the articles having been brought here to supply the English. At the same time permission has been given, that 3 peculs might at one time be imported. There are numbers of old boats now repairing to be filled with combustibles and used as branders at the commencement of hostilities; otherwise the government remains as quiet as ever.

Our worthy Keun-min-foo has officially made some inquiries as to what is to be done in future, and we doubt not, that he will have received no very satisfactory answers. Some emigrants from the straits, having arrived here in the course of this week, have spread the rumour of large armaments being preparing for an attack upon this country. Some wiser heads however laugh at the very idea; for how would barbarians, who always have been submissive, dare to invade the sacred territory of the Celestial Empire? On Sunday last the meanest cottages were adorned with calamus, very likely for the purpose of dispelling the noxious influence which otherwise would infect their hovels.

From the Peking Gazette.

The Court.—It is customary that when any person dies, his soul should be provided with all the necessities of life in haies, in order to keep it comfortable and happy. The Chinese however being at a loss how to transmit these things safely, since there are neither rail roads nor canals to lead to the other world, and the passage is moreover unknown, they therefore contrive to manufacture, all kinds of articles out of paper with a great deal of skill, and often strictly according to nature. We have seen a whole farmyard, with waggons, out-houses, pigs and poultry, and cattle pasted together with exquisite skill; these things however vary, according to the taste and profession of the deceased; but in all cases, there is a fine fire place with all the apparatus for cooking and eating, without which a paper establishment would be of no value at all. When every thing is ready, the whole is burnt, and thus safely transferred in substance to the shades for their perpetual use. But we had almost forgotten to tell the reader the manner in which reinitances in money are made. To effect this, the paper is folded in the shape of large sycee pieces of the finest description well gilded and silvered and then burnt to ashes. Each piece becoming on its being reduced to ashes a lump of silver of gold, and about ten thousand pieces of paper being procurable for a single dollar, this may be considered the most profitable rate of exchange in existence. The poorest is thus enabled to provide for his relations at the cheapest rate with cash, and to multiply treasure with greater facility than even the French Convention in the golden times of Cambon and his coadjutors. If any thing gives a true idea of the characteristic of the Chinese nation it is this bookkeeping transaction; but the worst of all is, that the paper is not even laid over with silverplate, but with an exceedingly thin tin-foil, and this passes for silver, or for gold, if varnished yellow. Great fraud therefore exists in the drawing of bills, still they are accepted as hard cash, and there is an end to all reasoning upon the subject. The particles of tin are moreover carefully picked out of the ashes, and going through the same process, may a fifty times be passed for pure silver. So much for Chinese ingenuity, which even extends to the laud of their manes, and waiving the roquetry, this in indeed a clever way of managing important matters. However we were not going to give such ample details about this matter, but rather to advert to the Imperial order which bears a strong analogy to this proceeding, only that it is more to the point and rather straight forward—to wit: H. M. has ordered that the ordinary dresses and jewels of his late beloved spouse, be burnt within the precincts of the harem, for the same purpose, only substituting something real for mere paper tinsel. In olden times the said Mantchoos had a custom of burning some slaves with their departed master, but since their accession to the Chinese throne, they have been so far civilized as to confine themselves to the wardrobe of the deceased.

The intrigues at court seem to be carried on with the customary petty spirit. It has just now been discovered, that several princes have been smoking opium, and that a Mandarin has dealt in the pernicious drug. Whether this be true or not we will not determine, but according to the rule laid down by one of the memorialists, the grantees are the more heavily to be punished, since they give such a bad example to the nation, and seduce others to the practice of vice. These gentlemen therefore have been delivered over to the Board of the Imperial household and the tribunal of punishment, which is as much as surrendering them to the mercy of inquisitors. The whole statement of the case is very confused, and we suppose, that there must be in it some glowing over.

The Cabinet.—H. M. has requested that a list of his oldest and most deserving ministers be made up, and that those who were still able to do their work might be pointed out to him. The tribunal of officers has taken the hint, and sent in the names of Kesben, Mulichan a minister of state, our former worthy Lieut. Governor Ke, who is now president of the Board of punishment. E le poo at present Governor of Keang-nan and Keang-se, who has at the same time a seat in the cabinet, Lin-king now Governor of the Rivers, but a man of great influence, with some others. The above statesmen have long served their master and done so much for their country that the Emperor has directed the Board to propose new honors, which are to be bestowed

upon them in consideration of their services. It might have been expected that the death of the Empress would have brought a new race of ministers into power, and faint as the hints were, with which the gazette was filled, every of the above named individuals has from time to time been accused, and even the all influential Kesben delivered over to a court of inquiry. The time of suspense is now past, the old stories have gained the day, and this order of Taoukwang is conclusive. We soon shall learn, that after being now more firmly seated on the ministerial bench, than ever before, they will soon hurl their antagonists, who dared to dispute with them their authority, to the lowest abyss. The party therefore that recommended Lin and raised him to the Imperial favour, has thus full and unlimited influence, and we think their mettle will soon be tried.

Imperial household. Some princes have gone so far in their wantonness, as to borrow money from the Superintendent of Customs, on the frontiers of Leaouting. The poor man being unable to pay up his arrears, has been accused of embezzlement. As soon as however the cause was known, only the authors of this defalcation were held responsible.

The Board of rites has fixed upon a day, when H. M. is to go in company of the princes of the blood to sacrifice to the manes of the preceding Emperors and Kings, that have sat upon the Chinese throne. Splendid preparations had been made, when it was unfortunately found out, that the temple, where this was to take place, was under repair, and after a great many apologies for this want of attention to such an essential point, the said board asks permission to make arrangements in some other buildings. It is the custom of the monarch to worship all his predecessors from Hwangie down to his father, with the exception of some unworthy princes, whom history has stamped with lasting infamy. The tablets on which their names are inscribed are regularly put out in the Pantheon, but there exist various ranks amongst this long line of worthies, and whilst some are particular objects of adoration, others are scarcely mentioned by name.

Board of Offices. Three civilians have been dismissed from office with all the marks of the highest disapprobation, the one for fondness of wine, the second for deafness, and the third for tardiness in hearing complaints. One magistrate had a brother, who was found out dealing in opium. Though he denied the charge, the evidence was conclusive, and he has been put on trial. In some offices great abuses have gradually kept in by the officers fabricating false permits and warrants; the mischief done is extensive, and the perpetrators of these vile arts are severely to be punished.

Fokeen. In a former number, we adverted to Tang's proceedings; they have proved such as fully to justify our anticipations. With uncompromising rigor he has taken measures for excluding the pernicious drug from the shores of the Province over which he rules, done his duty, and redeemed his pledge. On the other hand his government has been remarkable for unheard rapacity; the extortions, confiscations and prosecutions that have taken place during the few months of his rule, are almost incredible. He addressed circular letters to the district magistrates, enjoining them to deliver up a certain number of persons to public justice. Three hundred fell to the share of the magistrate of Chang poo (Cheo po). This man remonstrated, being unwilling to involve the guilty with the innocent, but was commanded to execute the behest to the very letter. He then endeavoured to compound with the governor, promising to send thirty people in chains to the capital. This offer was disdainfully rejected; he then saw no hope of escaping the wrath of his superior, nor would his conscience allow him to comply with the demand, he therefore committed suicide and his whole family followed the example. Several districts had in the mean while been goaded to despair, for men of property who have always a great many adherents, were the principal victims, and their dependants being reduced to starvation, rose against the local authorities, or abandoned their homes to go on board their junks in order to become pirates. Whilst the people on shore are therefore on the eve of insurrection, these buccaniers traverse the Channel of Formosa, and with relentless cruelty not only rob the trading junks, but murder wantonly the crews. We never could imagine, that the Chinese were capable of such unheard barbarities against their own countrymen as they have lately committed. Accounts of the wretched state of this territory have finally reached the supreme

government, but the Emperor prudently refuses to let the brunt fall upon his trustworthy servant Tang. Some victims however were to be delivered up to public indignation, and the author of all this misrule has been ordered to inflict signal punishment upon the chief magistrates of Tung gan (the district in which Amoy is situated) Lo ke and a number of military mandarins for their obstinacy in seeking causes for extortions and thereby giving rise to insurrection and resistance against the magistracy. The same abandoned character that brought on all this harm, also decrees the most refined tortures to be inflicted on the men, who faithfully executed his orders. By this time the trial will perhaps already have taken place, and if these miscreants escape with their lives, they will be sent to the Amour as slaves to the hunters and boatmen. But whilst all this is passing, Tang retains his power, and so long as this is the case, we tremble for this poor province, which is likely to suffer intensely under such a cruel master. Other civilians who were equally implicated in these scenes but had some friends at court, have been declared incapable of holding similar employments, and been directed to enter the literary department as examiners. The trade has received a very severe blow, on account of the piracies, and if matters do not mend, the regular supplies of rice can no longer be brought from Formosa, so that the people will be delivered over to starvation. In consequence of the late disasters, the price of rice has already risen 50 per cent, and it is to be feared that absolute want will produce the most awful scenes.

Piracy. It is difficult to give an outline of the depredations that have lately been committed on the high seas. The district magistrate of Tsung ming has however taken the trouble to enumerate the vessels, that have been robbed at the mouth of the Moo sung river that leads to Shiang hae. On board of some vessels nearly the whole crews were killed and wounded, and the most shocking instances of cool-blooded cruelty have come to the notice of the authorities. Not less the 16 junks have been robbed almost in sight of the military stations, and the naval officers have not been able to capture the pirates. H. M. therefore has ordered them to effect this within two months, and if they are unable to do so, to be delivered over to the Board of Punishment. The veteran Chin, admiral of Amoy, has as we mentioned in a former number, been sent to take the command of the Imperial squadron.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Mavis*, Jones, from Singapore. *Mary Elizabeth*, —, from Liverpool, 15th November; Amer. *Washington*, —, from London; *Lambton*, Hart, from Manila.

SAILED.—French *l'Asie*, Desse, for Bordeaux. Amer. *Akbar*, —, for Singapore and Calcutta. Brit. *Frances Ann*, —, for London; Port. *Margarida*, Aquino, for Manila. This day Brit. *Arabian* and *Mangalore*, for England.

Arrived in Manila: 14th May. Amer. *Surat*, Hamb. *Reform*, the former from China, the latter from Singapore; 21st. Brit. *Ternate*, from China.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.—American. *Delhi*, *Roscius*, *Luconia*, *Paraiso*, *Ann Mackinn*, *Globe*, *Nantico*, *Calumet*.

Danish. *Syden*. Spanish. *Rafaela*, *Dos Amigos*, *Antenor*, *Nueva Victoria*, *Singular*, *Esperanza*, *Dorado*, *Salvadora*, *Caritativo*.

American Vessels expected: from New York. *Panama*, *Horatio*; from London, *Washington*; from Batavia, *Merchant*.

Under Despatch, *Arduiser* for Bombay. Loading for England: *Glencel*, *Heroine*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND. 4th February, via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 1st January, & *Adelaide*. CALCUTTA 27th March via Singapore. BOMBAY, 14th March, via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 9th May. & *Mavis*. JAVA, 5th April via Singapore. MANILA, 26th May. & *Lambton*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



**NOTICE.**—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

CHARLES MARKWICK.  
JOHN SMITH.

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**N reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

Macao, 2nd April, 1840. JOHN SMITH.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs HOOKER & LANE, have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galignani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.

Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

#### UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**T**HE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1834. WETMORE & Co.

#### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**S**HARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

#### FOR BOMBAY.

**T**HE MAVIS Capt. JONES, will have immediate despatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE.  
Macao, 5th June, 1840.

#### FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

**T**HE BRIGAND Capt. PADDO, will have quick dispatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE.  
Macao, 23rd May, 1840.

#### FOR MANILA.

**T**HE Ship ROBERT BOWNE, will leave Cap-sing-moon for Manila in the course of 8 days; for freight apply to J. P. STURGIS.—Macao or CAPT. MANSFIELD,—on board.  
Macao, 15th May, 1840.

#### FOR SALE.

#### ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TUNGKOO.

**C**ABINBOARD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, FINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDITZ POWDERS, WRITING, PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

#### JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

**F**OR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at MACAO to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "CANTON." JOHN SMITH.

#### FOR SALE.

**DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY** in wood and bottle; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

#### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three .....,..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

#### LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(From the London Mail, 4th March.)

#### THE COURT.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was united to his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's on the 10th of February. The ceremony, which was attended by all the members of the Royal Family, and a numerous assemblage of the principal nobility and gentry, was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, and her Majesty was given away by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty and Prince Albert left town for Windsor in the afternoon. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, St. James's Park and the entire route to Windsor was one mass of anxious spectators, and Her Majesty's reception throughout was, without one single exception, most enthusiastic. In the evening the metropolis was illuminated, similar rejoicings prevailed universally throughout the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace on the 14th February.

**WHITEHALL, Feby. 6.**—The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall henceforth, upon all occasions whatsoever be styled and called "His Royal Highness," before his name and such titles as now do, or hereafter may belong to him: And to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

**COLLEGE OF ARMS, Feby. 7.**—The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall, for the future, use and bear the royal arms, differenced with a label of three points argent, the centre point charged with the cross of St. George, quarterly with the arms of his illustrious house, the royal arms in the first and fourth quarters: And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in this College.

**WAR-OFFICE, Feby. 8.**—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, K. G., to be a Field Marshal in the Army. Commission to be dated 8th of February.

Congratulatory Addresses were voted to her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, by the House of Peers and the House of Commons on the 11th February, and presented on the 18th. Similar addresses have been presented from the East India Company, and incorporated and public bodies throughout the United Kingdom.

Prince Albert has been enrolled a member of the Goldsmith's Company.

#### LATEST DATES.

From Calcutta, 21st December.  
" Madras, 24th ditto.  
" Bombay, 1st January.  
" China, 7th November.

The H. C. Steamer *Sesouris* sailed from Falmouth on the 6th Feby.

The friends of William Jardine Esq., late of Canton, will mark their esteem and regard for him on occasion of his return to his native land, by entertaining him at a public dinner at the London Tavern, on the 10th March. Capt. J. Hine, H. C. S., Chairman, and James Walkinshaw, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Captain Driver, who undertook to redress the insult offered to the British flag at Port Louis, dined by special

invitation with the Royal Naval Club upon the anniversary of the battle of St. Domingo.

The company established for carrying on steam communication with India on the comprehensive plan is progressing most favourably. Among a few leading houses in London only, before any prospectuses had been published, 2,100 shares have been subscribed, and specifications are to be immediately issued, inviting tenders for ships and machinery.

#### OPIMUM.

A number of philanthropic individuals having directed their attention to the contraband trade in opium carried on between British India and China, an association has been formed, for the purpose of endeavouring to suppress the traffic, under the conviction that it is discreditable to this country, prejudicial to its commercial interests and injurious to be cause of Christianity, as well as productive of an enormous amount of vice and misery among the inhabitants of China.

A meeting was held on the 13th February, at which it was resolved.

1. That the introduction of Opium into China by British merchants, in violation of the laws of that empire, and its growth in British India for this avowed and express purpose, are discreditable to this country, and injurious to the character of Christians, presenting one of the greatest barriers to its progress among a large proportion of the heathen nations of the East.

2. That, whilst on these grounds chiefly, the Opium traffic is to be deprecated, it is at the same time highly prejudicial in a commercial point of view, not only interfering with the legitimate trade between this country and China, but endangering its very existence, a trade producing a large revenue to Great Britain, and furnishing a most important outlet for its manufactures.

3. That a society be now formed, for the discouragement of the growth of Opium within the British dominions for this objectionable purpose, and to prevent its illegal introduction into China.

By the fourth resolution a committee of influential persons was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the intention of the association, and measures have been taken to organise a prompt and general movement throughout the kingdom, in convening public meetings, petitioning the Houses of Lords and Commons, and urging upon members of parliament, by correspondence and personal communication, the duty of supporting a motion for a committee, or a resolution embodying the objects and principles of the association, will be brought forward by Lord Sandon and Sir G. Staunton. Mr. Jeffries, inventor of the inspirator and formerly of the Bengal Medical Establishment, is one of the most prominent members of this association.

The Duke of Wellington recommended to the noble Lord Melbourne to put our fleets and armies upon such a scale as would enable him to carry on war in a manner becoming this great country, and at the same time be able to perform the peace service of the country, which consisted in protecting the commerce of her Majesty's subjects, and preventing insults being offered to her Majesty's flag; in preserving them from the consequences of illegal and improperly established blockades. He complained of the delay in sending an efficient force to Canton. His Grace concluded with declaring—

"That he was decidedly of opinion, that the noble lords opposite had utterly neglected Chinese affairs, and that the country would have reason to regret the neglect that had taken place [hear, hear]. If they did not mind, they would suffer other misfortunes before they could send a squadron to China. According to all accounts no ship had yet sailed; yet it was now eleven months since these things had happened, and not a single ship had yet sailed for that part of the world. He must say that, in his opinion, as far as that part of the world was concerned, noble lords opposite had shown great incapacity, in the performance of their duty [hear, hear]."

TRADE WITH CHINA.

Board of Trade, Feb. 17, 1840.

Mr. Le Marchant presents his compliments to the Chairman of Lloyd's, and by direction of the President of this Board transmits to him the enclosed copy of a letter from the President to the Chairman of the East India and China Association, on the subject of the importation of tea from the coast of China.

Board of Trade, Feb. 17, 1840.

"Sir,—Having understood from representations which have been made to me that much anxiety is felt by merchants and others connected with the tea trade, with respect to the admission of tea brought to this country in British bottoms from the coast of China, and having been in communication with the Lords of the Treasury on this subject, I beg to inform you that tea water-borne at Canton, and received on board the importing ship at the most convenient place on the coast for the purpose of taking in her cargo, is held to be imported from Canton, and therefore admissible for consumption in this country.

"I am, Sir, your obedt. servant,

"H. LAROCHE.

"To the Chairman of the East India and China Association."

It was at first supposed, in consequence of the terms in this letter "that tea, water-borne at Canton, is held to be imported from China; that tea brought from the port of Canton in American vessels, can legally be re-shipped and brought here for home consumption. Upon the subject, the following has been issued by the Chairman of the East India and China Association:—

"By the act 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 101, it is lawful to import any tea into the United Kingdom from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places eastward of the same to the Straits of Magellan, and not from any other place." Also that "By the Navigation Act it is declared no goods shall be imported into any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, unless they be in ships of the country of which the goods are the produce, and from which the goods are imported." Thus, the only limitation to the permission to import China tea is, that the tea imported from British settlements at or to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope must have been carried thither by British or Chinese vessels. But, under the aforesaid act of the 3rd and 4th William IV, tea may be imported from any foreign settlement within those limits, no matter how brought there. Thus, China tea brought to Manila or Batavia by American vessels, may be imported by British vessels thence into the United Kingdom; but American or other foreign vessels (not Chinese) cannot import Teas from China or elsewhere into Singapore, or any other British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter. The letter of Mr. Labouchere refers to craft only, within the Chinese waters, or on the coast of China; whether the tea be brought from Canton to any place on the coast of China, or to any British vessel in the waters of China, by American, Portuguese, or other foreign or country craft, does not signify; such tea, may, it is inferred, be imported by a British vessel into the United Kingdom as an original importation direct from China, the clearance being from the coast of China or Chinese waters."

The distinguished service performed by the army of India during its brilliant campaign to the West of the Indus, has been gratefully acknowledged by the country. The thanks of Parliament was voted in the House of Peers on the 4th, and in the Commons on the 6th Feb., and subsequently amended, so as to include Major Gen. Sir T. Willsie and the gallant force under his command at the storming of Khelat, in the Commons on the 17th, and Peers on the 21st February.

FEB. 10.—Captain de Tinnon, who commanded the *Erebe* at the Mauritius when the English flag was insulted, has been promoted to the command of the *Voligeur*, and appointed commandant of the New foundland naval station.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 8th instant state that the mission about to be sent by the Emperor of Russia to China, would be ready to set out for Peking in a few weeks. This mission is doubtless intended to counteract the influence which the terrors of an attack upon the Chinese coast by Great Britain might produce at the Court of Peking.

TRADE WITH INDIA.

A Petition from the East India Company respecting East India produce was presented to the House of Commons on the 11th, and further debated upon the motion of Sir R. Jenkins on the 25th February, and in the House of Peers on the 14th February, of which the *Times* says:—

"A question of immense importance to the commerce of the country has been raised by the petition of the East India Company presented to the House of Commons. It is, whether the whole of the dependencies and states in alliance with Great Britain, as well as our absolute possessions in India, should

not obtain all the rights with regard to trade which belong to actual colonies in other parts of the world. That the principle thus laid down in the petition is a sound one, there are many persons here disposed to admit; but the pursuit of it seems to involve consequences so serious, and to lead to such a conflict of other colonial interests, that very strenuous opposition to its progress is anticipated. As a practical question, there can be no doubt that the portion of India which is ours really, as well as nominally, would furnish, with proper encouragement, such a supply of the principal articles of consumption as to make us independent, among others, of America for cotton, and of China for tea, and pour an inexhaustible stream of actual wealth into the country. As an opening of the subject, and proceeding from that powerful corporate body which has seldom adopted the style and language of petitioners, it ought to command the utmost attention both from the Legislature and the whole of the trading interest, domestic as well as foreign. The petition in substance and for the useful purposes may be briefly described.

The petitioners represent, that the British possessions in India contribute greatly to the power and resources of the British empire.

That the petitioners have felt it to be important to remove every impediment to the exercise of agriculture and manufacturing industry in India, and with that view have endeavoured to procure for the products of that country admission into the ports of Great Britain on the same terms as the products of the colonies.

The petitioners acknowledge the recognition of the principle in the *equalization* of the duties of sugar, but they represent that this measure is fettered by the necessity of an application to the Queen in Council before any part of India can partake of the benefit.

The petitioners represent that a narrow construction of the term "British possessions," has prevented the importation of the produce of native states in alliance with the British Government, and also of Mysore, where the government is in the hands of the British.

The petitioners then specify, as articles in which inequality still exists, "spirits and tobacco;" and they further represent, that whilst British manufactures are imported into India at a low duty, a high duty is levied on the importation of Indian manufactures into Great Britain; and they submit the policy of encouraging the attempt to produce tea in India by a reduction of duty.

The petitioners point out that in many instances the products of India are received into the colonies at Great Britain upon less favourable terms; not only than the goods of Great Britain, but also than the goods of foreign countries.

The petitioners finally call the attention of the House to the injurious effect upon India of the navigation laws relating to Asiatic seamen; and they pray "that the House will be pleased to grant such relief as may be effectual to remove the grievance complained of."

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—An important fact, connected with the state of our relations with China, is communicated from the United States. It is that the merchants of Canton are disposed to assist with those of Great Britain in obtaining from the Government of China treaties of commerce, by which the trade of both with the latter may be based on a solid and satisfactory foundation. A memorial had been presented to Congress for the interference of the Government of America in aid of the attempt which is about to be made by Great Britain to effect this desirable object. The following is a detail of what has taken place in America on this subject: It is from a communication dated Washington, 24th ult.:—"Several of our merchants, at Canton, interested in the China trade have memorialized Congress, setting forth the recent proceedings at Canton, and soliciting a co-operation by the Government of the United States with that of Great Britain, in establishing commercial relations with China on a safe and honorable footing, and especially in obtaining the following concessions:—Permission for foreign Envoys to reside near the Court of Canton on the terms and with all the privileges accorded at other Courts, through whom appeals may be made to the Imperial Government in cases of difficulty with the local authorities in the prosecution of our commercial relations. Second—The privilege of

of a fixed tariff of duties of articles both of import and export, from which no deviation shall be allowed on any pretence whatever. Third—A system of bonding warehouses, or some regulations permitting the transhipment of such goods, as may be desirable to re-export from the market in China. Fourth—The liberty of trading to other ports or ports in China than that of Canton. Fifth—Compensation for the losses caused by the stoppage of the whole legal trade of the port, and the consequent detention of vessels and property, with a guarantee against the recurrence of similar arbitrary acts, and security for the free egress from Canton and other ports of all parties not guilty of crime or civil offences at any and at all times. Sixth—That until the Chinese laws are distinctly made known and recognised, the punishment of wrongs committed by foreigners upon the Chinese or others shall not be greater than is applicable to the like offence by the laws of the United States or England, nor shall any punishment be inflicted by the Chinese authorities upon any foreigner until the guilt of the party shall have been fairly and clearly proved. The memorialists (Americans) avow their opinion that the course pursued by the Chinese Commissioner was unjust, and no better than robbery; that if satisfaction is not yielded to the demand of the British Government, a blockade of the chief ports and rivers of China ought to be resorted to, and that the appearance of a naval force from England, the United States, and France, on the Coast of China, would without bloodshed obtain from the Chinese Government such acknowledgments and treaties as would place the foreign commerce upon a safe and advantageous footing. The memorialists further ask, that should the Government of the United States determine not to interpose in the affairs of American and British citizens in Canton, then they ask for the appointment of an agent or commissioner to reside at Canton with a sufficient naval force to protect American commerce and the persons of American citizens from being held responsible for the acts of lawless traders and for the hostile operations of a foreign fleet, or at least prevent any paper blockade from interfering with their commerce, and also to secure participation of such privileges as may be granted by the Chinese to other powers."

LONDON MARKET.

From a London Price Current of the 2d March.

Tea, Bohea, Canton.....	2 5 a	2 6 lb.
Fokien.....	2 6 a	2 7 lb.
Congou, common....	2 6 a	2 7 lb.
middling to fine....	2 8 a	3 2 lb.
Campol.....	2 6 a	2 7 lb.
Sonchong.....	2 3 a	3 2 lb.
Padra.....	2 6 a	4 6 lb.
Caper.....	2 5 a	2 6 lb.
Pekoe, flowery.....	3 6 a	4 5 lb.
Orange.....	2 6 a	4 4 lb.
Twankay.....	2 8 a	3 4 lb.
Hyson skin.....	2 7 a	3 0 lb.
Hyson, common.....	3 1 a	3 3 lb.
middling to fine....	3 4 a	7 0 lb.
Imperial.....	3 2 a	4 6 lb.
Gunpowder.....	3 7 a	7 0 lb.

FRANCE.

In consequence of the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to discuss the apauage for the second son of Louis Philip, on his marriage with Victoria the Cousin of Queen Victoria, the French Ministry resigned and after some difficulty the following were named as their successors, with M. Thiers at the head.

M. Thiers, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Vivien, Minister of Justice.  
General Cubieres, Minister of War.  
Admiral Roussin, Minister of Marine.  
M. de Remusat, Minister of the Interior.  
M. Gouin, Minister of Commerce.  
Count Jaubert, Minister of Public Works  
M. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction.  
Baron Pelet (de la Lozere), Minister of Finance.

Much appears to be expected from this new Ministry, particularly as the dissatisfaction between France and Russia is described as greater than ever.

BOMBAY.

Opium.—Another trial for the guarantee of the proceeds of Opium, which was delivered up to Com-



missioner Lin, came on before the Supreme Court at Calcutta on the 3rd inst.

**MULLICK versus DE SOUZA AND CO.**  
The Advocate General and Mr. Clarke conducted the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton were for the defence.

Baboo's Muttyal Seal, Dwarkanauth Tagore, &c. were examined as witnesses, and eventually the Court delivered a *Verdict for the Plaintiff*. They gave Mr. Leith permission to move to enter a nonsuit upon some points of Law which had been raised. At the same time Sir E. Ryan expressed an opinion against the probability of success. Leave was also reserved to move to reduce the *Damages*: these are to be ascertained by the officer of the Court; the value of each lot of Opium to be that which it fetched when bought at Opium sale in Calcutta. It appeared in evidence to have been purchased at prices varying between 665 and 620 Rs. chest; the damages will therefore amount to about 55,000 Rs.

We have heard that actions for the proceeds of Opium guaranteed from China, have been commenced in this city.—*Bombay Courier*, 14th April.

### GOA.

The subjects of Her most Faithful Majesty in India are much concerned at the unexpected death of the newly arrived Governor of Goa, the Baron of Candal, which melancholy event took place in Goa on Saturday last.

The Governors of Goa seem lately destined to enjoy their honours but for a short time.

The Baron of Sabroso arrived in Goa on the 19th of Nov. 1837 and died from a fall out of a carriage on the 14th of Oct. 1838.

The archbishop-Elect succeeded him as President of the Council, he died on the 1st Feb. 1839.

The Baron of Candal arrived there from Europe on the 9th of Nov. last and died of an attack of fever caused by a cancer in the back at half past 8 o'clock last Saturday morning the 18th of April.

The various members of the Council of administration were immediately summoned by the Secretary to make arrangements for the government.

It appears that a body of troops is expected to arrive at Goa, within a short time, from Lisbon.—*The Courier*, 25th April.

### SINGAPORE.

**BOMBAY.**—By the arrival during the week of the *Singapore Packet* from Bombay the 26th March, we received the *Courier* to the 20th and *Times* to the 24th of that month; but by the way of Calcutta we are in possession of the *Times* to 4th ultimo. In that of the 1st April we find an account of the wreck of the transport ship *Hannah*, Capt. McGREGOR, on her way from the Indus to Bombay, with a detachment of H. M. 17th Regiment on board, on the 17th of March at the month of the Hajamree, a branch of the Indus. Fortunately there was no loss of life, but, according to the account referred to "the clothing of the 17th Regiment was all lost, and the arms, accoutrements &c., either lost or damaged.—Treasure and mess plate have shared the same fate.—The loss by this wreck has been enormous. The *Khelat* jewels are lost and much prize property is said to be irrecoverably gone, and many valuables lost to the *Heroes of Khelat*—Thousands of Rupees.—Throughout the whole of the trying occasion H. M. 17th are stated to have conducted themselves admirably.—*Sing. Free Press*, 14th May.

## CANTON PRESS.

**Macao, 13th June, 1840.**

H. M. S. *Alligator*, the *William Barras*, and the *Corsair*, have during the week arrived from Singapore, bringing dates to the 16th May, and we have received by the latter the *Singapore Free Press* of 7th and 14th and *Extra* of 15th May, as well as *Bombay papers* to the 25th April, containing the latest Europe news to 4th March, of which copious extracts will be found. From these papers as well as from private information we have also received hope-inspiring intelligence the nature of which we may possibly not be right in publishing.

The *Atlanta* with the March mail arrived at Bombay on the 10th April: the mail arrived there therefore in 37 days from England; had the *Atlanta* proceeded immediately to Singapore, instead of on the 28th April, and making, as she has done, a passage of 17 days, the mail would have reached Singapore on the 27th of April, and if a steamer had then without loss of time brought it on to Singapore, seven or eight days more only would have been taken up before its reaching China, and we might thus have had dates of 4th March from London, here on the 5th of May, after only 68 days passage! Who would have thought it possible, only twenty years since, that one might travel from London to China in two months!

**ATTEMPT AT FIRING THE FLEET AT CAPSINGMOON.**  
On Tuesday morning last at 9 A. M. ten fire-ships were discovered to be drifting, favored by a strong tide, towards the shipping at Capsingmoon. Many of the vessels at anchor there got immediately under weigh, to avoid coming in contact with them, whilst the boats of the ships of war, which had all been lowered, (in fact the attack was expected, and everything consequently prepared) took the fireships in in tow and run them ashore on one of the Brothers Islands. There were explosions from several of them, which however, from their having been towed out of harm's way, did no damage whatever, nor did any of the shipping come in contact with them. During their drifting towards the shipping, numerous mandarin boats are said to have been pulling about in all directions, no doubt ready to take advantage of the confusion they had hoped for, and probably to massacre the helpless crews of such vessels as had taken fire, but they were soon, seeing the failure of the fireships, obliged to get away again, without having done any other damage, than besten one or two men in the Schooner *Devil*, which they boarded, when the rest of the crew escaped ill treatment by leaping over board.

Thus another attempt of the Chinese at destroying the English fleet has proved a total failure, no doubt to the great chagrin of Governor Lin, who must have been at considerable expense in fitting out this expedition which as to magnitude far exceeded the former attempt. The junks were of good size, two and two chained together, and filled with combustibles. They now remain a no doubt acceptable prize to the ships of war, not on account of what they contain, for the powder found in their holds is of bad quality, but for their hulls which will furnish a good stock of firewood, an article somewhat scarce in China; the chains also which fastened them together have proved a very valuable acquisition for grapnel cables; they were of English manufacture, and a considerable quantity has fallen into the hands of the captors.

Coupled with this attempt, we may mention a report that has lately obtained currency here among the Chinese, though we are by no means willing to warrant its truth, and we must confess, besides, that our endeavours to obtain authentic information on the subject have been without success. This report then is that the Government of Canton, desirous to exterminate the sailors of the fleet at Capsingmoon, sent a boat-load of poisoned tea in small parcels to that anchorage, there to be sold to the shipping, but fortunately some pirates, by taking the boat before she reached her destination, defeated this scheme, and, by selling her cargo, became the means of poisoning a great many Chinese, in consequence of which it is said that the Magistrate of Heangshan, or of some other town in this neighbourhood, has issued a proclamation warning people against the purchase of certain qualities of tea as poisoned, which he says, some evil minded persons have lately been selling, thereby causing the death of many people.

Though we have made efforts to obtain this proclamation, we have not succeeded, and it is probable that this whole story may be a fabrication, but at same time a possibility exists of there being some truth at bottom, when it is recollected that in September last the Mandarins caused the water at Hongkong to be poisoned, which is a well authenticated fact, since by placards found on shore, the natives were warned against the use of that water. There is certainly no greater moral turpitude in poisoning tea than in poisoning water, and those capable doing the one, may not hesitate to attempt the other. It is much to be lamented that such great difficulty exists of obtaining full proof of such enormities in order condignly to punish them when

the day of retribution shall have come, and we hope it is at hand.

There is a report that the pirates who attacked the *Helios*, as reported in our paper of 30th May, have applied to the Provincial Government of Canton for a reward for their prowess; we know not with what success, since they have no *spolia opima* to show, in spite of their assertion that it was on board the *Helios* opium-clipper that the lamented Lord John Churchill lost his life; which, considering that Admiral Kwan and his friends have found as willing an ear for their lies at Peking, it is not unlikely may be credited by Lin and his colleagues, when recommendations in their favor for peacock's feathers will no doubt be forwarded to Court.

**LUSSO BRITANNIC THEATRE.** The third theatrical performance is, we understand, to take place on Thursday next. It is to be a Portuguese Play, *ZULMIRA*, performed by Portuguese amateurs.

To be published, on Tuesday next, at the *Canton Press Office*, *Esor's FABLES*, in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SZORN. One volume 4°. Price 8 s.

We stated last week that the country was in great want of rain: plentiful showers have since fallen and revived the hopes of the husbandman for a good crop.

We perceive from the papers received from India that the Russians are proceeding rapidly on their march to Khiva; several skirmishes have already been fought, which are said to have been favorable to Russian arms. From our extracts it will also be seen that a Russian Embassy was about to leave St. Petersburg in February or March, for Peking. We are not aware whether this Embassy is the usual mission repeated every ten years, for the purpose of exchanging the Russo-Chinese students, but supposing even that it be one having political objects in view, it cannot well arrive in Peking before the end of this year, and before that time we trust, the question now at issue between the English and Chinese will have advanced considerably towards a settlement. Besides Chinese suspicion, which is more alive in regard to their Muscovite neighbours than with any other nation, is not likely so far to give way, as to allow the Government of this Country to be swayed by Russian advice. It is the fashion now-a-days to attribute all and everything to Russian intrigue—it must be active indeed to have to answer for all it is charged with!

**GENERAL SHIPWRECK RELIEF SOCIETY**, for all Nations, 17 Rue neuve des Mathurins, Paris. We have on several previous occasions drawn the attention of our readers to this philanthropic institution, which having its chief establishment in Paris, thence corresponds with the various sections established in the different countries not only of Europe but of all quarters of the Globe. The object of the Society, as its name already expresses it, is to establish throughout the Globe, the means of preventing the disastrous effects of Commerce, and the loss of life arising from shipwrecks at sea, or inundations of rivers, and also to provide relief for those who may suffer from such calamities. The protectors of the English Section of the Society are H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent and H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and Honorary Presidents, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Granville, and Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

Hitherto, we believe, the Chinese Section of the Society, of which the Revd. Charles Gutzlaff is President, has not been organized, or at least not as yet had an opportunity of affording assistance or relief to shipwrecked persons, which has chiefly been owing to the very confined position of foreigners here, but there being now a prospect of the intercourse of foreign nations with the Celestial Empire, becoming much more frequent and less restricted than hitherto, it is much to be hoped that the General Shipwreck Relief Society will have an active branch-establishment in China. From a

letter addressed by Count de Liaucourt, the Secretary of the Society in Paris to its President here, we find that he had remitted to H. M. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Diplomas to the following foreign residents here, as members of the society, viz.—Messrs J. Matheson, F. N. Daniell, L. Dent, T. Fox, R. Turner, W. Wallace, W. R. Talbot, C. W. King, P. W. Snow, and A. R. Johnston.

For the present we fear that the members of the Chinese section will be limited to foreign residents only, though it may be hoped that in course of time, the Chinese, when once assured of the purely philanthropical objects of the society, and feeling themselves the benefit of it, may also contribute their share towards its expenses; but we hear that a translation of the Prospectus, and a statement of the general objects of the society have been drawn up in Chinese, and sent to Chin, Admiral of the Fokien station, requesting him to be a member, to which however that officer vouchsafed no answer, but returned the paper. Another copy was forwarded to the Emperor, but, though it is supposed that it reached the hands of the Government at Peking, they have not deigned to give any reply. In Europe and Africa many Mahomedan princes and Grandees have become members, but some time will probably elapse before the Chinese, and particularly mandarines, can be brought to cooperate with foreigners to attain either benevolent or other objects. Their pride and fear of being accused of traitorous intercourse with foreigners are the great obstacles.

In conclusion we subjoin from the prospectus the rate of annual subscriptions of the several classes of members, as well as the cost of the several diplomas granted them, and hope that our notice of this useful and benevolent society may cause many of our readers to enrol themselves as members.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Each member to pay an annual subscription, with the exception of the seamen employed by the Society.

The Society having considerable expenses to incur, in establishing and constructing its *matériel*, will divide its members into six classes.

§ 1. The first to be called "Class of Protectors" to be composed of Sovereigns and members of royal families, ministers of state, and those who pay to the Society from £20 to £40.

§ 2. The second to be called "Class of Benefactors" who pay from £10 to £20.

The names of the Protectors, and Benefactors, will be inscribed on columns of their sections, surmounted by the national flag of each section.

§ 3. The third to be called "Associates" who pay an annual subscription of £1.

§ 4. The fourth to be called "Assistant Associates" who pay 10s. annually, and receive the statements only every six months.

§ 5. Ladies are likewise admitted as Patronesses, on the above conditions.

§ 6. The fifth to be called "The Seamen" who pay no subscription, but contract, as members of the Society (receiving a diploma), an obligation to aid by their exertions, whenever required, in cases of shipwreck, &c. &c.

## DIPLOMAS.

§ 7. The Protectors will receive a diploma of parchment ..... £4.

The Benefactors a diploma do. .... £1. 10s.

The Associates a common diploma of ..... 15s.

The Assistant Associates a diploma of ..... 6s.

The "Seamen" a diploma of ..... 2s. 6d.

The prices of the diplomas will go towards the paying of the materials necessary for the Society, such as insubmersible boats, planks, rafts of timber, portable tents, complete beds, warm clothing, bathing-tubs, medicines, &c.

**CANTON REGATTA CLUB.**—The 5th meeting of this club will take place on the 18th and 19th of this month, the following are the regulations:

No Boat to be allowed to pull that has not been entered on or before the 10th June, Except for the Subscription and C. R. C. Cups.

The Course will be pointed out by Boats bearing the Club flag, blue with C. R. C. in white letters, anchored opposite the Praya Grande.

The Umpire's Boat, bearing a large blue flag, with Umpire C. R. C. in white letters, with another

Boat in line bearing the Club flag, to be the starting and winning posts.

No Fouling allowed.

On both days of the Races all Boats to be alongside the Umpire's Boat at half past five, and the first race to start at one quarter to six precisely.

Not less than 20 minutes to be given between the winning of one race and the starting of another.

A Flag, white with a red cross, will be hoisted at the Umpire's Boat 10 minutes before the starting of any Race, when all the Boats for that Race will come alongside and take their stations.

The stations for Boats to be determined by lot at the Secretary's room at noon on Wednesday the 17th inst. when the owners of Boats entered for the Races are requested to attend. Station No. 1. to be nearest the Umpire's Boat, No. 2. the next, and so on in rotation.

Entries of Boats for the race "for Boats of all classes" will be received until Thursday at noon.

All disputes to be left to the decision of the Umpire, from which there can be no appeal.

**LOCAL.**—The absence of all news is perhaps the best news. The attempt upon the merchant fleet at Kap-sing-moon was long ago premeditated, but the execution for various reasons deferred. With all this zeal for the public weal, the Governor gets nothing but ungrateful grumbling on the part of the people. Some very satirical verses describing his misgovernment, and even censuring our worthy Taoutae, have again made their appearance. All classes complain of an utter stagnation of trade and frequently murmur at the new order of things, which leaves them without the means of subsistence. Indeed the mercantile community has suffered so severely, that a few months more, bankrupt must follow bankrupt.

The Court.—H. M. has ordered that the body of the late Empress should be transported to some village, in order to be interred in the ancestral tomb during autumn.

Various reports have from time to time reached the Court, accusing the Mandarins at the Imperial tombs, of embezzlement, whilst repairing the graves. It was finally resolved upon to send a commissioner thither, to investigate the matter, and then it appeared that the losses thus occasioned were very trivial. The authors therefore have escaped with a very slight punishment.

H. M. has again issued an edict respecting the frauds committed by the officers of the foreign office, and their receiving bribes. His wrath having however nearly abated, he has told the President, that he would forgive him, if he could continue for eight years in office without committing any fault. The minister willingly agreed to this proposal and will keep his rank during the interim.

Board of officers.—As a proof how strong Lin's party is in the Cabinet, we mention the circumstance, that all the men who were especially recommended to the Imperial favour, for having shewn great zeal in managing the barbarians, have been approved of by the Monarch. The Gazette of the 5th of May contains a long list of all those worthies. We find amongst them nearly all the civilians in and about Canton, the famous Yu, now chief Magistrate of the provincial city, who with Lew, the Wei-yuen of Chuen pee and Macao, are the first on account of their great services. Tseang, our active Keun min foo has also obtained his share, and likewise Choo, the late Che foo of Canton, and the district magistrates of Nanhai and Pwan-yu. Five of the naval officers of Admiral Kwan's squadron have received peacocks feathers, others have been promoted for their bravery, whilst not a small number will rise to higher rank on the first vacancy. Never were favours so abundantly showered down upon so large a host of expectants. The officers whom Lin brought with him from Hookwang have likewise shared in the Sovereign's bounty, and one of them is sent home to take possession of his new and lucrative appointment.

The Lieutenant Governor of Fokien sent a Lieutenant to the Capital, in order to be promoted. On his presentation at the Board of war, the President requested him to shoot at a target, in order to afford proof of his skill in archery. In this display he however miserably failed, he did not hit the mark and was dismissed with disgrace, whilst the high officer that recommended him, had to pay a heavy fine for this imposition.

The Chinese are extremely fond of the badges of rank, and every man of wealth that can spare a few

hundred dollars is sure to buy on official button to enjoy a nominal honor. It has however long been customary to sell official appointments likewise, and an address to the throne states, that the number of candidates by purchase amounted to no less than 35,410 individuals. Considering how few vacancies annually occur, and that there are at least double the number of literary graduates whose claims are equally strong, though far less heeded, we are really astonished, that any shrewd Chinese should give away his money in search after a phantom—official appointment. To make matters worse, there have been lately men who fabricated certificates of purchase in the board of officers, and this increased the number of false pretenders to a very great degree. A court of inquiry having just now been instituted, the result is, the discovery that some worthless fellows have for a long while carried on this disreputable trade and that it is indeed difficult to ascertain, who are the men that slipped in, to become by roguery Mandarins.

The civilians who seized the heretics in Hookwang will be promoted, for their zeal in upholding the orthodoxy of religion and delivering to condign punishment these hateful sectaries. We do not learn what creed the prisoners professed.

A sum of money that had been duly collected in Hookwang seems to have been lost, and no officer can give any account of the same. Now the people solemnly assert, that they regularly paid their taxes, and there is every probability, that they are perfectly in the right, and as some suspicion attaches to a civilian, the Governor has ordered him to be tortured, to obtain a confession of what he has done with the money.

A Tatar of the name of Yukéen happened to be in Nanking, when the news of his elevation to the Lieutenant Governorship arrived. Grateful for such a great favour, he immediately had an incense stool placed, and there reading the Imperial decree, poured out his acknowledgment for such distinguished promotion. He then addressed a fervent memorial to the Great Emperor, in which he exalted his Sovereign's condescending goodness, and deeply regretted that the absence of the higher Provincial officers, obliged him to defer his visit to the Capital, to utter his heartfelt thanks before the throne of the dragon.

Court establishment.—Directions have been issued to all the officers of the three first ranks, to send their beautiful daughters to the harem, in order to pass in review before the Court ladies.—All that are rejected, will be allowed to enter any matrimonial alliance they may choose, the remainder will become inmates of the Imperial Palace.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED**—H. M. S. *Alligator*, 28, Captain Kuper, Brit. *Wm. Barras*, Norie, *Corsair*, Porter, from Singapore; Span. *Cometa*, ———, from Manila.

**SAILED**—Brit. *Glenelg*, ———, for London; Hamb. *Harriet*, Harker, for Manila; Amer. *Roscius*, ———, for New York.

The *Mor. Young*, arrived in Bombay on the 11th April, in 41 days from China, the *Sceaby Castle* on the 9th.

**PASSED ANJER** 17th March, Amer. *Brooklyn*, Allen, Manila for Salem; Brit. *Jean*, Cathcart, from Macao for Hobart Town; 20th, *Orwell*, Hews, do. for Sydney; 23d April, Brit. *Sultana*, Lyell, and *Laura*, Day, from Singapore; and Amer. *Susan*, Beatty, from China.

Under Despatch, *Ardooner* and *Mavis* for Bombay; *Brigand*, for Calcutta and Singapore. Loading for England: *Heroine*, Manila, *Mary Elizabeth*.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 4th March via Singapore. UNITED STATES, 12th February via England. CALCUTTA, 18th April via Singapore. BOMBAY, 28th April via Singapore. SINGAPORE, 16th May. *Corair*. JAVA, 29th April via Singapore. MANILA, 24th May, *Lemton*.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 38.]**

**Macao, Saturday, 20th June, 1840.**

**[No. 246.]**

**NOTICE.**—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of **BIBBY ADAM & Co.** will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. **WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.**

pproc. **BIBBY ADAM & Co.**  
**THOMAS EDWIND.**

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of **MARKWICK & SMITH** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to **Mr. M. DE SOUZA**; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

**CHARLES MARKWICK.**  
**JOHN SMITH.**

Tungkoo, 1st April, 1840.

**I**N reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

Macao, 2nd April, 1840. **JOHN SMITH.**

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**T**HE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. **WETMORE & Co.**

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**S**HARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

**FOR BOMBAY.**



**THE MAVIS Capt JONES**, will have immediate despatch; for freight apply to

**HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE.**

Macao, 5th June, 1840.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**



**THE BRIGAND Capt. PADDON**, will have quick dispatch; for freight apply to

**HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE.**

Macao, 23rd May, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.**

**C**ABINREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARRE, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY. SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

**CHARLES MARKWICK.**

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY**  
**F. A. RANGEL JUNR.**

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern: White and Blue flowers. Macao, 33rd February, 1840.

**FOR PASSAGE** in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to **CHARLES MARKWICK**, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at MACAO to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNTON," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND." **JOHN SMITH.**

**FOR SALE.**

**DUFF GORDON & Co's.** SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

**LINDSAY & Co.**

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**—At the Canton Press Office, **ESOP'S FABLES**, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by **SLOTH**, price \$2 a Copy.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... " 6 7  
For three "..... " 3 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

## English News.

**CHINA.—HOUSE OF LORDS FEB. 20th.**—The Duke of Buckingham wished to know from the noble earl at the head of the Admiralty, whether he had received any official account of the transactions that had been represented as having recently taken place in China.

The Earl of Minto said that he had received no official account of the transactions referred to by the noble duke at the Admiralty. He had, however, received private information, from which he felt bound to say that he considered the accounts that were now before the public to be in effect substantially correct.

The Duke of Buckingham wished also to know whether any steps had been taken in consequence of the death of Sir Frederick Maitland?

The Earl of Minto said that, in consequence of the death of that gallant officer, Admiral Elliot had been ordered to act.

**FRIDAY FEB. 21 CHINA.**—Lord ELLENBOROUGH said that he wished to ask the noble viscount whether it was his intention speedily to lay on the table the papers relative to China?

Viscount MELBOURNE—Yes, as soon as we can get them ready.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH begged leave to put two questions to the noble viscount, which, if he was not then prepared to answer, he would perhaps answer on Monday next: The first was, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's government to accompany the papers relative to China with any message from the Crown which would open the whole course of policy recently pursued towards that country? The second question was, whether her Majesty's government had formed any arrangement with the East India Company, fixing the proportion of charge of any intended expedition by this country and the East India Company against China?

Viscount MELBOURNE answered, that as to the first point, a message would be sent down; and as to the second, he would avail himself of the suggestion of the noble lord, and take time to consider of it.

## TEA MARKET, LONDON.

29th February.

**TEA.**—We noticed in our last Report that the market had a downward tendency, and this has been the case to a greater extent than we then had anticipated. The great demand, which preceded the arrival of the "Marmion," immediately began to subside, and the Overland Mail on the 13th instant bringing advices from China to 7th November, by which we heard of the negotiation between Capt. Elliot and the Chinese Authorities, and the subsequent engagement between the Chinese War Junks and Her Majesty's ships "Volage" and "Hyacinth." The first impression of this news created a considerable speculative demand for Tea, and the decline of about 3d per lb. which succeeded our Sales on the 24th January was for a day or two recovered; but the large monthly Sales just coming on, and the heavy Prompts of the Tea sold in December also close at hand, soon checked the desire to purchase. This month's Sales commenced on the 17th very heavily, and for the first four days prices gradually gave way, when Importers withdrew and bought in very largely, which stopped the decline, but still the Sales at the close shewed, as compared with the closing prices of the January monthly Sales, a reduction on Congon, Soucheong, Capor, Orange Pekoe, and Twankay, about 3d per lb. Hyson and Young Hyson 6d a 7d, Imperial and Gumpowder 8d a 10d per lb. The market is still very dull, and many parcels where the Prompts are just expiring have been forced off very cheap, say Common Congon for Cash as low as 2s 4½d, good blackish leaf 2s 5d a 2s 5½d, and Twankay 2s 5d a 2s 6d per lb. For Tea with prompts the prices are 1d a 2d per lb. lower since the Sales, and very little enquiry.

## AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The *Capitola* contains a letter from Astracan, in which is found some curious information respecting the projects of Russia in Asia. Astracan, our readers know, is the station of the Russian naval force in the Caspian, and a little below the city, at one of the mouths of the Volga, is their most important dockyard in that sea. The harbour was encumbered with vessels and gunboats, and the number of seamen employed in the flotilla was believed to exceed 12,000. The latter were daily exercised, and the means of transport, always at hand, were sufficient to accommodate 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. There were, independently of three vessels, 800 large boats of the merchant navy, 500 of which could be fitted out for the same service within a very short period. Russia was also collecting on that point a considerable quantity of material, ammunition, muskets, artillery, Congreve rockets, &c., and nobody was allowed to enter the Kremlin and Arsenal, which were said to be literally filled with engines of war and military stores. 183 pieces of artillery were said to have been already embarked on board the flotilla. The object of these armaments, as well as the movements of the troops, were kept secret. The army that lately entered Turkistan was divided into two corps, one of which only was to operate against Khiva. The destination of the other was unknown. A second army was organising in Kirghistan, for the purpose of being likewise marched to the south, along the banks of Lake Tral. A third corps, composed principally of cavalry, was proceeding westward of the Caspian; one of its divisions had already crossed the last chain of the Caucasus, and arrived at the gates of Tauris. A concentration of military forces was also taking place in Eastern Kuban. The troops of the latter were scattered over the territory extending between the Don and the Volga, but in less than 19 or 20 days they could easily reach Astracan, where transports would convey them in a few days more to the southern coast of the Caspian.

The correspondent of the *Capitola* concludes his letter by an invocation to Heaven, to favour the grand effort now making by Russia to extricate European trade from the trammels in which it was kept by insolent England. —*Times Feb 6.*

## IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct, that the following table of the latitudes and longitudes of several places in the eastern seas, furnished by Sir Gordon Bremer, captain R. M. S. *Alligator*, be published for general information.

*Lizard Island* (Torre's Straits,) watering place.—Latitude 14. 41' 36" S.; longitude 145. 27' 48" E.; variation, 5 21.

*Dilli* (custom house).—Latitude 8. 35' S.; longitude 125. 40' 55" E.; variation, 0 84.

*Dobbo Point* (harbour).—Latitude 3. 45' 45" S.; longitude 134. 20' 10" E.; variation, 3 30.

*Ottit* (Timor Laut).—Latitude 7. 54' 45" S.; longitude 131. 29' 33" E.

*Ki Doula* (Ki. Island).—Latitude 5. 39' 40" S.; longitude 132. 55" E.

*Ki Island* (N. extreme).—Latitude 5. 15' 20" S.; longitude 133. 16" E.

*Vardate* (N. E. Extreme).—Latitude 6. 55' S.; longitude 132. 5' E.

*Port Essington*.—Point Smith, east entrance, latitude 11. 5' 50" S.; longitude 132. 11' 42" E.; variation, 1 16. *Pierre Head* Victoria, latitude 11. 21' 35" S.; longitude 132. 14' 27" E.; variation, 14. *Sunday Government Gazette.*—*Batavia Courier.*

## CALCUTTA.

**GALE AT KEDGEREE.**

The consequences of the late gale seem to have been felt very severely by the vessels at Kedgerree and downwards—four vessels went on shore at Kedgerree and in its neighbourhood; and three or four have returned from sea damaged and leaky.

No accounts have yet been received from Balasore and those parts, but if we are to judge of what must have been experienced there during the late gale, by the following account of the severity with which it was felt on board of the *Christopher Rawson*,

while on her passage to this place, we fear that we shall soon receive melancholy tidings of lamentable destruction committed by its violence on that coast.

The *Bark Christopher Rawson* experienced the gale, commencing at E. S. E. at midnight of the 28th, with the outer floating light W. by N. 12 miles distant; the gale increased, as the wind veered to S. S. W. and ended at noon of the 1st in the S. S. W.; the vessel being then in 20 fathoms, Point Palmyra bearing N. W. The *Rawson* saw no vessels during the gale, but parted company with the schooner *Margaret*, from Rangoon, bound to Calcutta, four days previous to the gale.

The *Christopher Rawson* sprung her mainmast in the partners, her fore yard and fore-top-mast, and had her large cutter washed away from the quarter davits; she also split a new reefed main stay sail—for eight hours during the gale no canvas could be shown by the vessel, and the sea made a perfect breach over her.

The accounts of damages to ships at Saugor, we strongly fear, will prove far greater than was at first anticipated—at present no communication has been kept up with Saugor for some days, and nothing had been received from there as yet, but we may expect to have some tidings to-morrow.

The *Belle Alliance*, we are happy to say, informs us of the safety of the *Fulay Salam* outside—it will be remembered she forms one of the squadron destined for China.

The following is an extract of letter from a gentleman on board the schooner *Lucy*—

*Kedgerie Roads, May 4*—On the morning of the 1st instant in a heavy sea during a gale from the S. E. we parted from our larboard anchor and 60 fathoms of cable—we were then riding with 90 fathoms of the larboard and 45 of the starboard cables, with *Kedgerie Flag Staff* bearing W. N. W. After parting we drove till we brought the flag staff bearing S. W. by W. when we brought up with our starboard anchor and 60 fathoms cable, and then we rode out the hardest part of the gale. On the morning of the 3d the steamer *Ganges* supplied us with an anchor, and by her having done so the loss sustained will cause no detention to the schooner *Lucy*.—*Calcutta Courier*, 6th May.

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH. This book has during the week been published at the Canton Press Office, and though we ourselves are not a competent judge, being ignorant of the Chinese language, we may yet repeat that we have heard others say, that this publication forms a very valuable addition to the scanty stock of books which now facilitate the study of the Chinese language to the English student. As regards the getting up of the book, we may be permitted to say that its imperfections in that respect are principally owing to this being the first attempt at printing with wooden blocks and English types on the same page—subsequent trials will probably succeed better.

As to the objects of the book the Compiler (Mr. Robert Thom) explains them at length in the preface of which we copy the following:

"The following Fables were selected indiscriminately from Esop—Phedrus—Anianus—Burlandus &c. &c., but all published under the general name (used for the sake of brevity), of Esop's Fables. These were delivered orally at different times, in Mandarin Chinese, by the Compiler to his native Teacher; who being a good penman, found little difficulty in writing them off, in the simple easy style in which they are composed. This style comes under the class of *tsu-lah*, being the *wan-tse-cho-mo*, or lowest and easiest style of Chinese composition. (By making himself master of this style, the Student will find little difficulty understanding the various *seau-shuo* or popular novels of the day, and it may serve as a steppingstone, to much higher literary attainments.) This method of dictation employed towards our Teacher, may remind the reader of what was the custom in our own country some centuries back, where the person so dictating would speak in the native English of the period, and the transcriber (commonly a priest) would write the substance of the same in Latin. Composing in Chinese after this manner, has both its advantages and its drawbacks. The advantage consists in—that, the document thus produced will be purely idiomatic Chinese—free from those blemishes of style, redundancies, and other mistakes—into which even our best Sinologists sometimes fall. The disadvantage is—that it encourages slothful habits on the part of the student, and by accustoming him to rely upon his Teacher for assistance—renders him almost impotent when cast on his own resources.

"When first published in Canton 1837-38, their reception by the Chinese was extremely flattering. They had

their run of the Public Courts and Offices—until the Mandarins—taking offence at seeing some of their evil customs so freely canvassed—ordered the work to be suppressed. It is not the first time that we have elucidated a disputed point—by referring to one of these Fables having analogy to the question in hand—nay, we remember once stopping the mouths of a party of Mandarins—who insisted that England desired to quarrel with China, by reciting the story of the Goose that laid the Golden Eggs. The application was at once perceived—and the justice of the remark admitted immediately. No man can help feeling an interest in the progeny of his brain as well as in the posterity of his body—and we plead guilty to a certain feeling of pride and satisfaction in relating this anecdote of our Chinese offspring;—for tho' certainly not the principal party to whom it owes its being—we may nevertheless justly lay claim to a share in the ushering of this Graeco-Sinico compound into the world. The good natured Reader may thus even feel disposed to admit—that, it is quite possible for so paltry a publication to be useful in its way.

"Our relations with this vast Empire have been hitherto purely commercial. The scene however is about to change—and we are now on the eve of a crisis, of which the wisest among men cannot foresee the results. The din of war is already heard in the distance—and perhaps ere this little work shall have seen the light—the powers of the East and the West may have come into collision—and a shock may have been given causing all Asia to vibrate to its centre! Heretofore we have known the Chinese merely as a semi-civilized nation—to whom we sell broadcloth—and from whom we buy tea. Hereafter we shall know them as a great and mighty people—forming a third part of the family of MAN;—a nation, whose territory occupies nearly a half of the immense continent of Asia;—whose influence prevails with—and whose written character is understood by—many of the surrounding nations of the far East;—a people, whose Country opens up an unbounded field to Commercial enterprise—and Missionary zeal—whose ancient laws and maxims may form a subject of interest for the Sage—and whose lighter literature may delight and instruct the general reader;—and a people—who altho' perhaps inferior in that daring energy of character—the peculiar attribute of the Caucasian race—alone—are yet in mildness of demeanor—submissiveness to the laws—industry in their vocations—honor to their parents—and respect for the aged,—capable of setting a bright example to the most polished countries of Europe! Yet a gulf exists between them and us—a gulf to cross which long time and unweary application are requisite—and that gulf is their impracticable language!

"It would be amusing to sum up all the opinions which have been given from time to time—on the nature of this laborious study. While some have glibly asserted that there is no great difficulty in the matter—others have represented the difficulties as almost altogether unsurmountable. Dr. MORRISON has recorded his opinion—that, tho' a smattering of Chinese may be easily acquired—yet he considers it very difficult to attain to a perfect knowledge of the language, and adds—that "such a perfect knowledge of the language is what HE views as an object yet afar off!" If this be the language of a MORRISON—who is he that shall presume to call it an easy study? Judging from the length of time that natives themselves require to give it their attention, and that few among the many rise to any celebrity at all—we cannot but come to the conclusion—that for any foreigner to read, write, and speak the Chinese language like an educated native—is indeed the business of a long life!

"But tho' we admit the perfect acquirement of the Chinese language to be a matter of extreme difficulty—and further—that no efforts of ours or of any man's can ever render it easy,—yet much may be done to clear away those superfluous difficulties which continually beset our path—and to make the outset of his career, less discouraging to the young student than it has hitherto been!

"It is partly to fulfill this object—and partly from having observed during our residence in this country—that a knowledge of their language is a ready introduction to the confidence of the natives—that we have resolved to publish a series of elementary works (of which this is the first), comprising the various styles in which the Chinese language is written. Looking upon it as a work that may perhaps be of service to our country—we shall not stop to consider the relative chances of gain and loss—but shall willingly submit to give up a very considerable portion of our time and slender fortune, towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object. When it is considered that scarce a dozen Englishmen in the world care a straw about the Chinese, their History, or their Language—we shall readily be exempted from the charge of having undertaken such works with any motive towards pecuniary emolument. It is then the desire of Fame that prompts us? Also no! a man is hardly likely to earn for himself a niche in temple of Fame by attending to such labours as these. To us who have proposed to ourselves this ungrateful task—the words of Johnson may with a slight difference too truly apply.

"It is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil

than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

"Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of Dictionaries; (and may we not add the Compiler of Elementary Works?) whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the path through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few."

"We repeat—it is only from a conviction of the importance of the matter, and a strong desire to serve our fellow-countrymen—that we are now induced to stop short in our own studies, and go back again on our journey, to help our brother-pilgrims thro' this Slough of Despond."

## CANTON PRESS.

### Macao, 20th June, 1840.

On Tuesday morning last, the H. C. Steamer *Madagascar* anchored in the roads from Singapore the 1st June; she soon after proceeded to Capingmoon. Though we have not by her received any Singapore papers, we have been favored with the loan of a *Free Press* of the 28th May, from which we extract an account of a severe gale at the mouth of the Hooghly. Other arrivals though anxiously and hourly expected, we are yet unable to report.

Some reports are afloat that the Chinese intend making another attempt at burning the fleet at Capingmoon, and every thing is, we hear, kept in readiness for the reception of their fresh ships. It is also said that a large body of troops is about being marched into this neighborhood.

We hear that the, now Chinese man-of-war, *Chesapeake*, late *Cambridge*, has been stationed at the First Bar, as likewise a number of junks laden with granite ready for sinking to stop up the passage. It has also been said, though we do not believe it, that the *Chesapeake* has been ordered to the Hogue to act against H. M. Ships, should they attempt entering. We know not what her armament may be, but with a view probably of giving her an imposing appearance, she has been painted blood-red all over, whilst the two cutters (of 25 tons each) lately built for the Imperial navy, challenge respect by a coating of Imperial yellow. We understand that the vessels now at Whampoa (there were on the 12th instant only five Americans and seven Spaniards) will probably remove to second bar so as not to be inconvenienced by the blocking up of the river, should this be deemed necessary, at least a petition to that effect has, we are told, been presented to the Canton authorities.

There are symptoms of the Provincial government beginning to be alarmed, and several emissaries have during the week arrived at Macao to pick up what news they can regarding the English preparations; it is also said that the Hong merchants are about to visit Macao in a day or two, no doubt ordered to enter on negotiations, but we sincerely hope that access will be denied them to the ear of H. M. Superintendent, or of any other of H. M. Officers.

Some Chinese Fishermen have lately, to a person of this town, sold a number of old sails which they report to have taken from the hull of a vessel wrecked on *Tung-sha* or the eastern sand. The knowledge of this fact caused fears to be entertained of the loss of some vessel on the east-coast, but on inspection of the sails, they are all found to be European-made, the greater part of them by Bailey of Liverpool, and the remainder by Jarvis of St. Andrews, and it is therefore surmised that they cannot have belonged to any of the coasting vessels, whose sails are for the most part made in India, and differently cut from those in question, which apparently belong to a vessel of about 500 Tons. The most



probable conjecture is, that these sails (13 in number) belonged to the ship *Mars* wrecked on the Prata-shoal, particulars of which accident we published in the *Press* of the 1st February. We are not aware whether the name given by the Chinese to the Prata-shoal is properly *Tung-sha*, but its meaning being "eastern sand" or "eastern shoal," the fishermen not improperly thus denominated it; besides, the Prata-shoal at this season of the year a place of not uncommon resort to fishermen, who have erected a small joss-house on the island, and they may therefore have easily fallen in with the wreck of the *Mars*, which was lying on a reef at some distance from the island. The only circumstance which seems to be against the conjecture ventured is, that the Chinese report having found a dead dog and two dead fowls in a putrid state on board, but they may have been left there accidentally by other Chinese visiting the wreck, it not being likely that, if it be that of the *Mars*, a dog or live stock should have remained on board, when the crew were able from the island to return to the vessel for provisions. Three books were also brought here from the wreck, which have been kindly shewn us, and we subjoin the title-pages, as they may possibly lead to discovery. One book bears on the title page "A view of the principal courts of the Isle of Man" but is in fact a collection of sundries bound together in one volume. Its contents besides that already mentioned are "Liverpool Musical Festival 1833," "Pierce Egan's account of the trial of John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt," "Psalms and Anthems, Capt. Crow, a Lament upon the death of the Princess Charlotte, and "Alfred, a vision." There is the name of William Hopkins, *Ship Orixa*, written on the first blank page, but no *Orixa* has been in the China waters for some years. The second book is "The young Ladies Assistant in writing French letters," and the third is a volume of Burns's Poems, having the name of James McKinnon, *Leith*, 1835, on the inside cover. Moreover, a hawser has been saved. We hear that \$2000 has been offered to a Portuguese Locha-man, to go to the wreck but declined.

A singular fancy obtains among the Chinese which is, that though the English have greatly the advantage over them when fighting at sea, the reverse must be the case on land. Possibly there may soon be occasion to undeceive them, but this notion has probably gained ground from their knowing the English only as a seafaring nation, and they may possibly class them with the Dutch, of whom they were convinced, that they had no terra firma of their own, but were a sea born nation. When the Dutch Embassy, in 1655-6, was at Peking, the Mandarins were astonished to hear them speak as possessing a country, and disbelieving the assertions of the Embassadors, asked the Missionaries then residing at Court concerning them, who allowed that the Dutch were then really in possession of a country, which however of right belonged to the King of Spain.

Though we have often heard that the Provincial Government was made regularly acquainted with the contents of the Newspapers, formerly published at Canton, now in Macao, we much doubted it, judging from the contempt Mandarines affect for every thing foreign, that they would consider it beneath their dignity to know what was said of them by barbarians. During the week, however, a Chinese translation by the Vice-roy's interpreter, of the account we gave of the piratical attack on the *Hellas*, has come into our possession, which translation proves by its general correctness that the interpreters of the Canton Government read and understand English much better than was generally thought. \* Other parts of our paper have also been translated into Chinese, and submitted to the Government, particularly a letter signed O. which appeared in

\* We have been kindly favored by a friend with a re-translation of this translation, and our readers will find that it is almost exact. The first part of the following translation either refers to something else, or is the Chinese report of the same affair, which no doubt the agent of the government was instructed by the naval officers at Nam to draw up.

"A respectful petition. By a letter from Seaou hwa (?—one of the linguist's purser's sent up the coast for information?) dated the 9th day of the

our paper of 2d May, and contained a somewhat highly colored account of a Mandarin's visit to a foreigner, in which the former is painted in no amiable light. The Chinese, we understand, who saw the translation, say that it is "How Seaou," "How Seaou teih" i. e. very funny, very laughable, but that really the visiting Mandarin did not ask the foreigner for any soap or eau de cologne, nor did he take away any.

As regards the Chinese translation of the account of the attack on the *Hellas*, it seems that a number of Officers have arrived in Canton, claiming rewards and promotion for having fought and destroyed an Opium vessel, and possibly their claims would have been attended to, had not the account in the *Press* laid a true statement of the affair before the Governor, in consequence of which it is probable the whole business will be closely enquired into. We have heard from natives that it was said the naval officers of the Namoa station had offered life and liberty to a great number of condemned malefactors if they would go and attack the *Hellas* or indeed any other foreign vessel on the coast. We do not much credit this, for, from the whole proceedings in their attack, it is plain that the Chinese were well acquainted with the handling of their boats, and even their fire arms, which would not have been the case with the sweepings of a Jail. What we think very possible is, that those who attacked the *Hellas* were real pirates, but that they had made an agreement with the naval officers, that, in consideration of their attacking the foreign vessel, the whole of the plunder, or part, should be theirs, whilst the mandarin's accounts to their government, of their prowess in sinking the ship should remain uncontradicted, thus giving to the Pirates the risk and prospective profit, whilst the naval heroes hoped easily to reap the laurels.

It is not likely, we think, that the pirates, after the check the *Hellas* gave them, will very soon again attempt a foreign vessel, but it is evident that under a management like that of the Chinese naval officers, piracy is to the utmost encouraged, nor will it be a protection to a ship that she is a regular trader, and has nothing to do with Opium. It is the Chinese custom, at least we have of late had numerous instances of it, first to condemn and punish, without the slightest evidence for so doing, and afterwards doggedly to continue in the wrong, rejecting to receive the clearest evidence of the innocence of the punished party, it being below the dignity of Celestials to confess themselves wrong where they deem

5th moon it appears that "on the 11th and 19th days of the moon previous (19th and 20th April) two foreign ships appeared off the headlands of Hoken, when one of them was burned by the Mandarins and military, upon which occasion several tens of foreign soldiers were killed, and a great many more got wounded who were sent to Macao to get cured of their wounds, and that two of these foreigners having died in the surgeon's hands at Macao, their bodies on being opened were found to contain a quantity of small shot. And that there was still a second foreign ship hemmed in on all sides at Hoken." Not knowing whether this really be the case or not I now take the account of the circumstances given by the said boat's people (which said boat's people?) and hand it up for the inspection of your Excellency &c. &c. &c.

Translation from the Canton Press, of 30th May. On the 22nd May, (i. e. the 21st day of 4th moon) the Ship *Hellas*, Capt. Jauncey, was to the N. W. of a place called Mo-tao near to Nam, he (Capt. Jauncey) saw by chance 8 Chinese vessels and 3 more vessels with large rudders. On looking at their exterior they appeared perfectly like buying and selling vessels (i. e. merchantmen) so that they could not be distinguished from such in the smallest particular. At length they came gradually approaching the *Hellas*, when the Capt. began to have some suspicions about them and so commanded the ship to be got in readiness (for action). They had not yet got her all prepared when the Chinese vessels were already quite close up under the *Hellas*' starboard quarter, when they began firing off their muskets at her, and the people on board the *Hellas* likewise fired off their muskets in reply. It being quite calm at this time, the ship could not get away, neither could she get her guns to bear, and moreover, being among the fishing stakes, tho' they wished to move her, yet with all their power they were unable to do so. The fire from the *Hellas*

the complaining the weaker party. Besides though the naval officers may give to these pirates by the agreement above reported, a sort of letter of marque against Opium vessels only, they will be sure to prefer attacking such as are least capable of defence, nor will they be particularly desirous of having previous proof as to what sort of trade the vessel to be attacked was engaged in.

THE BILBAINO.—On the 4th April last we reported that *Federico Ximenes*, the mate of the Spanish Brig *Bilbaino*, burnt by order of the Chinese Government in the Tyta in September last year, had, together with a seaman belonging to the same ship, after an imprisonment of more than 6 months been at length liberated. Poor *Ximenes* after some stay here, during which he gave signs of a disordered imagination, has reached Manila with his reason totally unsettled, and with little hope, his medical attendants say, of recovery. The unfortunate young man fancies himself a Chinaman, and continually threatened with death by both his own countrymen and the English.—During his long imprisonment (for no cause whatever but that he would not declare himself falsely an Englishman, which, had he done, they would probably have executed him) he was kept in a continual state of excitement, and in bodily fear by threats of instant death, if he would not subscribe such declarations as the Mandarines required. He at that time manfully resisted all their menaces, which have however, by working on his imagination, ruined him for ever. He is a native of Spain, of only about 20 years of age. The infamous conduct of the Chinese in this affair, and they still persist in calling the *Bilbaino* an English vessel, will, it is to be hoped, not remain unpunished.

THE CANTON REGATTA CLUB. The fifth meeting took place on Thursday and Friday last, on

muskets was perfectly useless, because on board the Chinese vessels they made use of straw mats and such like, which completely screened them, so that their sailors, standing behind these, fired their muskets quite securely and took certain aim;—the Chinese further made use of combustibles, with which they several times set the ship on fire, tho' afterwards extinguished, so that the rigging and ship's tackle were not burned. After a long time the wind began to spring up, upon which the *Hellas* could now turn and move, so as to be able to sue her guns, when she did much damage to the Chinese vessels, and killed a great many of the pirates. They fought about four hours and more when they (the pirates?) began to scamper and fly.

The Sailors on board the *Hellas* amounted to fifty, who were Europeans, of whom fifteen were wounded, some more slightly others more severely, and we have also heard say that Capt. Jauncey was most severely wounded for which our hearts are exceedingly sorrowful. His two legs and whole body are covered with wounds more grievous than those of any other person, his under jaw-bone was broken by a ball, his eye was also much injured, but we have happily heard since that these wounds are not so very severe (as to be dangerous) and that he is now somewhat easier.

As regards the mates and sailors on board the *Hellas*, every one of them fought most valiantly, but amidst the whole, a mahy Tindal is most especially worthy of being pointed out:—it is said that when the Chinese vessels came up quite close to the *Hellas*, he saw a man seize a musket and point it, wishing to fire it off, he thereupon immediately jumped on board the vessel, and having cleft th' man's head, returned unhurt (to his own ship). The pirates, having no great guns, could only (as it were) "make play pigeon;" otherwise the *Hellas* could not but have been taken and destroyed by them. The *Hellas*, having finished firing off her great guns, again ran up along side the Chinese vessels, when Ma-heot-ne-see, (Macminnis) the Chief mate, with two sailors leaped on board, and all the pirates in the Chinese vessel jumped into the water. But there was a pirate, who firing off his musket from the hold, wounded one of the sailors most severely in the head. When the pirates were again making off, a great many guns were discharged at them, so it is conjectured that large numbers of them perished.

each of which days two races were pulled, and we should give the result, but the Empire's report has not yet reached us. The arrangements for spectators on-board of the boats at the starting point were very good, and a band of music, striking up appropriate tunes, enlivened the scene. The Praya grande from one end to the other was filled with spectators, so that both land and water presented a very animated and pleasing coup d'oeil.

**LOCAL.**—The literati of Heang shan district have sent a formal accusation against the district magistrate to the Emperor. They have accused him of prevarication of the law and various wicked proceedings by which his character as a Mandarin has been utterly disgraced. We do not know whether the man is as bad as he has been represented, but he will scarcely be able to remain in office under such circumstances for any length of time.

During this week the vigilance of Government has been roused. Numerous conferences took place, and repeated visits to this settlement, for the purpose of obtaining correct information, prove the anxiety felt by the local Mandarins. On the arrival of the steam boat, the Hee tae went in person to obtain a distant sight of the vessel, and hastened back with great speed to report what he had seen. We are also creditably informed, that Lin has taken matters very much to heart, and really shewn regret at the approaching crisis. The generality of the rulers of the land is however confident of ultimate success and it has even been asserted, that Lin, by simply waving his fan, could smash 80,000 barbarians. This is certainly doing things expeditiously.

*From the Peking Gazette.*

**The Court.**—A discovery has lately been made, that some inferior Mandarins sold opium to the princes of the blood. Having been summoned before a tribunal, they of course denied the whole charge, yet there were the pipes and the whole apparatus found upon the princes, and collateral evidence of competent witnesses proved the fact of their having been in the habit of supplying the inmates of the palace with the deleterious drug for a considerable length of time. With all the desire therefore of hushing up the matter, the culprits have nevertheless been delivered over to the Board of punishments.

**The Cabinet.**—The Great Emperor, in an extreme fit of generosity, has issued his gracious will, that 232 inferior officers of the cabinet, such as clerks, bookkeepers, and registrars, should each be promoted one step. No reason is assigned, and we may suppose that the ministry, after having obtained full power, is anxious to obtain popularity and gain adherents among their immediate dependents.

**Board of Public works.**—Whilst the repairs of the Great Canal and of the dykes of the Yellow river are going on with unabated vigor, the people in the neighborhood steal the materials with unblushing impudence, and have lately committed such depredations, that unless they are prevented from committing these robberies, the works can no longer be carried on.

**Board of Offices.**—A Lieutenant Governor was recently appointed to the Shan tung Province, and he has now forwarded a report of his proceedings. From this it appears that he is an officer of the most virtuous disposition and patriotic intentions. Having traversed the province he examined into all abuses, discovering many unworthy magistrates, and being particularly anxious to find out whether they had not embezzled some public property. In all these laudable enterprises he has been successful, but is not yet able to communicate the result of his researches, which he however will do at a more convenient time.

**Fokeen.**—The district magistrate of Tsin keang has been sent to the frontiers to serve the soldiery, for misconduct and neglect of duty.

Our worthy Ting has furnished the Emperor with a detailed account of the late disturbances in his jurisdiction. Having dispatched a number of soldiers to a place in Nan hwa district, to seize people falsely accused of murder, the whole borough rose to one man, and not only drove away the posse, but wounded several in the struggle. Another more numerous detachment proceeded to the city, and met with the same fate, being obliged to retreat

with very great haste. Up to the date of the memorial the insurrection had not been quelled. Ting very justly remarks, that resistance against the constituted authorities, must be punished in the most exemplary manner, still, he admits that the officers in charge of the soldiery had acted very imprudently, and instead of soothing the people, irritated them by undue severity. He therefore requests that the district magistrates of Nan hwa and Lung ke, be delivered over for punishment, and that the military officer in charge of the expedition may suffer the extremity of the law. As for the rising of the people, this must be managed in some way or the other, and as the ringleaders have escaped, it will be difficult to avenge the law upon the most guilty.

**CHINESE POLICE.**—Taking all and all together the great mass of the people in this country enjoys a tolerable share of domestic liberty. Although the law of China ordains, that the constables should exercise a surveillance over their wards, and strictly ascertain how many inmates there are in each house, and what is their occupation, it is a dead letter, and supposing it were put into execution, there would be a general rising amongst the populace. The late attempts to search for opium have proved abortive, for the Chinese, with all their subjection under the rod of authority, considered their abodes as sacred, and every intrusion as sacrilege. To heighten the disgust against these proceedings, it was discovered, that the police runners had dexterously availed themselves of throwing some opium in a sequestered corner, to claim the same afterwards as a seizure, and thus to implicate the householders. So great was the resistance, that even the all powerful commissioner was obliged to give up all further plans for pursuing this course, and to be satisfied with merely hanging up a tablet, in which the names of the inmates of every house are noted down with their age and employment, and a pledge is given, that they will not smoke opium or deal in the drug. There the measures have stopped, and the tablets are now nearly forgotten.

But, with the exception of prying into families, the police is very vigilant. To form a proper idea of this body elect, we must consider them to be a collection of the very scum of the nation, well versed in all tricks, personally acquainted with thieves, robbers, and gamblers, initiated in all the mysteries of iniquity, and often partaking largely, not only of the bribes, but also in the practice of abomination, in the very haunts of vice. The Government being well aware of the character of this gentry, degraded them below the level of citizens, excluding them from entering upon the annual examinations, and partaking of the general privileges of the nation at large. A small number receive pay from their employers, of about 1 to 2 dollars per month, but by far the greater part serve for honor's sake, and even pay to their masters a monthly sum of money to bear the venerable name of Chae or Chae yuh-runners. This is the most conclusive proof that their situations must be worth something, for otherwise we cannot imagine, how they would enter upon a profession, which requires incessant exercise, without the least prospect of gain. The headman of the police stipulates to pay a considerable sum to his master, he secures his many myrmidons, and takes very good care to reimburse himself as soon as possible. These men therefore are a terror to the nation, their very appearance sickens the people, and the guilty as well as guiltless tremble at their sight. No police runner will move a single step, unless it be with the view of making some money, no persons are apprehended, no measures are put into execution without their being well and honorably paid for.

How odious soever the executors of the law may appear, they enable the Mandarins to know every thing that passes in their jurisdiction. Hence the ease with which criminals are discovered, and abuses temporarily checked, whenever it suits the views of the Chinese Government to do so. But still the Mandarins must occasionally be satisfied with becoming the dupes of these knaves, and seeing their measures frustrated by the antipathy born to them by their own people. Hence it has happened that thieves have been harboured in the very offices from whence the warrants for their apprehension were issued: that contraband has been stowed away in the hall of justice; and that even rebels have been secreted by the very men sent to seize them. To

dispatch a rogue in order to catch a rogue, may perhaps sometimes be convenient, but rogues can never be trusted for any length of time, and the best intentions may be defeated by making them guardians of the law.

A peculiar feature in the police of China has lately been their joining of the triad society. We cannot assign any other reason for this step, but their wish to keep themselves free from the wrath of their own Mandarins, for no official dares openly to attack a member of the brotherhood. On the other hand, this fraternity must have been very glad to number amongst its votaries men acquainted with all measures of government, who could give them a timely warning, and screen them in case of persecution.

Though the police is often allowed to carry on extortion and to harass the people for any length of time, the patience of the over patient people is still occasionally worn out, and they rise in a body to resist their tormentors. Such proceedings are of frequent occurrence, and if they happen on a large scale, the government is wise enough to forgive the whole, while partial resistance is punished with the utmost severity. The whole system is full of contradiction, there is a laxity almost amounting to lawlessness, and again, a rigor exceeding all bounds and reason. The police, once knowing the tone assumed by Government, are careful to follow its dictates, and the richest harvest is always the time, when the laws are going to be put into execution. The innocent people may be seized and again released, upon paying a handsome sum; the guilty may obtain a chance of escaping by discharging a fee; and those in prison may get relief by bribing their keepers. During such seasons the exertions of the whole tribe are extraordinary, they traverse all streets, holes, and haunts, none can escape their hawks eyes, and if criminals get out of danger, it is owing to the friendly services of their patrons, the police.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Port. *Contintuão*, Dannenberg, from Singapore. H. C. Steamer, *Madagascar*, Dicey, from Singapore, 1st June. Span. *Atrévada*, from Manila, Amer. *Panama*, Benjamin, from New York.

**SAILED.**—Amer. *Robert Bowne*, —, Hamb. *Harriet*, Hanker, and *Margarida*, Port. Aquino, for Manila.

The *Frances Yates* was to sail from London for China on the 15th March. From Liverpool for China direct, the *Duan* and *City of Derry*; by way of Singapore, the *Litherdale* and by way of Mailla, the *Scotland*, had sailed, and the *Falcon*, direct, was to sail in all March.

The *Maulmein*, Guy, arrived in Singapore on the 23d May.

The following vessels were at Whampoa on the 12th inst.

American.—*Globe*, *Niantic*, *Adelaide*, *Merchant*, *Washington*.

Spanish.—*Nueva Victoria*, *Dos Amigos*, *Antenor*, *Caviteña*, *Singular*, *Salvadora*, *Dorado*.

Under Despatch, *Ardeaser* and *Mavis* for Bombay; *Brigand*, for Calcutta and Singapore. Loading for England: *Heroine*, *Manila*, *Mary Elisabeth*, *Wm. Barras*.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 4th March via Singapore. UNITED STATES, 12th February via ENGLAND. CALCUTTA, 15th May via Singapore. BOMBAY, 28th April via Singapore. SINGAPORE, 1st June, & *Madagascar*. JAVA, 6th May via Singapore. MANILA, 7th June, & *Atrévada*.

**DIED.**—At Bombay, on the 31st March, 1840, of the small pox, Mrs. A. C. Maclean, lately of Macao.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5; No. 39.]

Macao, Saturday, 27th June, 1840.

[No. 247.]

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

The following is the English version of a declaration in the Chinese language, issued by the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELSLIE,  
Sec. and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Twelve months since, the Emperor was graciously pleased to depute Lin, the Commissioner, to come to these provinces, and suppress the traffic in Opium.

He found it stagnant: He has made it flourish here and along the whole Coasts of the Empire.

The Emperor commanded the Commissioner to regulate and protect the lawful trade.

He has thrown it into a smuggled form, and heavy losses have been cast upon all persons pursuing it, both Native and English.

The Emperor in his wisdom and justice, commanded the Commissioner to treat the foreigners with firmness, but with consideration; carefully separating the right from the wrong, so that there might be no reasonable cause for irritation and future trouble with the English Government.

The Commissioner, disregarded the immediate offer of Elliot to fulfil the Imperial pleasure, which he was ready faithfully to do, in a manner consistent with the dignity of the Empire, with the preservation of the peace, and with obligations of justice to innocent and absent men, unconnected with the traffic in Opium. But on the contrary forthwith confined Elliot, a close prisoner at Canton, and so detained him for several weeks, proceeded to constrain the whole foreign Community, by the stoppage of their supplies of food and of fresh water; and under these circumstances of lawless and most violent restraint, required Elliot to deliver up all the Opium in the possession of his Countrymen, under pain of death.

How has the Commissioner dared to degrade the Majesty of China, and of England by these insulting, and violent proceedings towards an English functionary acknowledged by his Imperial Majesty, and who had always respected the laws of the Empire, and faithfully fulfilled his public obligations? And which would have been the most effectual means of accomplishing the Imperial Pleasure? Those that Elliot had offered, and was ready to take, founded upon the separation of the innocent from the offending, and accompanied by precautions and securities that would have given permanent efficacy to such distinctions?—for those of senseless violence, casting upon the whole transaction the character of shameful spoliation?

The Commissioner preferred a career of needless and spoliation constraint, which has made ampler reparation a duty of highest obligation in the Government of England, which has broken to pieces all sense of confidence in the wisdom and justice of the Provincial Government, and which has had the effect of immediately reviving the opium trade at all points of the Coast with utmost vigour.

The Emperor admonished the Commissioner to maintain the honor and dignity of the Empire.

He has over and over again violated his pledges under the Seal of the Empire, and left the word of a high officer without weight, in the estimation of all men, native and foreign.

When a native of the land was unhappily killed at Hongkong in the month of July last in a riot in which several tens of foreign Seamen were engaged, Americans as well as English, Elliot closely investigated according to the forms of his country, invited the honorable officers of the Empire to attend, and severely punished those persons who were convicted of participation in the disorder.

But because he could not succeed in discovering the perpetrator of the murder, and would not consent to deliver up an innocent man for execution, what are the proceedings of the Commissioner? He forcibly drives away from Macao, a place situated more than forty miles from the scene of the riot, the whole British Community, aged, and infirm persons, women almost in pangs of child birth, young children. He causes vessels engaged in lawful pursuits, or in carrying away some of these innocent fugitives (Spanish as well as British), to be cowardly attacked by overwhelming force in the night time, and burnt. Nine or ten innocent persons, some Spanish and some English, lose their lives, some are cruelly mutilated; some still detained in captivity upon the most false pretences, and under circumstances terribly disgraceful to the Empire. Poison is put into

the springs of water. The English people were driven to conflict to procure supplies of food; worthy officers and soldiers of the Empire have fallen a sacrifice to the violence of the Commissioner; and falsehood upon falsehood has been reported to the Emperor, and proclaimed to the people, to cover these bloody and disgraceful proceedings.

When the Commissioner came to Canton, the Empire was at peace and respected by the whole world.

His first act was one of the most unprovoked war against the English nation, by the imprisonment and wanton insult of the English officer, who had already offered to fulfil the Imperial Pleasure.

He found these great Provinces tranquil and flourishing. In less than a year, he has reduced them to the very verge of ruin and insurrection; and piracy and robbery stalk abroad unpunished.

It is well known to the foreigners and the people of the Province, that many of the Provincial authorities, wise and honorable men, acquainted with the foreign character, have remonstrated against these foolish and dangerous proceedings. But he answered their counsels with contumely and menaces.

The Gracious Queen and the people of the English nation venerate the Emperor, and cherish the people of the Empire. But great injuries have been perpetrated, and the truth must now be made known to His Imperial Majesty, to the end that the evil doers may be punished, and that all things may be reestablished on a sure and honorable basis.

Let the natives of the land pursue their ordinary occupations in peace and security, in the assurance that no violence will be offered to them or their property, whilst they are opposing none to the forces of the Queen of England.

The Officers of the English nation are strictly commanded to protect and cherish the people of the land.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,

Macao, 31st March, 1840.

True Copy. EDWARD ELSLIE,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The following is a Notice to the Inhabitants of the coasts of the Province of Canton.

EDWARD ELSLIE,

Sec. and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 25th June, 1840.

The High Officers Lin and Tang having visited the English Superintendent, and people at Canton with perfidious violence, in contemptuous disregard of the Imperial Command that they should be treated with justice and moderation, and having shamefully deceived the Emperor with false reports, it has been determined by the Gracious Sovereign of England, to send Royally appointed Officers to the coasts of China, to the end that the truth may be made manifest to His Imperial Majesty, and lasting peace and honorable Trade firmly established.

This Notice is to declare that The Queen of England, venerating the Emperor and tenderly cherishing the good and peaceful inhabitants of the land, has strictly Commanded that their persons and property should be rigidly respected whilst they are opposing no resistance to Her Majesty's Arms.

Let them therefore bring their supplies and commodities to the several stations of the British forces without fear, in the certainty that they will receive kind protection, and just payment.

The High Officers Lin and Tang having by false representations drawn from the Emperor orders for the discontinuance of Honorable British Trade (to the deep injury of tens of thousands of just men, native as well as Foreign). The Commander in Chief of the English Sea forces has now to declare by the Command of the Queen of England, that no native vessel will be allowed to pass in or out of the said Port, and others hereafter to be named, till the British Trade shall proceed without obstruction at points to be indicated by the Commander in Chief, and until further notice under his seal of office.

But fishing craft, will be allowed to pass in and out of the Port of Canton, without obstruction in the hours of daylight, and the native trading vessels of the outside Cities and Villages are permitted to pass to and fro, and to resort for purposes of mutual exchange to the station of the British shipping.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

True Copy EDWARD ELSLIE,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the enclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. Wm & Thos Gammell & Co.

pproc. BIBBY ADAM & Co.  
THOMAS EDMOND.

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

CHARLES MARKWICK.  
JOHN SMITH.

Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

IN reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

Macao, 2nd April, 1840. JOHN SMITH.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

## FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Brig "KITTY," 230 tons, Capt. WILLIE, will have quick dispatch, for freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.  
Macao, 26th June, 1840.

## FOR BOMBAY.

THE MAVIS Capt. JONES, will have immediate despatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE.  
Macao, 5th June, 1840.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRIGAND Capt. PADDON, will have quick dispatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE.  
Macao, 23rd May, 1840.

## FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TUNGKOO. CABINBOARD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR-BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORE HAMS, FINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—Boots and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

## JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

A Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 33rd February, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH" and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "St. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

BASS and Ailsie's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, PALE FRENCH BRANDY, London bottled SHERRY, GIN, SALT PROVISIONS, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, and Government Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th Superiors, all just landed—apply at the Godowns of.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press,  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Latest English News.

From the London Mail of 4th April.

The King of Holland has publicly abandoned his projected marriage with the Countess d'Oultremont.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Duchess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Lady Cecilia Letitia Underwood (eldest surviving daughter of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran, by Elizabeth, his third wife, daughter of Richard Underwood, late of the city of Dublin, Esq.), and the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Duchess of Inverness.

There is a general belief that with consent of her Majesty in Council, a marriage will be publicly solemnised between his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and Lady Cecilia Underwood, created Duchess of Inverness; and that a message will be sent down to the House of Commons recommending an addition of 6000*l.* a year to his Royal Highness's income. The maiden name of this lady was Gore, she being the daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran, by his third wife, Miss Underwood, and sister of the half-blood to the late earl, and aunt, to the present earl. In 1815 Lady Cecilia became the second wife of George Buggin, knight, who was formerly one of the partners in the professional house of Venables, Buggin, and Bleasdale (afterwards Bleasdale and Alexander), of Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, attorneys and solicitors. Sir George Buggin, after he had quitted the profession, resided principally, if not wholly, at Tunbridge Wells, where the Duke of Sussex was a frequent visitor at his house. Shortly after the death of Sir George, lady Cecilia Buggin assumed her mother's more euphonious name of Underwood, and is now said to be married to his royal highness.

The Lords of the Treasury have signified their orders to the Board of Customs, that the tea war-borne at Canton, and received on board the importing British ships at the most convenient place on the coast for the purpose of taking in her cargo, is to be held to be imported from Canton, and consequently admissible for consumption in this country.

The *Andromache* goes for the present at least, to the Cape; but the *Pearl* corvette. Capt. Frankling, is at Portsmouth, whence she will proceed direct for China. The *Pearl* mounts 20 long 32-pounders, and in addition, at Chatham, took on board two "long shorts" as they are termed, 42-pounders. She is also fitted with two small taffrail guns. At Portsmouth, it is understood, she will take the remainder of her stores, and proceed *instantly* on her voyage. Her crew is 160 in number.

ASSAM TEA.—On the 25th March the Society of Arts confirmed the report of their Committee of Colonies and Trade on Assamese tea. The *Athenaeum* says—"From the whole of the evidence, it appears that there has been a progressive improvement both in the manufacture and in the favour of the native Assamese teas; and that, from the success of the experiment of growing the China plant in Assam, which has produced a tea of a highly aromatic and delicate flavour, and in comparison with which the indigenous plant has been under the disadvantage of greater age and indiscriminate gathering, it may be reasonably inferred that the country possesses every requisite of soil and climate for producing teas of the finest quality."

CHINA.—The state of our relations with China has been a fruitful theme of general discussion for the last month. The press has teemed with pamphlets, public meetings have been held in the provinces, and in parliament it has been the subject of nightly debate, till Ministers have been compelled to avow the objects of the expedition preparing in India, namely, to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries inflicted upon British subjects; to obtain for British merchants indemnity for the losses which they had sustained; and, finally, to obtain a sufficient guarantee for the security of the persons and property of British subjects. It is impossible to conceal the fact that a war undertaken for such purposes would not be generally popular in this country, and indeed so much is this the case, that while the precise nature of Sir J. Graham's motion was unknown, there was a general feeling that Ministers would be in a minority, even though Lord J. Russell had addressed an earnest appeal to his supporters requesting their punctual attendance. However, this feeling is not now so general; as it appears, from the terms in which it is couched, that Sir James's motion is made for factious purposes, rather than a desire to elicit general opinion upon the merits of the opium question, or the justice of hostilities against China.

MARCH 7.—The Duke of Marlborough expired at Blenheim on the 5th, in his 74th year.—Anti-Corn Law meetings are being held throughout the country.

MARCH 19.—The Duke of Roxburgh and the Earl of Rosebery have been invested with the Order of the Thistle.—Nine Chartist have been convicted at the York Assizes, of unlawfully conspiring and procuring arms for the purpose of unlawfully disturbing the public peace, and with the unlawful design to attack and take possession of the town of Sheffield on the 12th January last, with intent to create terror in the minds of her Majesty's subjects. At the same assizes Mr. Feargus O'Connor was convicted of a seditious libel.

Mr. Joseph Sturge has addressed a very forcible forcible letter to the "Christian Public of Great Britain, on the iniquity of the war with China."

There has sailed from Portsmouth the *Nemesis*, private armed steamer, Hall master, destination unknown. It is said this vessel is provided with a letter of marque; if so, it can only be against the Chinese; others conjecture she is going to Circassia for sale, as she is well suited to defend a port, or for offensive operations in shallow water.

MARCH 27.—COMMONS.—Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the pension paid to the King of Hanover, which was lost by a majority of 76 to 63.

CHINA.

COMMONS.—In answer to Mr. Mackinnon, Lord J. Russell stated that there had been no official intelligence received amounting to the fact of a declaration of a war against China; but instructions had been given to the Governor-General of India to make some active preparations.

Sir R. Peel wished to ask whether war, if proclaimed, would be carried on account of the supreme authority of this country, and at the expense of the united empire? And, whether or no the Government would bring down any message to Parliament announcing the intention of Her Majesty to resort to hostilities?

Viscount Palmerston said, that any communication with the Government of China would be carried on in the name of the Queen of this country, and that whatever assistance might be afforded by the Governor-General of India, would be assistance lent to this country under the responsibility of Government and not of the East India Company. With regard to the other question, it was not at present the intention to send down any message of the kind. Though frequently pressed to be more explicit, Lord Palmerston called the proposed operations against China "communications," not "hostilities."

MARCH 17.—COMMONS.—Mr. W. Crawford presented a petition from Messrs Forbes & Co., acting for persons interested in the opium which was delivered up to the British superintendent in China. The petitioners described the state of the opium trade with China, and particularised the manner in which they had been called upon to surrender the opium in their possession to the superintendent, Captain Elliot. They prayed that the House would cause an inquiry to be instituted into the statements of the petition, which they were prepared to substantiate by evidence, either at the bar or before a committee. The honourable member moved that the petition be printed, and circulated with the notes, as he intended to move, on the 24th, that it be referred to a select committee.—Agreed to.

MARCH 19.—Sir J. Graham, having given notice of a motion respecting China on the 2nd of April, put certain

questions to which Lord Palmerston replied in writing, that Captain Elliot had purchased some opium to make up the amount which the British had agreed to deliver up.

Mr. J. A. Smith observed that the warlike preparations going on in India being now matter of public notoriety, and as great anxiety existed on the subject, he wished to ask the noble lord whether he had any objection to state the object of the expedition, and what was likely to take place.

Lord J. Russell said, that the orders sent out were to make preparations to have a certain naval and military force in readiness. The honourable gentleman asked what was the object of these preparations, and he could only state very generally what they were. In the first place, they were to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to her Majesty's Superintendent, and Her Majesty's subjects, by the Chinese Government; and, in the second place, they were to obtain for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of their property, incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the directions of the Chinese Government; and, in the last place, they were to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained upon a proper footing [cheers].

MARCH 20.—COMMONS.—The printed Papers Privilege Bill was passed.

MARCH 23.—PEERS.—The Irish Municipal Reform Bill was postponed in consequence of the indisposition of Lord Lyndhurst.

COMMONS.—A new writ was moved for Sutherlandshire, in the room of Mr. Howard retired.

Lord J. Russell presented a royal message for a pension to Lord Serton for his important services in Canada. His lordship then moved for leave to introduce a bill for settling the political constitution of Canada, and observed, that the union which he was about to propose, of the Legislatures of the two provinces, was a measure which would not have been expedient if repugnant to the wishes of the colonists themselves; but they had now acceded to the principle of such a union, leaving the arrangement of its details to the Imperial Parliament.

MARCH 24.—COMMONS.—Sir J. Graham postponed his motion, founded on the China papers before the House, to the 6th April.

Mr. Crawford having presented a petition from merchants in London calling for inquiry, moved, that the grievances complained of in the petitions of the owners and representatives of the owners of a large part of the opium delivered up by Captain Elliot to the Chinese authorities, be referred to a select committee. The hon. gentleman went into a history of the trade in opium, from the earliest period it had existed between Bengal and China, up to the time when Commissioner Lin was invested with extraordinary powers, superseding all the authorities under the Vice-roy, and appeared in Canton for the purpose of putting the authority which he possessed into effect. The events which followed were too notorious to need repetition. Capt. Elliot, after having returned from Canton, having got as it appeared into the lion's mouth, called upon the British merchants to give up the opium in their possession to the Chinese authorities; of course, on the principle and understanding of indemnification if the owners of opium had not been paid. Now he had only further to state what appeared to him to be the position in which the British merchants at Canton stood in regard to Captain Elliot, as British superintendent there. He believed that by act of Parliament they owed full and implicit allegiance to every order he might make; they had no choice but to do so.

Sir G. Staunton, who seconded the motion, said he thought that had the order of the 11th September 1839 been issued three years, or even seven months sooner, they would not be discussing the claims to compensation, nor have seen a suspension of trade, nor a contest which it was desirable to avoid. He, however, concurred in the course pursued by her Majesty's Government.

Lord Sandon thought it right to state the course he intended to pursue in his motion on the 26th: it was to call on the House to condemn in strong terms the continuance by the East India Company of the growth of opium for barter with the Chinese, and to declare the expediency of this country lending its best endeavours to enable the Chinese Government to suppress the mischievous and iniquitous trade in opium. He had strong doubts whether the empire of China had not a more just cause of war with us than we had with it.

Lord Palmerston stated that no objection would be offered to the appointment of the select committee. He conceived that if his hon. friend (Sir G. Staunton) were to examine the papers laid before the House, he would see that he laboured under a mistake in supposing that her Majesty's Superintendent, since the trade was thrown open, had departed from the conduct pursued by the supercargoes of the East India Company with regard to the smuggling trade in opium.

SPAIN.

The state of Spain is, on the whole, most satisfactory; though the state of siege has been raised, and the Chamber of Deputies at last constituted.



Mr. Isturitz has been chosen President by a great majority. The other members of the bureau have been chosen from among the same party. Without troubling itself about the foreign creditors, the Government is occupied in raising money to meet the enormous expense of the army, and the funds had declined, under the impression that they were about to issue paper money to the extent of 500,000,000 of reals (5,000,000 sterling.)

The severe weather, which prevailed for some weeks, had interrupted all military operations, but on the 21st all the divisions and headquarters moved from Alcoriza toward Castillote, which capitulated.

#### AMERICA.

Our accounts from New York are to the 4th March, but they do not present any news of striking interest: New Brunswick papers speak of warlike preparation on both sides the line.

The proceedings in Congress continued to be quite interesting.

An important message was received from the President of the United States before the adjournment, asking the Senate to consider the peculiar condition of the Treasury in the legislation of the country. An issue of Treasury notes is likely to be the consequence, as some of the members have intimated.

There were rumours that some banks in the South were likely to suspend payment.—The State of Pennsylvania had succeeded in making arrangements for the payment of the interest of its debt, and the Philadelphia banks had agreed on the 1st of February 1841 as their day of resumption, and had sent a deputation to Harrisburgh to endeavour to persuade the Legislature that an earlier day would be ruinous.

The Bill for compelling the banks of the State of Pennsylvania to resume specie payments passed the Senate on the 27th Feb., by a majority of 16 to 11, but its fate in the House of Representatives is very uncertain.

A public meeting of the merchants of New York was held on the 27th Feb., at which resolutions were passed unanimously in favour of a general bankrupt act for the whole States of the Union, and calling upon Congress to exercise the powers granted to them by passing such an act, in order that the relations of debtor and creditor should no longer be left to the separate legislative action of six-and-twenty independent sovereignties, but that they should be brought within the circle of one uniform and harmonious system.

There had been a great fire at New Orleans on the 11th Feb., of which the following are the latest accounts:—

**ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE DESTROYED. — FIRE RAGING.**—The St. Louis Exchange, with its magnificent dome, which cost 1,700,000 dollars, is, at the hour we write, one mass of ruins. The fire broke out this morning at half-past four, in the fifth story, from the sparks escaping through a cracked chimney. The keeper of the hotel had been shown this flaw in the chimney, it is said, some days ago. At five o'clock it was seen that the fire was raging between the slating and the plastering, and that it could not be arrested.

The state of our relations with China seems to be closely watched in America. In the Congress of the United States the following resolution was agreed to:—"That the President be requested (if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest to do so) to communicate to this House any information in his possession respecting the condition of the citizens of the United States doing business during the past year in China; the state of the American trade with that country; and the interests of the people and commerce of the United States, as affected by the recent measures of the Chinese government for the suppression of the contraband or forcible introduction of opium into China; also, whether the British Government has given notice to that of the United States of a purpose to blockade the port of Canton, or of other hostile intentions towards that Government, and any other information possessed by the executive in relation to the above matters."

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to this House a statement of the commerce and navigation between the United States and China, from 1824 to 1839 inclusive, exhibiting for each year the amount of specie, the value and description of manufactured articles, the value and description of other merchandise, and the number of seamen employed."

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**COTTON.**—The market has been dull, and prices of Surat must be quoted 3d per lb. lower. The transac-

tions by private contract have been in small parcels for export. At Liverpool during the last few days, the business has been very extensive, at steady prices, but our market has not improved. The public sales have consisted of 1818 bales of Surat, at 4d. to 4½d. per lb.; 2927 Madras, Tinevelly, 4½d. to 5d. Northern and Western, 4d. to 4½d.; and 1071 bales Bengal, at 4½d. to 4½d. per lb.

TEA has been very flat during the month, and has fallen much in price, some sorts under cost of importation; within the last day or two it has rallied a little, and there are now more buyers than sellers in the market, and Company's Congous have advanced to 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. cash, and free trade in the like proportion.

**RAW SILK.**—Since our last note of importance has arisen, and great inactivity has continued to prevail. The import of Bengals has been less; yet a slight reduction in price has taken place. China sorts are also lower.

CHINA.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Tsatlee.....	23	0	@	27 0
Yum-fo.....	21	0	"	26 0
Taysam.....	22	0	"	22 6 hone
Yellow China.....	15	0	"	17 0 hone
Canton.....	15	0	"	19 0
Chin-Chew.....	14	6	"	17 0 hone

#### SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

SECOND TERM OF 1840.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Selon.)

RAMABUCK MULLICK D. DE SOUZA AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff was in *assumpsit*, and set forth that certain Opium of the plaintiff of the value of Co's Rs. 80,000 was to be consigned to Messrs Gemmell and Co., the agents of the defendants in China, to be there sold, and the proceeds remitted to the plaintiff in Sycee dollars, or Government bills, and that the defendants in consideration of 2½ per cent. commission, to be paid out of the proceeds, granted the safe return of the proceed of the said consignment. The plaintiff further stated, that the Opium arrived in China, and was received by Gemmell and Co., who disposed of it to one Charles Elliot, and that no returns of the proceeds had been made in Sycee dollars or bills, but that certain scrip had been remitted to the plaintiff which he refused to accept.

The fourth plea to this plaintiff was an elaborate special plea, setting forth that Gemmell and Co. were British subjects at Canton, and that the said Charles Elliot was Superintendent of the British trade there, and vested by Act of Parliament with certain extensive powers and authorities over British subjects in China, with reference to such trade—that the said Charles Elliot, in the exercise of his said powers, published a certain "Proclamation" (which was set out) demanding the surrender of all British-owned Opium at Canton, and that Gemmell and Co., accordingly surrendered the Opium in question, the same being at the time at Canton, and within the terms of the Proclamation, as they were bound to do, and that the defendants were thereby prevented from performing their contract to guarantee the returns of the proceeds in dollars or bills.

Replication, that Gemmell and Co., were not bound to obey the said Proclamation or to surrender the Opium.

Special demurrer, shewing for cause that the replication tendered no issue of fact but traversed matter of law, and that it moreover appeared upon the face of the plea that Gemmell and Co. were bound to surrender the Opium.

**Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton** for the demurrer.—It is laid down in numerous authorities that matter of law cannot be traversed. The question whether the defendants were bound to surrender is a mere question of law arising upon the face of the plea, and the replication is nothing more than an informal general demurrer. If this issue had gone to the Jury, there would have been no question for them to try, for it is not their province to determine whether a legal inference is or is not correctly drawn from admitted facts. If any of the facts are disputed, the replication should have denied the facts themselves, not the alleged result.

The Court were clear that the replication was bad, and directed the learned Counsel to argue the plea.

**Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton.**—The plea shows, that Mr. Elliot had full powers to issue the proclamation, by virtue of the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., and Gemmell and Co. were bound to obey as British subjects, as much as if it had been a proclamation

by Her Majesty herself. The general rule, no doubt, is that where a party has expressly and unconditionally bound himself to perform a certain act, it is no excuse that the act of a third party has prevented it or even rendered it physically impossible. *Mederos v. Hill*, 8 Bingham, *Gosling v. Higgins*, 1 Campb. 451. If therefore, in the present case the defence had been that the Chinese Government had seized and confiscated the opium, it might well have been doubted whether this would have furnished any excuse in law. But if the performance of the contract be prevented by an act of the British Government, the defendant stands excused. In *Hubbard v. Tontong*, 3 Bos. and Pull. 301, Lord Alvanley, C. J. says: "Where the policy of the state intervenes and prevents the performance of the contract, the party will be excused." And in *Atkinson v. Ritchie*, 10 East, 535, Lord Ellenborough thus lays down the law: "Neither can it be questioned, that if from a change in the political relations and circumstances of this country with reference to a contract lawful at the time of making, such contract becomes incapable of being carried into effect without derogating from the clear public duty which a British subject owes to the sovereign and the state of which he is a member, the non-performance is not only excusable but matter of peremptory duty and obligation."

**Per Curiam.**—That is quite certain;—but a question arises how far the proclamation of Mr. Elliot, which appears to have been issued not voluntarily, but while he was in personal *duress* could have been binding. Could his acts under such circumstances be deemed acts done by the authority which he possessed as superintendent, under the Statute referred to?

**Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton.**—The *duress* could not have deprived him of the powers and authorities vested in him; nor does it appear that he ever afterwards repudiated what he had done. There is no authority for such an application of the law of *duress*. It would indeed be a dangerous doctrine to hold that every man called upon to obey mandates of a public functionary and representative of his own Government, was first to inquire whether such mandate was so far coerced by the acts of a foreign Government as to dispense with obedience! Who is to be the arbiter of this? The question might be raised in almost every instance, for every public order of a foreign ambassador or other such functionary, may have reference to some proceeding or other of a foreign Government, and thus the question of moral coercion in a greater or less degree may always be raised. But the sole question is whether British subjects were not bound to obey such a proclamation, purporting to be under the authority given to Mr. Elliot, and whether they are not excused in such obedience. There seems to be no sort of analogy between this case and the case of a private individual doing some act while under personal *duress*.

**The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke contra.**—The replication is good and the plea bad. As to the replication, it does not traverse a mere matter of law, but a mixed question of law and fact. Such a traverse is perfectly good according to the authorities. Then the plea is clearly defective in substance for the reason pointed out by the Court. The involuntary act of the Superintendent while in personal *duress*, was a nullity. The Proclamation was in effect the act of the Chinese Government, and the defendants' guarantee extended to indemnify the plaintiff against acts of the Chinese, though not of the British Government.

The learned Counsel were stopped by the Court.

**Mr. Leith** was heard in reply.  
**SIR E. RYAN C. J.**—This is a special demurrer to a replication. We are satisfied that the replication is bad and that the demurrer to it must be allowed, because it clearly (denies no matter of fact, but traverses only what is matter of law arising on admitted facts.) But we are of opinion that the plea is substantially defective and discloses no sufficient answer to the action. Upon the face of the plea it appears, and it is so recited in the "Proclamation," that the Superintendent, Mr. Elliot, was acting while under personal *duress*, and we are of opinion that under such circumstances his act had no binding power. There must, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiff on this issue.

**Demurrer allowed to replication, but judgment for plaintiff on the plea.**—**Ben. Hurkaru**, March 19.

From the Singapore Free Press, 11th June.  
**SIAM.**—The Fairy has brought us letters during

the the week from Bankok to the 1st ult., from which it appears that the rumours of our preparations against the Chinese had created some sensation there mingled with no small share of vague apprehension no the part of the Court—a feeling which it was endeavoured to veil over or disguise by an affected ridicule of the insignificance of the force we were about to employ against the countless hosts of the Celestials. We may be allowed to suppose, however, that his Siamese majesty entertains a profound feeling of anxiety as to what may befall his imperial brother at the hands of these terrible *Ingressis*, when he reflects how a few years ago they humbled, with such inferior numbers, his own formidable and dreaded foes the Burmans; whom even his numerous and invincible armies had so often fled from—and before he despatches another “golden flower,” to the foot of the Dragon throne, he may chance to hear that the English are thundering at the very gates of Pekin, or the British standard actually floating over its walls? As regards the Chinese in Bankok, they, it seems, like their countrymen in Singapore, really laugh in all sincerity at what they consider the absurd idea of our hoping to effect any thing against the central land with such a mere handful; apparently entertaining the full conviction that we shall find it necessary to put every man in China to death before the emperor can be reduced to any real extremity. They say that if every individual of the English nation were to go to China in their youth, and to commence cutting off the heads of unresisting Chinese as fast as they were able they would find themselves greyheaded old men before they had got through one fourth of its enormous population! \* So much for the confidence of the Chinese in their numbers—in the meanwhile the King of Siam has ordered all his junks engaged in the China trade into dock; not at all liking the prospect of their being peradventure captured on the Chinese Coast, in spite of the emperor and his myriads—whilst the Bankok Chinamen are loading vessels with Tea, Rice, and salted eggs in thousands for the supply of the expedition.

## CANTON PRESS.

**Macao, 27th June, 1840.**

We have during the week received Bombay papers to 20d of May, the *London Mail* (Bombay Times Extra) of 4th April, Calcutta papers to 16th of May, and the *Sing. Free Press* of 4 and 11th and Extra of 19th June. We have made copious extracts of the Europe news, which are chiefly interesting as regards Chinese affairs, which seemed to engage general attention at home. A Committee of the House of Commons has, we hear, been appointed to enquire into the merits of the compensation for the Opium delivered under Capt. Elliot's guarantee, and it was hoped their report would be favorable to the holders of the scrip.

Though not officially communicated to us we give a prominent place to the two Official Notices of Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, notifying the Blockade of the river of Canton by all its entrances, to take place to-morrow the 28th June. Imperfectly as we believe the estuary of this river to be known, and affording as it does, by means of passages through the many islands, called by the natives the 10,000 Isles, access to the river to native boats of all sizes, we suspect the blockading squadron will have quite enough to do to guard them sufficiently. The Bogue entrance is, we believe, generally preferred by native vessels as the nearest way to Canton, through the main channel of the river, which runs in a perfectly straight course from the Bogue to first bar; and by that entrance alone foreign ships are allowed to approach Canton; but besides that arm of the river, generally called the Macao passage, by which foreigners are obliged to

go between Canton and Macao, if in native boats, and to which there are many entrances by channels formed by the many islands, there are other navigable arms of the Chokiang river, the mouths of which are we believe considerably to the westward of Macao, one of which connects the wealthy town of Fa-shan in the neighbourhood of Canton with the Sea. The width of the whole estuary of the Chokiang, taking the Bogue entrance to be the most easterly, cannot fall short of 70 to 80 miles from N. E. to S. W., and will therefore require a numerous flotilla to guard it strictly. The following are the Notices of Blockade:

### PUBLIC NOTICE OF BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER AND PORT OF CANTON.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H., Commodore of the First Class, and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, employed and to be employed on the East India Station and Seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the Commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I do hereby give notice that a Blockade of the River and Port of Canton by all its entrances will be established on and after the 28th instant.

Given under my hand on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship the *Wellesley*, in Macao Roads, this Twenty second day of June 1840.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DYER, Secretary.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H., Commodore of the First Class, and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed and to be employed on the East India Station and Seas adjacent.

With a view to the convenience of British and other Foreign Merchant Ships resorting to the Coast of China in ignorance of the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton, Notice is hereby given that the Senior Officer of that Station has been instructed to permit them to repair to, and remain at any anchorages in the neighbourhood of the Port, which he may see fit to indicate from time to time.

Until further notice, it is to be understood, that the anchorages of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience, are Capsuymoon and Macao Roads.

Given under my hand on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship “*Wellesley*” in Macao Roads, this twenty second day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DYER, Secretary.

The above Notice of Blockade of the Port and River of Canton by all its entrances is simple and definite, and the law of Blockade is very clearly explained by Lord Palmerston as given by our brother editor in his paper of 23rd instant.

“LAW OF BLOCKADE.—Lord Palmerston, at the instance of merchants trading to the Rio Plata, took the opinion of the crown law officers as to the law in cases of vessels coming out of a blockaded port with cargo. Their answer is:

“By the general law of nations, vessels are not allowed to come out of a blockaded port with cargo, unless such cargo was on board before the commencement of the blockade.”

We believe that no principle of blockade is better understood than that no relaxation can be allowed but what is promulgated at the time of Notice of Blockade—nor can the Blockading Power sanction or connive at any evasion of the generally received and well understood terms of a Blockade, as this would be viewed as an injustice against all others than the favored parties. Any blockade must be an injury, but it is intended to work equally towards all, and it is a system of modified warfare that is only tolerated in order to prevent greater evils, but it is alone by being rigidly acted upon that it can conduce to that end.

We may here add what Lord Brougham said in his speech on Neutral Rights delivered in the House of Lords on the 10th July 1838.

“In support of the position that a fictitious or paper blockade are utterly illegal, and a gross infraction of neutral rights, I have the concurrent authority of all the jurists and all the judges who

have ever delivered opinions or ever pronounced a decree on the subject.”

Sir William Scott delivered the following opinion on this important point of law:

“It is illegal and no blockade unless the belligerent has the means of drawing an arch round the mouth of the port and effectually securing it, and if any one point of that arch fail, if the prevention be not perfect and complete, the whole blockade is gone, it all crumbles to pieces. That to perfect a blockade, it is necessary there should be not only an efficient force, but in point of time, a continuance of force in the neighbourhood of the place blockaded.”

On Sunday last, 21st June, arrived in the Roads here, H. M. S. *Wellesley*, Capt. Thomas Maitland, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, accompanied by the H. C. Steamers *Queen*, and *Atalanta*, and by several of the Transports, which to the number of 21 all arrived on that day and the day after, but were anchored most of them outside among the Islands so as not to be discernible from Macao. The following are the vessels of which this expedition is composed, inclusive of the four first named ships of war, previously in the China Seas.

H. M. S. <i>Druid</i> ,	44,	Capt. H. Smith.
H. M. S. <i>Alligator</i> ,	28,	Capt. Kuper.
H. M. S. <i>Hyacinth</i> ,	18,	Capt. —
H. M. S. <i>Volage</i> ,	28,	Capt. Warren.
H. M. S. <i>Wellesley</i> ,	74,	Capt. Maitland.
H. M. S. <i>Larne</i> ,	20,	Capt. Blake.
H. M. S. <i>Cruizer</i> ,	16,	Capt. Giffard.
H. M. S. <i>Rattlesnake</i> ,	—,	Capt. Brodie.
H. M. S. <i>Algerine</i> ,	18,	Capt. Mason.
H. M. S. <i>Conway</i> ,	28,	Capt. Bethune.
H. C. Steamer, <i>Queen</i> ,	—,	Capt. Warden.
H. C. Steamer, <i>Atalanta</i> ,	—,	Capt. Rogers.
H. C. Steamer, <i>Madagascar</i> ,	—,	Capt. Dicey.

#### TRANSPORTS.

<i>Rahmany</i> ,	Landers,
<i>Ernaad</i> ,	Hills,
<i>Defiance</i> ,	Eyate,
<i>Indian Oak</i> ,	Rayne,
<i>Edmonstone</i> ,	Macdougall,
<i>Sulmany</i> ,	Macfarlane,
<i>Blundell</i> ,	Trail,
<i>Isabella Robertson</i> ,	Cole,
<i>Stalkart</i> ,	Dixon,
<i>Eagle</i> ,	—,
<i>John Adam</i> ,	Eales,
<i>Rustumjee Cowasjee</i> ,	Gallie,
<i>Victoria</i> ,	Potter,
<i>Medusa</i> ,	Purdie,
<i>Mermaid</i> ,	Sedgwick,
<i>Futty Salam</i> ,	Gillett,
<i>Marion</i> ,	Pope,
<i>Mahomed Shah</i> ,	Ovenstone,
<i>William Wilson</i> ,	Hawkins,
<i>Elizabeth Anslie</i> ,	Lister,
<i>David Malcolm</i> ,	Malcolm,

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, the whole of these vessels, with the exception of H. M. S. *Druid*, *Volage*, *Hyacinth*, and *Larne*, and of the H. C. S. *Madagascar*, set sail again and proceeded, it is supposed to the northward, where their destination for the present is thought to be the island of Chusan.

The troops on board the transports and H. M. S. *Rattlesnake* consist of H. M. 26th (Cameronians) the 49th, a regiment of Sipahi volunteers from Calcutta, and a detachment of sappers and miners from Madras. The 18th Royal Irish had arrived at Singapore from Trincomalee, and are daily expected.

Thus then has the first act of the grand drama that is to be enacted, opened, and hitherto on the passage out the expedition has sped fortunately and happily; may it thus continue, and may it be the means of securing the objects it has been sent out to attain. China being a field altogether new to English soldiers, and nearly so to English diplomats and statesmen, great difference of opinion naturally prevailed, as to which point being made the first resting place of the expedition, was likely to cause the most salutary impression, so as soonest to obtain the objects in view. Nor are opinions now reconciled, but we cannot but suppose, that the island of Chusan, which is now generally believed, will be occupied for the present, was not fixed upon by the Government without having previously well considered all circumstances, nor without having on the subject consulted the opinions of

\* Either the Chinese are prodigiously bad calculators, or they must suppose killing work to be done now—a days much slower than of yore, if at least we take Prince Henry to be good authority.—“I am not yet of Percy's mind (says he) the Hotspur of the north; he that kills me some six or seven dozen Scots at a breakfast, washes his hands, and says to his wife,—Fye upon this, fye upon this, I want work. O my sweet Henry, says she, how many hast thou killed to-day? Give my roan horse a drench, says he; and answers, Some fourteen; an hour after, a trifle.” Ed. C. P.



men most entitled to confidence. From the central position of that island, from its vicinity to the richest provinces and greatest emporiums of trade, from its being near the provinces which produce the greatest quantity of Tea and Silk, the latter both raw and manufactured, and from its being provided with fine harbours, it seems to be particularly adapted to be made the great Emporium of foreign trade, and in fact if possession of it can be obtained from the Chinese, we have no doubt that it will soon become more important than even Canton has ever been, although it cannot be denied that the navigation to it is considerably longer, and that during a great part of the year the Formosa Channel is a stormy and dangerous navigation. The island is situated between the 30th and 31st degree of latitude; the climate is very fine; the soil fertile, and the country densely inhabited. The town of *Ting-hue* is the chief town on the island, and even now a place of very considerable trade. The island is similar in size to Singapore, perhaps somewhat larger. In the favorable monsoon, (at present), a ship sailing hence, may reach Chusan in four or five days; during the northerly monsoon the navigation will be of course much protracted. We shall, if space will permit lay before our readers a more circumstantial description of the island and its position, than the above.

**COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.** The time being now at hand, when probably the proud rulers of this land will grant to their subjects a less restricted intercourse with foreigners than their seclusive policy has ever yet permitted, it is important to enquire what are the objects to be attained by the present demonstration of the British Government, and to watch that advantages, adequate to the exertions made, be obtained in favor of Western Nations generally, from the reluctant sons of Han, for it cannot for one moment be supposed that England contemplates to secure to herself exclusively privileges of trade from which other nations are to be excluded. The liberal policy of late pursued by England, in which for superior advantages she seems to rely solely on her superior industry, stipulating in all her commercial treaties concluded within the last twenty years, to be treated on the same footing as the most favored nation, is a pledge that she will not abuse the advantages which her having come forward as the champion for the, by the Chinese, so long insulted rights of all the rest of the world may give her. The cause which indeed the English are now about trying is one in which not only England, but the whole of Asia, Europe and America are like deeply interested, and we doubt not that the sympathies of the whole civilized world will be enlisted for the success of the present expedition, as long as redress of the grievances so justly complained of by the English, and guarantees for a safe and honorable commerce for the future, are the objects in view. We doubt not that these are at present the only aims of the British Government, to whom acquisition of territory, at probably a vast expense, cannot be desirable, although possibly the occupation of some spot or island on the coast may, in order to give them a safe position, whence to make their demands, be at the outset indispensable. We will however in these remarks confine ourselves to the commercial question, which is in fact of the greatest importance, for valuable as the Chinese trade has hitherto, been confined as it was to one small corner of the empire, there cannot be a doubt that it is capable of ten-fold extension. The population of this immense empire is probably the most industrious on earth, and is decidedly of a commercial turn—we shall therefore not experience any opposition from the people themselves, but rather expect that they will be overjoyed at seeing the trammels broke which have so long prevented them from seeking the best market for their industry. The jealousy of the Government against an unshackled commerce will be less easily overcome, and it is much to be feared that, altho' treaties of a free-commerce may be hereafter entered into, the mandarins will find means to render them nugatory, if the influence they now exert upon the people remains unshaken. Whether any provisions of a commercial treaty can obviate this, remains to be seen, we fear that more powerful agents than mere words on paper will be required.

We see that the East India and China Association have during the past year addressed the Government, recommending the following:

"That a commercial treaty be obtained permitting—1st, admission, not only at Canton but at other ports

to the northward, near the Silk and Tea districts; 2nd, trade with the natives generally, but if limited to the Hong, the Chinese government to guarantee their solvency; 3rd, that British subjects in China shall not be treated by the government as inferiors, but left free to possess warehouses, have their families with them, and be protected from insult by the Chinese laws; 4th, that a tariff of duties be fixed on by both governments; 5th, that the Queen's representatives as superintendents of trade, be allowed direct communication with the Emperor, his minister and the local authorities, and also to reside at Peking, or a given port; 6th, that in case of an infraction of Chinese law, each British subject shall be responsible for his own acts, and that the innocent shall not be confounded with the guilty; 7th, that in case of a refusal by the Chinese to open their ports generally, the grant of an island be obtained (by purchase or otherwise) for the establishment of a British factory."

We think that a treaty of commerce, based upon the above seven recommendations, would certainly put the commercial affairs of England in this country upon a most desirable footing, and little perhaps remains to be wished for. We also recopy again from the memorial to Congress of the American merchants the concessions which they wish their Government to obtain from the Chinese for the protection of their commerce, which are as follows.

"Permission for foreign Envoys to reside near the Court of Canton on the terms and with all the privileges accorded at other Courts, through whom appeals may be made to the Imperial Government in cases of difficulty with the local authorities in the prosecution of our commercial pursuits. Second—The promulgation of a fixed tariff of duties on articles both of import and export, from which no deviation shall be allowed on any pretence whatever. Third—A system of bonding warehouses, or some regulations permitting the transshipment of such goods, as may be desirable to re-export from the market in China. Fourth—The liberty of trading to other port or ports in China than that of Canton. Fifth—Compensation for the losses caused by the stoppage of the whole legal trade of the port, and the consequent detention of vessels and property with a guarantee against the recurrence of similar arbitrary acts, and security for the free egress from Canton and other ports of all parties not guilty of crime or civil offences at any and at all times. Sixth—That until the Chinese laws are distinctly made known and recognised, the punishment of wrongs committed by foreigners upon the Chinese or others shall not be greater than is applicable to the like offence by the laws of the United States or England, nor shall any punishment be inflicted by the Chinese authorities upon any foreigner until the guilt of the party shall have been fairly and clearly proved."

We need not here enter upon the various treaties of commerce concluded of late years with other semi-barbarous nations; their circumstances generally differ so widely from those of the Celestial empire, that no parallel can be drawn between them. Besides, the importance of this Country is so immeasurably greater in a commercial point of view, than any other existing, that it well deserves the most serious considerations, how the advantages to be derived from its trade can be best secured and extended, so as not to be threatened, as has hitherto been too often the case, with interruption or even entire cessation. With a wish therefore to see this all important subject canvassed freely, we offer to our readers the use of our columns, and invite them cordially, to communicate for the benefit of the public their views of the subject, convinced as we are that, from their long acquaintance with the Chinese trade, and consequent great experience, many will be able to give valuable hints on the framing of a Treaty of Commerce between England and China, which we think it not improbable those charged with obtaining it from the Chinese, will be glad to avail themselves of.

We give in a subsequent column a translation of a Chinese document lately procured from Canton; with which a friend has kindly favored us, according to which the soldiers and common people of this land are summoned to capture, and destroy English shipping both Naval and mercantile, and to seize or kill all the English they can, rewards being offered them for so doing. It will be observed that this document bears neither the names of the high officers of Canton, nor any date, circumstances which may certainly raise doubts as to its authenticity; but whoever has watched the spirit lately displayed by the Canton authorities, and not by them only, but even by the Emperor's councillors, will not long hesitate to pronounce this docu-

\* See Canton Press of 7th March, for the Memorial of Tsang Wangyen, who proposed, after having enticed

ment to be genuine, and find indeed by acts of the Chinese Government, before even a single hostile demonstration has been made by the English, who it is now supposed will communicate with the authorities before a blow is struck, that the unarmed and unoffending subjects of Great Britain, peaceably awaiting the issue pending between the two Governments, are condemned and ordered to be run down and killed by whosoever is in want of a few dollars, like the wild beasts of the field. This new proclamation is similar to former ones which were said to exist, offering rewards for the taking of Captains Elliot and Smith, only now considerably extended in their application. We doubt not that there are many among the needy Chinese population, who would very much like to obtain the \$20,000 reward, and even the other much smaller ones, for taking eighty gunships, smaller ships of war and merchants vessels, as well as the commanders of the former, did they only know how to do it, as we much doubt the practicability of Wang-yen's plan of sending divers to the ships; but we suppose that Lin is ready to teach his people some more feasible means, for if left to their own resources, he will probably save his money. The other part of this proclamation, while it may rouse our indignation and hurt our vanity at being valued at a hundred dollars only, if taken alive, and twenty dollars if dead, may at the same time not be disregarded, for the strongest and boldest can never be safe from the assassin's knife, and for a hundred, or even twenty dollars there are thousands of Chinese who would attempt doing anything. This attempt of the Canton authorities of converting the common people into a band of assassins, is another proof of the extreme weakness of the country in case of attack from without, for it is an avowal of the absence of the regular means of defence; that they cannot trust to the valour of their soldiers, and that they dare not again venture their navy into a conflict with the English.

We shall try to obtain a more authenticated copy of this proclamation, in order that we may be able to dispel any doubts that may remain of its really having been published by the Government.

The following edict has been published by H. E. the Governor and the Loyal Senate, and we translate it from *O Portuguez na China* of the 25th.

#### EDICT.

The Governor conjointly with the loyal Senate, observing that some of their constituents are apprehensive that the measures taken by H. B. M.'s Government with regard to that of China, may affect the quiet and well-being hitherto enjoyed by all, notwithstanding the crisis through which we have passed, have judged it to be their duty again to address the citizens of this Government, which, fully confiding in the promises made by the High Officers of H. B. M. and those of the Emperor, will sustain the neutrality which it behoves to follow under present circumstances, and thus preserve this City from the evils which any departure from it might produce. The Citizens composing this establishment know from experience that they may rely on the truth of the promises made by their representatives, and that, when on another occasion they were called upon to lend them entire confidence, they were not mistaken; let them thus continue, and the Governor and Loyal Senate assure them that it will not be to their disadvantage. Again, union and tranquillity is recommended, for with these alone the objects so much desired are to be obtained. To be made publicly known. Macao in Session of 25th June, 1840.—*Joze Joaquim de Barros, Secretary.—SILVEIRA PINTO—GOULART—VIEIRA—PAIVA—SILVA—JORGE.*

the English Ships of war to within near the shore, then to get several hundred expert swimmers and divers, to divide them in groups, and send them on board the foreign ships, and taking the foreigners unawares, massacre every individual amongst them. This most amiable councillor also says "Only let a plan be laid for a general massacre, and these said foreigners cannot but fear and tremble, and come to implore us." The above proclamation is quite in the spirit of Wang-yen's memorial, and it is a matter of congratulation to us that their intentions against foreigners are but ill seconded by their means. The poisoning of the water at Hongkong, and a former proclamation from the local magistrates there enjoining on the people to murder every Englishman that should come on shore, is evidence in corroboration of the genuineness of the document in question.

**LUISO BRITANNIC THEATRE.**—This evening the Portuguese amateurs will perform "A grand Turkish Drama. ZULMIRA, in which will be introduced a number of Arias, Duets, Trios and Choruses from "La Italiana en Algeri. The doors to open at half past six, performance to commence at seven o'clock. Subscribers are requested to send for their tickets to the Theatre this morning between 10 and 4 o'clock.

**THE WRECK OF THE MARS.**—We stated last week that some Chinese fishermen had brought to Macao a quantity of sails, a hawser, and some books, from a place they called *Tung-sha*, or Eastern Sand, and which we then supposed to be Prata-shoal, and the wreck that of the *Mars* lost there in January last. We have since heard, to confirm this supposition, that a man named *Hopkins*, who had been second mate in the *Heroine*, had shipped in the *Mars*, and that this same person had formerly been on board the *Orisa*. This would leave but little doubt as to the identity of the wreck, the Chinese having brought from it a book having written on its title-page "*William Hopkins, Ship Orisa*." There is therefore no reason to fear for the safety of the *Egyptian* as our Contemporary of the *Register* suggests.

We are sorry that we received "Spectator's" letter, giving an account of the last Regatta, at too late an hour to be able to publish it in this number; we shall reserve it for our next.

## Proclamation.

### RATE OF REWARDS FOR DESTROYING THE ENGLISH.

An offer of rewards, which will truly be awarded, to any who shall destroy the English.

\* The translator cannot vouch for the truth of this paper. His copy has been taken from the original at Canton, and from the source whence it comes, and the circumstances of the case, he has reason to believe: it true in the main or altogether. The names of the issuers, who were most likely the governor and high officers of this Province, were not copied, nor the dates. It must however be of very recent date. As such a paper is hardly expected to be posted up we give it from the best accessible source. The TRANSLATOR.

1st. Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people, whosoever shall be able to take an English man-of-war carrying eighty great guns, delivering the same to the Mandarins, shall receive the reward of \$20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns less will be given. For every great gun less, the reward will be diminished \$100. Whatever the vessel contains besides, the great guns, weapons of war, and opium, which must be given up to the mandarin, excepted; such as clocks, watches, cloths, goods, or money—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel! Again, to any who shall destroy a great man-of-war of the said foreigners, not leaving even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced of the same,—shall be given the reward of \$10,000. For a smaller one less, in proportion!

2nd. Whosoever takes an English merchant-vessel, shall have as a reward whatsoever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, implements of war, and opium, which must be given up to the Mandarins;—such as goods and money. In addition to which for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of \$10,000; two and a half masts \$5,000; two masts \$3,000. For taking an English large (sampan) or passage boat \$300; a small one \$100.

Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel—substantial evidence being produced of the same—the proportion of one third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

3rd. For taking alive a foreign Mandarin or officer, on inquiry should it be ascertained that he is the said man-of-war's chief officer, the reward shall be (\$5,000) five thousand dollars; for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office.—the rule of lessening—for every degree lower, the reward shall be diminished \$500!

4th. For killing foreign mandarines or officers:—substantial evidence being produced of the same, one third of the proportional reward for taking such alive shall be awarded!

5th. For seizing alive Englishmen or Parsees, whether soldiers or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of \$100; for each one killed, evidence being produced of the same, \$20. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the reward granted accordingly!

6th. For taking *Han rascals*—Chinese—who supply the barbarians, or deal in opium, the same on trial being condemned, decapitated, and their heads

exposed; for each of such \$100 reward; besides these, for those of less crime, a less reward will be given!!

Translated by I. J. R.

June, 24th 1840.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Dutch *Kittimaas*, from Batavia, 2d June; Brit. *Kitty*, Willie, from Singapore; Port. *Marquis of Hastings*, Olivera, from Singapore and Bombay.

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Manila*, for London; Amer. *Ann Mackinn*, for New York; Swed. *Setif*, for Manila; Brit. *Aradaceer*, Macintyre, for Bombay.

For arrivals of H. M. Ships, H. C. Steamers, and Transports see preceding columns.

Arrived in England from China, March 14th *Canton Packet*, *Copeland*; 26th, *John O'Gaunt*.

Arrived in Singapore 8th June, *Waterwitch*.

The *Frances Yates* had sailed from London from China on the 10th March. From Liverpool for China direct, the *Duan* and *City of Derry*; by way of Singapore, the *Litherdale* and by way of Manila, the *Scotland*, had sailed, and the *Falcon*, direct.

Under Despatch. *Mavis* for Bombay; *Brigand* for Calcutta and Singapore. Loading for England: *Heroine*, *Mary Elisabeth*, *Wm. Barras*.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 4th April via Singapore. UNITED STATES, 4th March via England. CALCUTTA, 20th May via Singapore, BOMBAY, 10th May via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 12th June. H. M. S. *Larne*. JAVA, 20th May via Singapore. MANILA, 7th June, *Atrevida*.

**DIED.**—At Bombay on the 1st of May, CHARLES BIBBY ADAM, Esq. of the firm of Messrs EDMOND, BIBBY & Co., aged 37 years.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 40.]**

**Macao, Saturday, 4th July, 1840.**

**[No. 248.]**

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DAWSON is admitted a Partner from this date.

**DENT & Co.**

China, 1st July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARDINE.

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840.

**DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procurator is held by the undersigned.

**W. C. LEGETT.**

**JOHN H. CANNAN.**

China, 30th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

**WE** beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMIESON, M'CRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our firm will continue, JAMIESON & HOW, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,

**JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.**

Signatures at Glasgow, of  
GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, — (absent in China)

**NOTICE.**—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishment, of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

**JAMIESON & HOW.**

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

pproc.

**BIBBY ADAM & Co.**

**THOMAS EDMOND.**

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

**UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

**WETMORE & Co.**

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**SHARE** Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the General Agents in China.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publica-

tions of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838.

**J. H. MOOR.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR SALE FOR BATAVIA.**



**THE** fast sailing Dutch Bark **KALIE-MAAS** 320 Tons, Capt. MIDDLETON, now lying in Macao Roads, where she will receive freight and have quick despatch. Freighters and intending purchasers will please to apply at the Office of Messrs. S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. in Macao.

**FOR CALCUTTA.**



**THE** Brig **"KITTY,"** 230 tons, Capt. WILLIE, will have quick dispatch, for freight apply to

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

**FOR BOMBAY.**



**THE** MAVIS Capt. JONES, will have immediate despatch; for freight apply to

**HEERJEEBHoy RUSTOMJEE.**

Macao, 5th June, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**AT** the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRURE-TAGOYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th Superiors.—

**FOR SALE.**

**A** quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKENS.—apply to

**A. F. MOOR.**

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**ON BOARD** THE **ISABELLA** at TUNGKOO. CABINHEAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR-BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

**CHARLES MARKWICK.**

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY F.A.A. RANGEL JUNR.**

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 33rd February, 1840.

**FOR PASSAGE** in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned:—  
Schooners: "ALPINE," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKER." 5th Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

**FOR SALE.**

**BASS** and ALLSOP'S PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, PALE FRENCH BRANDY, London bottled SHERRY, GIN, SALT PROVISIONS, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, and Government Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th Superiors,—all just landed—apply at the Godowns of

**A. A. DE MELLO.**

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**DUFF GORDON & Co's.** SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

**LINDSAY & Co.**

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

**ON SALE.**

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

**THE** second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER and PRICE CURRENT, at 12¢ per file.

**BILLS** of LADING, BLANK POWERS of ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

**DIRECTIONS** for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

**LINGUIST REPORTS.**

**NOTICE.**—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

**GENERAL** RATES of AGENCY COMMISSION in CHINA (on English letter paper, price 10 cents).

**NOTICE.**—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Kenon Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

**NOTICE.**

**ORDERS** for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges:

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, and Boat notes.	\$ 1 & 001
Linguist reports; reports of Cargoes &c.	1 50.
Policies and folio pages.	5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

**TERMS.**

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance. \$ 12  
For six Months. \$ 7  
For three. \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

**SINGAPORE.**

From the Free Press, of 18th June.

By the arrival of the schooner *Young Quera*, from Bombay the 13th ultimo, we have received the *Bombay Times* to the 6th ult; Captain MORGAN kindly handing us one of the 9th, from both of which extracts will be found in the usual place.

If the report contained in the extract which follows from the latter be authentic, the question as to whether the Russians have actually reached Khiva, and intend to occupy it permanently, is no longer a matter of conjecture or speculation:—

We are informed that a despatch from Major Todd at Herat, enclosing another from Captain Abbott at Khiva, reached this two days ago. The Russians, numbering 24,000 strong, and 72 pieces of ordnance were now a few miles from Khiva by the Khan's Army, when the latter

was routed by one round of Artillery. The Khan offered to give up all the prisoners (slaves) on condition of the withdrawal of the troops, but the Russian General at once announced his intention of making Khiva a permanent post. The Russians were met by an embassy from Persia, and another from Bokhara. Col. Stoddart was demanded by the Russian General, but refused to proceed to the Camp, alleging that he must be given up to the agent of his own sovereign. Captain Abbott, unfurnished with either funds, or credentials, was asked by the Russians, what he was doing at Khiva, and the answer being unsatisfactory, he is meanwhile regarded as a spy.

**MAULMAIN.**—By the Steamer *Enterprise* the *Maulmain Chronicle* from 8th April to 27th May has reached us during the week. An extract which we publish from that of the last mentioned date, is not calculated to convey a very favourable notion of the tranquillity of the kingdom of Ava, or of the security with which Tharrawadee enjoys his throne. An earlier number of the same paper reports the arrival at Amerapoora of an embassy from China, which at the present juncture was supposed by some to have another object in view besides the ostensible one, of obtaining compensation for the plunder of a caravan of Chinese traders by some partisans of Tharrawadee before his accession to power, although the *Chronicle* thinks, that "China is yet too proud to seek for foreign assistance against us, and that, besides, there has yet been scarcely time for intelligence of hostile designs on our part to reach the Court of Peking, and be made known by it to the Court of Ava."

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—We have received during the week via Batavia and also direct, the Cape Shipping List extending from the 7th January to 21st April last, in our extracts from which in another column our readers will find some interesting shipping information. The melancholy details it also furnishes regarding the slave trade on the Coast of Africa, cannot be read without feelings of the deepest sympathy for the unfortunate victims of that horrible traffic, and execrations against the inhuman wretches who carry it on.

**SEIZURE OF CHINA JUNKS.**—Almost immediately after the appearance in harbour of the Squadron that has just arrived from the Cape, a China Junk that had got under weigh on her return homeward, was followed and overtaken by H. M. Frigate *Blonde*, and taken possession of by a party sent from on board that vessel, a proceeding which was shortly after followed by the seizure of three other Chinese Junks, (being all that were then in the roads) much to the surprise of the European community of the settlement, and greatly to the consternation of the Chinese, as well on board the Junks as on shore—many of the latter being interested to a large extent in their cargoes. Yesterday, however, Admiral ELLIOT directed the release of the Junks—and they are now at liberty to proceed on their voyage—at least if their apprehensions as to what may befall them on the Coast of China will permit them. According to the information we have been able to obtain on the subject, there is no doubt that Admiral ELLIOT was acting merely in pursuance of his orders in taking possession of the Junks. But, as the Chinese here had some time ago received something like an assurance from the local government, that their Junks would not be molested, we may infer that on being made acquainted with the fact, Admiral ELLIOT assumed the responsibility of setting them again at liberty, in preference to detaining them under such circumstances.

As to the seizure of China Junks, wherever they are to be met with, without any declaration of war, or other announcement of hostilities, it verifies what has lately been put forth by the *Globe*, in discussing the China question, regarding the modern practice of commencing war: "The formal declaration of hostilities between countries previously at peace is now obsolete. Overt acts of encroachment, attack, and reprisal, are the modes by which war is now declared and carried on."

This proceeding, therefore, and the principle on which it appears to be founded, at once opens our eyes to the fact, that the plan of operations against Chinese involves immediate reprisals upon the trade along their own Coast; an alternative which it has heretofore always been supposed, would have been avoided—at least as a preliminary part of the operations. We are aware of the existence of the doctrine that between belligerent powers there cannot be a war as to the governments, and a truce as to subjects,—but a more impolitic course, both as respects immediate and future advantages and prospects, it does appear to us there could not well be, than on the ground of a war against China, to commence with plundering the coasting trade of the empire. Such a course of proceeding at this stage of the business, is not likely to operate very effectually toward attaining the ultimate objects of the expedition—unless reparation for the Opium seizure by the exercise of a mere power to pillage and plunder, is to be considered the grand object—while its effect upon the mass of the population along the Coast will inevitably produce feelings of al-

ienation, apprehension, and hatred towards us, which the mandarins will well know how to turn to account—feelings which it has always been found much more easy to excite and perpetuate than, when they have once taken root, to displace or subdue.

**DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF NETHERLAND INDIA.**—Batavia papers received by the *Westminster* announce the decease of His Excellency Lieut. General DE EERENS, Commander of the order of the Netherlands Lion, knight of William's Military Order of the third class, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Governor General of Netherlands India, and Commander of H. N. M. Land and Naval Forces Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. He expired on the evening of the 30th May last, at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock.

COUNT VAN HOGENDORP by the death of General DE EERENS, becomes acting Governor-General of Netherlands India.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

### The Slave Trade.

**PORTUGUESE SLAVERS.**—Further Captures.—The brig *Amazona Constante*, of about 200 Tons, from ———, was captured in the Mozambique Channel, Feby. 23, by H. M. S. *Modeste*, and sent into Simon's Bay.—Original number of Slaves embarked 650, of which about 50 are supposed to have died during the Voyage.

—Another vessel with 400 slaves on board, has also been captured by H. M. S. *Modeste*, and was hourly expected to arrive at Simon's Bay; besides which she had run a vessel on shore, which became a wreck, but 25 slaves and 6,000 Sp. dollars were taken out of her.

—It is said that an English Vessel had been detained on the Coast, the Master deprived of his command, and the Vessel sent to the Mauritius in charge of the Mate; but the particulars have not transpired.—*Ibid*.

**THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE EAST COAST.**—The Portuguese Whaler *Eliza*, Lopez, Master, while lying at Mocamba (12 miles S. of Mozambique harbour), had smuggled on board 200 Slaves, the duty of 7 Sp. dollars per head being evaded, upon which intelligence the acting Governor of Mozambique dispatched two armed boats after her, but those being without ammunition were kept off, and the vessel sailed with her cargo Oct. 1, bound to the Brazils.

—**Quillimaine.**—The Slave Trade there was carried on with the greatest activity; and about the middle of December last, there were four slavers (brigs) ready for Sea, having on board 800 slaves each.

—**Mozambique Harbour.**—It was calculated that during the four months ending December last, no less than 12,000 slaves have been exported from that harbour alone.—*Ibid*.

**Two Slavers**, a ship and a brig, also wrecked; but the crews of both, and 200 slaves on board the brig, saved.—The ship had arrived the preceding day, and not taken in any slaves. It was reported of the brig which was commanded by a Spaniard, that she originally had on board 900 slaves; but during a hurricane (in the prosecution of her voyage,) the hatches were battened down, and on opening them, it was discovered, that 300 of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food. The gale continuing, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was, that an additional 300 slaves perished from the same causes, and 100 of the remaining 300 slaves died on the passage to Mazambique harbour, whither she had returned for the purpose of getting a fresh supply!

—**Mandilla** (armed schooner), Portuguese service, was also totally wrecked.—This vessel had just returned from Quillimaine, being employed in the coasting service. Crew saved.

The *Don Pedro*, spoken 2d inst., in Lat. 35° 07' S., Long. 24° 15' E., has since been ascertained to be a Portuguese Frigate of 40 guns (12 only) mounted, having a complement of 300 men, from Goa, but last from Mozambique Harbour, from whence she sailed Feb. 11, bound to Angola, West coast, and from thence to Lisbon, and had on board the Bishop of Goa, and thirty passengers, chiefly from Mozambique.

**SLAVERS.**—The brig *Primo Janetto*, of 160 Tons, under the Mondevidian flag, was captured off Ambriz, West Coast, Feb. 17 by H. M. S. *Columbine*, having the fittings on board used by Slave Vessels, and sent into Simon's Bay. This vessel is coming round to Table Bay for the purpose of adjudication.

The *Saudade* was condemned in our Vice-Admiralty Court, March 21, to be broken up.

The Blockade of the River Plate, by the French Squadron under the command of Admiral Dupotet, continued with unabated rigour up to the 19th ult.—*Ibid* March 24.—*Sing. Free Press*, 18th June.

**BATAVIA.**—By the arrival of the *Westminster* from Batavia, we have received *Java Courants* from the 23rd May to the 6th inst., from which we give the following *Anjer Shipping Report*:

- May 18. H. N. M. schooner *Zephyr*, Clyver, from Batavia for Padang with troops.  
 " 23. American ship *Panama*, Benjamin, from New York, 23rd February, for China.  
 " 25. British ship *John Dugdale*, McGowan, from Singapore 11th May, for London.  
 " 25. British ship *Aden*, Ponsonby, from China for Coves.  
 " 26. British ship *James Matheson*, Millward, from Singapore, 12th May, for London.  
 " 29. British ship *Sophia*, Wm Johns, from Sydney, 12th April, for Singapore.  
 " 31. French ship *Rose*, P. Costy, from Havre, 12th Feby., for Manila with 10 passengers.

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON THE SURRENDER OF OPIUM IN CHINA.**—April 2.—Last night Mr. J. A. Smith in the absence of Mr. Crawford, moved that the committee on the surrender of opium in China should consist of the following hon. members:—Mr. Crawford, lord viscount Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Herbert, Sir George Staunton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Colquhoun, Sir George Grey, Mr. Hogg, Mr. John Elliot, Mr. John Abel Smith, Mr. Parker, lord viscount Sandon, Mr. Strutt, Sir William Somerville, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Sir Charles Lemon, Mr. Edward Buller, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Horsman.—Agreed to.

## THE FRENCH TRADE WITH CHINA.

(From the Times, January 30.)

The chamber of commerce of Marseilles has published the following notice to the persons connected with the shipping of that port:—"The erection of the consulate of Manila into a consulate general for India and China, the creation of a consulate at Singapore, and the approaching establishment of consular agents on various points of the Indian seas, combined with the advice the chamber of commerce has received on the importance and the nature of the business transacted at the port of Canton, give reason to expect that a French agent will be established there, and the chamber therefore calls the attention of the shipowners of Marseilles to the advantages which may be derived from relations duly followed up in the above countries."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—The following is a report of the last meeting of the Canton Regatta Club, which I think every person will allow went off very well, for which too much praise cannot be given to the Umpire and Stewards for their kind assistance.

#### FIRST DAY.

##### First Race, Scullers.

Sweetheart..... Straw..... 1  
 Tam O' Shanter..... Tartan..... 2

A foul took place between the two boats when half way up the course; the Umpire recalled them, but

"Tam took his reason a 'thegither" and refused to start again. The Sweetheart restarted, and won the race.

Tune: *My love is but a fassie yet.*

##### Second Race, 4 oared Gigs.

Black Prince..... Crimson..... 1  
 Young Queen..... Blue..... 2  
 Red Gauntlet..... White and Red 3

As much excitement existed for precedence between the Prince and Young Queen at this race as was manifested in England when "Her Majesty took upon herself to settle the question;" it is a pity she could not have verified, as she is ever wont to do the old adage "The Grey mare is the better horse;" she did her best, it was a well-contested race, and the Prince is deserving of the laurels he so nobly won:

Tune: *A wee bit German laddie.*

#### SECOND DAY.

##### First Race, 2 oared Wherries.

Reindeer..... Yellow..... 1  
 Flower of Yarrow..... Straw..... 2  
 Daisy..... Primrose..... 3

The Flower of Yarrow and Reindeer fouled each other at starting, which gave the Daisy an advantage which she was soon obliged to resign, the bow



oar making an aetherial stroke, performed a somers-et, ludicrous in the extreme. The Flower of Yar-row held the Deer a good tug up to the turning-boat, but the animal had evidently the heels of her, and won easy

Tune: "If I had a donkey, wot would 'nt go"

## Second Race.

Challenge Cup, for boats of all Classes.

Blue Devil, 6 oared gig ..... Blue  
Leda ..... 4 oared wherry ..... Green  
Daisy ..... 2 oared wherry ..... White

The Blue Devil won devilish easy—she is a fast boat and no mistake. The Daisy merely came to the scratch in order to make a race, as the laws of the club specify "three boats to start or no race."

Tune: The Devil cam fiddling thro' the town.

SPECTATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

## TREATY WITH CHINA.

Mr. Editor—Had you not invited correspondence on this subject, it is more than probable the writer would have remained silent,—not, however, because he has not from the commencement of the difficulties, felt the deepest solicitude on the subject. After having premised a few things, the present remarks will be principally confined to one point of the anticipated treaty.

1. It is with much diffidence the writer makes the following remarks upon this important subject: and at most would offer them merely as *hints* and *suggestions*, should they be fortunate enough, there fore, to fall into the hands of those high BRITISH OFFICERS whose responsible charge will make it their duty to lay down the conditions of the treaty between Great Britain (including Christendom) and China, it is hoped the liberty thus taken will be excused.

2. It would be safe premises on which to make previous arrangements, and which the writer believes will be realized—to conclude that the Emperor and his court will make no *reparations, concessions, or treaty* with foreigners on the present occasion, farther than compelled! then—

3. Would it not be right before HEAVEN and in the sight of all enlightened nations to have one of the prominent articles of the TREATY—to secure free intercourse throughout China to British subjects, (and other foreigners if the officers please) under the protection of the Chinese Laws, on the same terms that Chinese are now, and shall hereafter be protected under British Law, when living or travelling within their territory?

This would be but sheer justice.—1. To the British government. On what semblance of justice could the Emperor ask for his people to be protected in their lives; liberty, property, and free intercourse at Singapore and elsewhere in British territory, under British Law, while a like favor is denied British Subjects under his government? Should it be answered for the Emperor that he does not ask such a favor; nor does he care whether they be protected or not when beyond his government!! This does but make the matter worse. And if he be not only so unjust as to refuse to reciprocate the favor, but so unnatural as to expatriate his own subjects because they go to a distant country to make an honest living rather than continue in China, and steal, beg, or starve; then he ought to be compelled to do that which the impartial judgement of all nations will decide to be right.—2. To his own subjects within the Empire. It is well known in China generally that the exclusive system of this country is not the people's choice:—it is an uncivilized measure of a haughty, despotic government, which does not consult the wishes or interests of its own people, who are hence involuntarily deprived of an inestimable amount of good—commercial, scientific, and religious—which would certainly be derived from an unrestrained intercourse with foreigners. And is this justice—that one man and a few self-aggrandizing courtiers, should continue to deprive so numerous a nation of so much good—of benefits anxiously desired by the multitude?

Lastly.—The imitating nations around might, with much propriety, complain of the injustice of the Emperor's example. Shall this example therefore of exclusiveness continue: or shall the *son-of-heaven* to whom the nations around look up with profound veneration, change this ancient custom

for a better; thereby essentially benefitting the condition of his own people, the commercial world, and diffusing abroad his celestial influence—of which he so often boasts—throughout all the Asiatic eastern nations, to their great advantage—commercial, scientific, and religious?

The solution to this inquiry must be looked for in the conditions of the anticipated TREATY.

Yours,  
A.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 4th July, 1840.

By the *Young Queen* from Singapore we have received the *Free Press* of 18th June from which we have made several interesting extracts.

There remains no longer a doubt as to the authenticity of the Proclamation we published last week, in which the Chinese offer rewards to soldiers and the common people for the taking and destroying of ships of war and merchant vessels and for the taking or killing of Englishmen. The document has been seen here hung up in the Taotang's office, and we have since heard from natives that copies of the same document have been sent to them by their friends in Canton. Mutilated as the copy was from which the translation in the *Press* was made, we never doubted its being really the genuine production of Governor Lin. We hear moreover that 500 men are daily expected to reinforce the garrison at the barrier.

## OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

The High Commissioner and the Governor of these Provinces having publicly forbidden the regular supplies of food to Her Majesty's Subjects, having commanded the people to fire upon and seize them whenever they go on shore to purchase provisions: and certain of Her Majesty's Subjects having been actually cut off: Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the requisition of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton, and notice is hereby further given that none other than Vessels actually within the port, or foreign Vessels entering within six days from the date hereof, will be allowed free egress till the Blockade be declared raised.

Notice of the Blockading Force will be hereafter promulgated.

Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's Ship "Volage," at anchor in Hong-kong Bay, off the Port of Canton, this 11th day of September 1839.

(Signed) H. SMITH,

Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Volage.

## OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

Whereas a British Subject seized by the officers of the Chinese government on the 27th ultimo has been detained in captivity without cause to this date, notwithstanding formal demands in H. M. name:

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the requisition of the Chief Superintendent of Trade of British subjects in China to establish a Blockade of the river and port of Canton on the 15th instant.

Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's Ship Volage, at anchor off Chuenpee, this 8th day of January, 1840.

H. SMITH.

Captain and senior office of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships in China.

## PUBLIC NOTICE OF BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER AND PORT OF CANTON.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H. Commodore of the First Class, and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, employed and to be employed on the East India Station and Seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the Commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I do hereby give notice that

a Blockade of the River and Port of Canton by all its entrances will be established on and after the 28th instant.

Given under my hand on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship the Wellesley, in Macao Roads, this Twenty second day of June, 1840.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DYER,—Secretary.

We give the three Notices of Blockade that have been issued in China by British naval officers during the last few months. The particulars connected with the two first will be too vividly in the recollection of our readers to require more than a very brief allusion to them. They were issued by Captain H. Smith of H. M. S. Volage, acting by the request and advice of Captain C. Elliot, the Chief Superintendent of British affairs in China, but both withdrawn without the blockades coming into operation. Painfully vacillating and humiliating to the British nation as the proceedings touching these Blockades were, we and parties generally, however irritated and injured, seem to have exhibited great forbearance, no doubt making allowance for the circumstances in which these officers were placed. They were acting on their own responsibility, and although their measures evinced a feverish precipitation to be doing something (little reflecting that Blockades are not things to be trifled with), followed by an equally nervous dread of their own bold threats and conceptions. No one we believe ever denied them the credit of good intentions.

The third Blockade was notified by the Commodore and Commander in chief of the whole British naval force in India. On enquiry we ascertained that Captain H. Smith was the officer left in charge of the Blockading Squadron, and that Captain Elliot also remained here, and we cannot deny that we had some misgivings—but when we reflected that the gallant Captain was now merely an executive officer to carry out the orders of his superior, and that our worthy chief superintendent had been invested with the powers of a Plenipotentiary with all the gravity and dignity, we will take for granted, that are generally supposed to appertain to that office, how could we longer entertain any doubts on the subject?

But, what are the facts of the case? The Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer arrived here with a powerful naval force and 15 transports on the 21st of June—on the 22d he issued a Notice of a Blockade to be established on and after the 28th June, of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, and the following day he proceeded to the northward with a considerable portion of the force, leaving Capt. Smith, the Senior officer, here with one large and one small frigate, and two sloops of war, and an armed steamer. The announcement of this blockade was hailed generally as a long desired and absolutely necessary measure, and as a sign that matters were now to be conducted in earnest, although there is no doubt some more decisive blow was expected, and from all we can collect had been fully determined on, but for some motives of expediency deferred for the present. Amongst the Chinese authorities and people generally, both in Canton and here, we know that the alarm and excitement were very great. The 28th arrived, and no blockading squadron made its appearance, but remained in Cap-sing-moon, 40 miles distant from, and out of sight of, the Bogue forts, and nearly ten miles from, and we believe out of sight of, the regular and indeed only channel for ships proceeding into port, and, as far as we know, there it remains inactive still. Meanwhile two American ships entered the port on or after 28th, and Chinese salt and grain-junks are entering daily.—On the morning of the 28th a sloop of war appeared in Macao-roads, announcing the approach of Admiral Elliot, and sailed away again to rejoin him. The Admiral's ship itself, with the others in company anchored in Macao roads about 5 1/2 p. m. of that day, and left again early on the morning of the 30th, also for the northward, supposed to be Chusan, accompanied by Capt. C. Elliot and his Secretary, and Mr. Morrison, the Chinese Interpreter.

We have mentioned the arrival of the Admiral on the 28th, because we have heard it surmised that Capt. Smith's operations were controuled by his arrival, indeed, there is a report that the blockading squadron was under weigh for the Bocca Tigris, and was recalled by orders from the Admiral. This

we consider impossible, nothing new being promulgated. A far different course do we expect from Admiral Elliot, and in a very few days we feel quite certain that accounts from the Eastcoast will furnish convincing proofs of his decision of character, such as will electrify Lin and his self-sufficient advisers, and make the shock felt from one extremity of the Empire to the other. Under any circumstances however the Admiral's arrival could not have been known at the Cap-sing-moon before one P. M. of the 28th, and we contend that according to the true interpretation of the Notice, Capt. Smith should have been at that time, and twelve hours previous, enforcing the Blockade at the Bocca Tigris and other entrances.

There is also a report that the Blockade will not be strictly enforced according to the terms of the notice, but that smuggling by some of the channels will be connived at, in order that Great Britain may not be altogether deprived of her Tea and Rhubarb. We have alluded to the report only to denounce it as a gross libel, we conceive, on the British Plenipotentiaries, and which can only have been raised for the most mischievous purposes, in the hope of exciting bitter feelings and perhaps hostilities against us amongst our allies. The plan in itself is too ridiculous, but even, if practicable, it would be too monstrous to be entertained by any British officer, as no principle is held more sacred than that a blockade is not to be made a cloak for carrying on your own trade, to the forced exclusion and detriment of your allies. The present warlike measures Great Britain has been forced into; she has reparations for insults, and redress for grievances to require for herself; but it must be universally felt that she is fighting the battle of the civilized world, and that, altho' all the sacrifices may be her's, the advantages will be shared equally by all other nations. Of the result of the present contest no foreigner can for a moment entertain the shadow of a doubt, the force being on so grand a scale, and of a nature so fully adapted to operate against the vulnerable parts of the Empire; the only feeling is that the Chinese may, before it is too late, see the necessity of acceding to such reasonable terms as will alone be demanded of them.

There is, we believe an idea abroad, amongst some parties, that from the remissness hitherto in enforcing the blockade, a fresh notice was requisite; notoriety of blockade, without any notice at all, is quite sufficient, but if the remissness of the Blockading Squadron has been so great as to induce an idea that the Blockade is raised, a vessel could only be entitled thereby to the privilege of being warned off, instead of being seized for approaching the blockading port.

We will for the present conclude with the following extract, as interesting in itself, and in some degree bearing upon our own remarks.

"The blockade must not have been declared by competent authority, but must also be an actually existing blockade; a blockade is then only to be considered as actually existing, when there is a power to enforce it. 'The very notion of a complete blockade' said Sir William Scott, in the case of the *Steet*, includes that the besieging force can apply its power to every point of the blockaded state. If it cannot, there is no blockade of that part where its power cannot be brought to bear."

"We find however from the case of the *Frederick Molke* that it is not an accidental absence of the blockading force, nor the circumstance of being blown off by wind, (if the suspension and the reason of the suspension are known) that will be sufficient in law to remove a blockade." But if the relaxation happen not by such accidents as these, but by the mere remissness of the cruisers stationed to maintain the blockade, (who are too apt, by permitting the passage of some vessels, to give fair ground to others for supposing the blockade concluded,) then it is impossible for a court of justice to say the blockade is actually existing.

"It is in vain," said Sir William Scott, in the case of the *Juffrow Maria Schroeder* "for Governments to impose blockades, if those employed on that service will not enforce them. The inconvenience is very great, and spreads far beyond the individual case. Reports are eagerly circulated that the blockade is raised: foreigners take advantage of the information: the property of innocent persons is endangered, and the honour of our own country is involved in the mistake."

3rd July, 7 P. M.—Since writing the above, we have received the gratifying intelligence that part of the blockading Squadron moved up yesterday to the

Bocca Tigris, consisting of the *Volage*, the *Hyacinth*, and *Madagascar Steamer*, and that a Salt-junk has been already seized and sent to the Cap-sing-moon. The great advantage of the Steamers is already proved, as the junk would most probably have managed to escape, had not she been out manoeuvred by the Steamer. The inaction of the Blockading Squadron hitherto is involved in some mystery, but now that Capt. Smith is enabled to act, we have much mistaken him if he does not act with energy, and carry things with a high hand, and we need not say that there is little doubt of his being ably seconded by Capt. Warren. This measure will, we have no doubt, make Lin furious, and we fully expect to hear that he has choked the river up, and put an end to all trade. It is only the first, we can assure him, of a series of operations, each subsequent one more seriously affecting the welfare of China.

From Canton we have lately not heard any news of much interest, except that considerable excitement prevails as to the movements of the English, and as to the measures the Chinese authorities may take. By some of the Chinese it was thought that in case of the English approaching Canton, the whole of the population of the suburbs would be made to retire within the city walls, and apprehending this, many of the wealthier people have removed into the country with bag and baggage. Apprehensions of insurrections among the people, now thrown out of employment by the cessation of the foreign trade, were also entertained, and it was thought that they might possibly break out, immediately after all the foreigners shall have left Canton. The fury of the populace would in that case probably be directed to the Hong and warehouses of the Hong-merchants. Most of the foreigners by our last advices from Canton either had left or were about to leave, so that within the next week we suppose there will be none remaining. Numerous are the garrisons now in the provincial city, but whether they be intended to act against an invading enemy or the refractory people it is difficult to say. No less than seventeen culprits were executed in Canton about a fortnight since for having provided the English at Cap-sing-moon with provisions. Governor Lin it is said does not manifest any uneasiness at the expedition; some say he is grievously ill, and that he spit blood not many days since, but we have so often heard of his sickness when he was enjoying the best possible health, that we know not whether this report deserves credit. Another report about him is that he has by bribery and extortion amassed an enormous property. He however, by attending to his own private concerns, does not lose sight of his hatred of the English, and to represent them to the Emperor in the most despicable light, he has even added to the report of the Queen's marriage, which he got translated from the Macao papers, the grossest and most indecent calumnies respecting Her Majesty, which it would be highly unbecoming in us to repeat. Certainly, Lin's character does not improve upon closer acquaintance.

On Saturday last the Portuguese amateurs performed the play of *Zulmira*, and between the acts part of the music of the *Opera di La Italiana* in *Algeri*. The performance went off remarkably well, and the music particularly was repeatedly and deservedly applauded. This is the third performance on the *Luso Britannic Theatre*, and we notice with much pleasure the gradual improvement in every part of the performances. This amusement seems to be obtaining great favor—the house was very full last Saturday, and we particularly noticed that the attendance of the *beau sexe* was much greater than on former occasions. The English amateurs will, we believe, soon again get out another play.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.—We invited last week communications on this subject, in order that none of the many interests at stake in this important trade, may be slighted in the treaty of commerce which we hope will be the result of the present expedition, and our correspondent A. has in consequence favored us with a communication. Though his letter is not exactly on the topics which on this subject we in preference wish to see discussed in our columns, as not having reference to any strictly commercial interests, we yet make no doubt that one of the principal objects of the

treaty will be properly to secure the lives and liberty of British subjects in China. We doubt much however that this will be accomplished by subjecting Englishmen to the laws of this country, in the same manner as its own people. We much fear that justice in Chinese courts of law too often gives way to other considerations; besides, the practices of such courts are so repugnant to the feelings of western civilized nations, that we hope due provisions will be made that no Englishman in China is to be judged except by a jury of his countrymen, or by judges expressly appointed by the English government for that purpose. The Chinese, long accustomed to tyranny, long used to submit without repining to the iron rule of their masters, which they have no hope of shaking off, submit quietly to injustice, and suffer punishment, perhaps undeserved, as a matter of fate. But Europeans are not so patient under injustice, and they are fortunately strong enough to right themselves should it be attempted, but they ought not even give to the Chinese an opportunity to exert it. Let us suppose that it was settled by treaty that the English residing in China, were to be treated exactly like Chinese, and were to be under the protection of the laws of the latter, and that in the district where an English family lived, a crime cognizable by Chinese law had been committed, and that suspicion, however slight, pointed to the father of that family. Immediately a number of Police-runners will invade his house, arrest him, loading him with irons, they then will rob the house of everything worth taking away, and carry their victim to a dungeon previous to his examination before a magistrate. Here, if the rapacity of the Police has left him nothing wherewith to bribe them, he will be exposed to the utmost ill treatment, and the Chinese not unaptly give to their prisons the name of hells; after having endured this punishment several days, though perhaps innocent, he will, with a chain round his neck, be taken before the magistrate, be made to kneel down during the investigation, and should the evidence of his guilt be unsatisfactory, then torture is had recourse to, to extort confession. If, stretched on the ground, and beaten with bamboos, the prisoner continues to assert his innocence, probably another mode of torture is resorted to, by passing a bamboo under his knees, and tying his heels to his neck. Thus he is lifted up by two men, one at each end of the bamboo, who every now and then drop him with his whole weight, and their own additional, with his bare knees upon iron chains. The victim frequently expires under these tortures, and if his innocence is afterwards manifested, no reparation for these injuries is ever thought of. Should the person suspected of the crime, have timely notice of his intended arrest, and escape, then his nearest and dearest relations, such as wife, father, mother, children, brothers, and sisters, will all be thrown into a dungeon, and frequently perish there from want and ill-treatment. Such is Chinese justice in practice, and let us ask, will the British Government ever assent to see its subjects exposed to these horrors? We may confidently reply that it will not, and that every possible precaution will be taken to ensure the personal safety of Englishmen in China, as if they were among their own people.

By the *Nautic* the Revd Doctor PETER PARKER is, we learn, about to take his passage for New York to revisit for a short time his native country, his private affairs rendering this visit necessary. Every one here acquainted with the Doctor's benevolence, and the extent to which it was exercised in his profession, will, we are sure, wish him a prosperous voyage, and speedy return. Dr. Parker came to China about five years since, and in November 1835 opened the Ophthalmic Hospital, chiefly for the treatment, as its name denotes, of diseases of the eye. Here the number of Chinese applicants for medical and surgical relief, soon became very great, and in fact Doctor Parker devoted all his time to this establishment, relieving thousands of Chinese with great skill and kindness. The cases which he treated were by no means confined to diseases of the eye very frequent among the Chinese, but comprised many of the most difficult surgical operations, in most of which he has been perfectly successful, and such was the confidence reposed in him by the Chinese on account of his surgical skill and kind and conciliating manners, that at the end of two years after the opening of the



Hospital no less than 4575 patients had been treated by him, and such was the number of applications for relief that it became necessary to refuse to many admittance on the sick list. This institution, incorporated with the Medical Missionary Society continued to prosper until March last year, when with the imprisonment of foreigners in Canton, it was ordered to be closed by the Chinese authorities, nor has it since been reopened; but Doctor Parker continued to receive patients at his own house in Canton, and we see from his last periodical report that up to the end of last year he has treated afford relief to 7000 sick.

We published last week two proclamations by Capt. Elliot to the Chinese people, but the lateness of the hour at which we received them and other pressing matter prevented us from noticing these documents more particularly. We see however that our Cotemporary of the *Register* finds much to blame in them, and censures them in no measured terms, with which we however do by no means concur. The *Register* disapproves of Capt. Elliot throwing the onus of the acts of the Chinese Government upon the Commissioner, and says, "But Capt. Elliot appears to have forgotten that all the acts of the High Commissioner have been fully approved by the Emperor." How can Capt. Elliot forget a thing he has no means of knowing? It may be true that so far as we know the Emperor has approved of Lin's doings, such as the latter represented them to him, but who knows whether all Lin's reports have not been as void of truth as the one descriptive of the affair at Chuenpee, and may it not therefore be supposed, that the Emperor, in expressing his approbation, did so being unacquainted with the real facts?

Another objection our cotemporary takes to the document in question is Capt. Elliot's saying that the English were driven to conflict to procure supplies of food, which the *Register* maintains not to have been the case, because in the ship on board of which the Editor happened to be, though badly found, there was no want of food. As far as we recollect hearing at the time, provisions were beginning to be more scarce every day, owing to the Mandarines preventing the boat-people leaving the shore, and Capt. Elliot had contracted with people on shore for a certain quantity of live-stock etc., which he went in the Cutter to take, when the mandarines prevented the provisions being shipped, upon which the well known fight at Cow-loon took place; was not then this a conflict to procure supplies of food? We should think it could not be called anything else; that the English at the time of its happening were not actually starving, does not alter the nature of the fight.

But what in these documents most rouses the patriotic indignation of the *Register* is Capt. Elliot's having said "that the gracious Queen and the people of the English nation venerate the Emperor of China." To us there seems to be a wide difference between "feeling veneration for" or "being reverently submissive to" any body, yet our Cotemporary labours to give the same value to these two very different figures of speech. Many persons or institutions may appear venerable to us, altho' we owe them not the slightest allegiance, and altho' we may, as in the case of the emperor of China, be not at all "reverently submissive" to him.

The object of the document in question is to make the Chinese acquainted with the reasons why the British armament has been sent out; to prove to them the justice of the British cause; and to render them disposed to look favorably upon it. For these purposes Capt. Elliot complains of the acts of the Imperial commissioner as personal of that officer himself: he does not pretend to shock the certainly strong prejudices of the nation in favor of the Emperor, who is considered and looked up to, in theory, and partly in practice, as the common father of the people, with whom it is the custom, if anything goes wrong in the government, if they suffer injustice and oppression, not to blame the Emperor, but his officers. The people frequently give vent to their discontent against public officers, not only in conversation with each other, but in libels, satires, and lampoons, printed and published

and widely circulated. Our Cotemporary has at different times himself published translations of such lampoons, and yet he, merely to suit the argument of the moment, denies that the Chinese, not only ever express, but even that they hold opinions of their own concerning passing events. This is rating the Chinese people much below the intelligence they are generally supposed to possess, and which we know them on various occasions to have manifested, of which we may instance the barricades erected last year in Canton in the streets, to prevent soldiers entering their homes in search of Opium, and the gathering of the people in the temples to consult on public affairs; and which meetings were consequently prohibited by the Mandarins. It may be true that there is not so much public spirit here as in England or America—one of the principal causes of which probably is the difference in character—a Chinese is naturally and from education meeker and more patient than a European—but another reason of this may also be found in the absence of all information on public subjects, except such as the mandarines are willing to let the people have. Why then should not the English now attempt to supply that information, in order to give to the Chinese a true statement of the reasons which have led to this armament, and may we not anticipate from its being widely spread among the population, the very best results? For even our cotemporary will not deny that in all warfare in foreign countries it is of great advantage to the invaders to find a friendly, or neutral, instead of a hostile population. Whether the manifesto in question will have the desired effect remains to be seen, but surely it was not to be expected, that Capt. Elliot, whose object was to conciliate the good will of the great mass should in the same breath defeat his own ends, by shocking the deeprooted affections of the people for their Emperor; nay, by representing to them as venerable, that which they highly venerate and even worship, their friendly feelings are most likely to be enlisted on our side, nor can we at all see that the figure of speech used by Capt. Elliot be so very reprehensible, considering the Emperor as representing a government to which one third of the human race is subject, and which, if from its antiquity alone is venerable beyond that of any other nation on the Globe.

We shall conclude these observations by a few remarks as to the policy of treating the Emperor's person with the greatest respect in such and similar documents. Every one is agreed, we hope, that the sooner the good understanding with the nation is restored, the better; the object of the present expedition is not, we think, to revolutionize the country, nor to change its laws or dynasty; it is merely to obtain satisfaction and reparation for insults and injury, and a treaty of commerce with sufficient guarantees for future safety. Will not then these objects be soonest obtained by not making the breach irreparable, but rather by conciliating, as far as this can be consistent with the attainment of these objects, the good-will both of the nation and of its supreme head, by a proper respect for their time-honoured prejudices, customs and affections?

#### *From the Peking Gazette.*

We have seen a Gazette of May 22nd which however contains little of interest to foreigners. One officer is dismissed for being too lax in the performance of his duties, another is allowed leave of absence on account of the sickness of his mother. The most important item of news we can glean from this paper is the fact of six candidates for literary honors having been discovered with opium on their persons in the very hall of learning. They have been expelled from the sacred precincts, deprived of all acquired rank, and await in chains the issue of a judicial enquiry. In an after column of the paper we find their sentences: "Let them receive a hundred blows and be transported to a distance of 2,300 le." The vender of the Opium in question has not been yet discovered.—The officer superintending the repairs of the banks of the Tungbo river has allowed the work to proceed in so slovenly a manner that his criminal conduct has been reported to, and reprimanded severely by, the Son of Heaven. "Let him take warning, and be more careful in future." Our old acquaintance Tang

has accused the Kwang chow Hee and another military officer of accepting bribes. They have been consequently degraded.

**FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED IN CHINA.**—H. M. Ships *Wellfleet*, 74; *Melville*, 74; *Druid*, 44; *Blonde*, 42; *Volage*, 26; *Alligator*, 28; *Conway*, 28; *Larne*, 20; *Hyacinth*, 18; *Algerine*, 18; *Pyldes*, 18; *Cruiser*, 16; *Rattlesnake*.

H. C. STEAMERS, *Alatania*, *Queen*, *Enterprise*, *Madagascar*, and 25 transports.

They have all proceeded to the northward with the exception of H. M. Ships *Druid*, *Volage*, *Hyacinth*, *Larne*, *Pyldes*, and H. C. Steamer *Madagascar*, which are at present in the mouth of the Canton river.

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

**ARRIVED.**—On the 28th June, H. M. S. *Melville*, 74 Capt. Hon. R. S. Dundas, bearing the flag of Real Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C. B. naval commander in chief in the East Indies; H. M. S. *Blonde*, 42, Capt. F. Bourchier; H. M. S. *Pyldes*, 18, Capt. T. V. Anson, with the transports, *Allatavia*, *Clarke*; *Braemar*, Sargent; *Clifton*, Cox, and Storeship *Kite*, Noble; 2d July, H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, Capt. West, all from Singapore. Brit. *Young Queen*, Morgan, from Bombay and Singapore; *Ternate*, Cleverly, Pearl, Monk, and *Charlotte*, Liebschwyger, from Manila; *Blakely*, ———, from Liverpool, 1st March.

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Heroine*, Fretwell, for London; Amer. *Lema*, Landers, for Singapore; Span. *Consuelo*, for Manila; Amer. *Luconia*, for Manila; Brit. *Brigand*, Paddon, for Singapore and Calcutta. Span. *Cometa* for Manila. This day Amer. *Nautic*, for New York; *Globe*, for Philadelphia; Span. *Esperanza* for Manila.

**PASSENGERS.**—omitted in our last, per *Ardeacer*, Mr. Thomas Edmond; per *Heroine*, Mr. Edmund Read; per *Ann Mackinn*, Mr. H. W. Hubbell, per *Nautic*, Rev. Doctor Parker, and Mr. R. B. Forbes.

The *Francois Yates* had sailed from London for China on the 10th March. From Liverpool for China direct, the *Duan* and *City of Derry*; by way of Singapore, the *Litherdale* and by way of Manila, the *Scotland*, had sailed, and the *Falcon*, direct.

Under Despatch, *Mavis* for Bombay; *Kittie*, for Calcutta and Singapore. Loading for England: *Mary Elizabeth*, Wm. Barras.

Whampoa.—Of SPANISH shipping there remains only the *Nueva Victoria*.

Of AMERICAN: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*, *Washington*.

**LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 4th April via Singapore. UNITED STATES, 4th March via England. CALCUTTA, 20th May via Singapore, BOMBAY, 10th May via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 18th June, & H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*. JAVA, 20th May via Singapore. MANILA, 23d June, & *Ternate*.

**MARRIED.**—At the British Chapel, MACAO, on the 29th inst., by the Revd. ALLEN FIELDING, chaplain of H. M. S. "MELVILLE," EMILY EVA GRIBBLE, third surviving daughter of the late Captain C. B. GRIBBLE, H. C. S., to CHAWFORD KERR, Esquire, of MACAO.—*Canton Register*.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 41.]

Macao, Saturday, 11th July, 1840.

[No. 249.]

THE estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNVAAN, who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

China, 1st July, 1840. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARDINE.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840. DANIELL & Co.

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

W. C. LEGETT.

China, 30th June, 1840. JOHN H. CANNAN.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

WE beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMIESON, M'CRACKAN & Co. here, and at Calcutta. Our firm in this City is as unjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our firm will continue, JAMIESON & HOW, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,

JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.  
Signatures at Glasgow, of  
GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, } (absent in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. Wm & Thos GEMMELL & Co.

pproc. BIBBY ADAM & Co.  
THOMAS EDMOND.

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere;—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 20th 1822. WETMORE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Ship *NUOVA VICTORIA*, 712 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at Cap-ang-moon. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Mak-  
or to DON VICENTE CAGIGAS on board.

FOR SINGAPORE AND THE STRAITS.



THE new Bark "ELIA PULCHERIA." Captain G. MARQUES, will leave Macao roads on 15th instant, having all her dead weight engaged; for light freight only apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 6th July, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OR SALE FOR BATAVIA.



THE fast sailing Dutch Bark *KALIE-MAAS* 320 Tons, Capt. MIDDLETON, now lying in Macao Roads, where she will receive freight and have quick despatch. Freighters and intending purchasers will please to apply at the Office of Messrs. S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. in MACAO.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE Brig "KITTY," 230 tons, Capt. WILLIE, will have quick dispatch, for freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE MAVIS CAPT JONES, will have immediate despatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 5th June, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRUERE-TAGUYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.—

FOR SALE.

A quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKEENS.—apply to

A. F. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE *ISABELLA* at TUNGKOO. CABINREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL. PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

A Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned:—viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE." and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE and "GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

BASS and ALLSOP'S PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, PALE FRENCH BRANDY, London bottled SHERRY, GIN, SALT PROVISIONS, TAR, PITCH, ROBIN, and Government Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th Superiors,—all just landed—apply at the Godowns of

Macao, 26th June, 1840. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation.—each copy 23 Cents.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance. . . . . \$ 12  
For six Months. . . . . \$ 7  
For three . . . . . \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

## Celebes.

CELEBES, VOYAGE OF THE YACHT ROYALIST.—Mr. BROOKS has obligingly favoured us with the following account of his recent voyage to the Bugis countries in his yacht the *Royalist*, which we have much pleasure in laying before our readers:—

After a long passage through the Java sea, the *Royalist* reached the South coast of Celebes at *Turatto Bay*, and thence proceeded to the small Dutch settlement of *Bonthian*.

This part of the coast is distinguished by the lofty mountain of *Lumpa Batang*, or *Big Belly*, whence spurs stretch across the Peninsula both to the Eastward and Westward.

Our first excursion was up this mountain, and after some difficulty we reached the summit, making the height by Barometer nearly 8,000 feet. The scenery is varied and beautiful, combining the grand features of a hill region with the luxuriant vegetation of the Archipelago, and the climate is to be found from the temperature of the tropics to that of Southern Europe.

The thermometer at 5 A. M. stood at 56° F. in the house we slept in, below the highest peak.

Sailing from *Boothian* we passed through the clear channel between *Tanjong Bira* and *North Island*, and hauled into the Bay of *Boni*.

From *Tanjong Bira* to *Tanjong Lahu* is a distance of about 15 miles, and beyond the latter point the Bay is entirely choked with shoals and reefs. To the Northward and Eastward of *Lahu* is a cluster of islands, the highest of which is called . . . . . and extensive reefs stretch to the Southward and Eastward of it as far as the centre of the Bay. The passage is along the western coast, at a reasonable distance from the shore, and a vessel must always be sailed by eye, with a good look out, for the coral patches are so numerous that it would be impossible to give even a general direction.

The southernmost Bugis state is *Boni*; the N. W. of *Boni* is the interior kingdom of *Sopang*—to the North is *Wajo*; and to the N. of *Wajo* the ancient kingdom of *Luwu*. On my arrival in *Boni* I was treated with hostility by the natives, which induced me after the loss of much time to proceed to *Wajo*. The Chief of *Wajo* received me with kindness and hospitality, and I accompanied them into the interior of their country, where I passed six weeks travelling from place to place as inclination prompted.

The country bordering the sea is an extensive grass plain, on which is situated their capital called *Tesora*; a large but ruinous town which bears marks of having formerly been fortified and adorned by several brick mosques and powder magazines. Beyond *Tesora* and across a range of low sandstone mountains is the *Taper-ke Ralet*, or great lake, which bounds the *Wajo* territory to the east; and behind the Western bank of the Lake is a range of lofty mountains, which run in a S. and N. direction from *Lumpa Batang* to the higher mountain of *Lutoemojong*. This range may be stated generally as dividing the Bugis states from the Dutch territory; the former lying to the eastward, the latter to the westward of the mountains. *Se Dindrang*, once a dependency of *Boni*, and now dependant on the Dutch, extends from the western bank of the great lake across the mountain range to the shores of the Macassar Straits.

From *Wajo* I returned by invitation to *Boni*, was politely received by the *Pata Mincore*, and with his permission I made several interesting excursions in his territory. The principal river, and the only one of any consequence on this side of the Bay, is called the *Sedang* or *Wellum*. It is said to rise in the mountains near *Lumpa Batang*, and after passing through part of *Sopang* it enters through *Wajo* and *Boni* till it joins the sea in the latter kingdom. A tributary stream of some magnitude, from the Lake, joins it within a mile of that body of water, and from the junction of the two the amount of volume is greatly increased. We had an opportunity of following the river from its mouth to the Lake—the bar has upwards of 2 fathoms on it, and within, it is deep for 30 or 40 miles. Numerous large towns, are situated on its banks which are adorned with fruit trees and abound in cultivation.

It may convey some idea of the population of the country to state, that my calculation of the number of inhabitants on the eastern shore of the great lake, amounted to 40,000, whilst another gentleman made it on the same data as high as 65,000 persons. I feel assured the former number is not above the truth; and the population is contained on 15 superficial miles in extent.

The kingdom of *Luwu*, the most ancient of the Bugis states, occupies the mountain region at the head of the



Bay. The most striking feature is *Latimojong*: a mountain not less than 10,000 feet high. *Pelipo* the capital of *Luwu*, is a poor and wretched place, and the whole country distracted by civil war. The territory of *Luwu* extends down the wild mountain country of the eastern shores of the Bay, but their command over the people inhabiting this space is merely nominal. The eastern shores are thickly peopled by tribes greatly resembling the Dyaks of Borneo in their customs—these people are distinguished near *Luwu* by the name of *Turajahs*, and to the eastward by that of *Minkohs*, from a country of that name.

Such is a brief and necessarily imperfect account of the geographical features of the *Bay of Boni*.

The government and political condition of the Bugis states are even more interesting than the aspect of their country. *Boni*, *Wajo*, and *Sopong* have always until lately formed a triple alliance. It may be said generally, that *Boni* is the most powerful and despotic, *Wajo* the freest and most enterprising, and *Sopong* the weakest of the league. Their government, as Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES has justly remarked, is feudal; but in *Boni* and *Sopong* it inclines to despotism, whilst *Wajo* is entirely oligarchical. With the latter of these kingdoms, I became more acquainted; and their form of government bears so striking a resemblance to some of the institutions of Europe in the middle ages, as (in the absence of all suspicion of imitation) to excite our admiration. *Wajo* is governed by six great hereditary chiefs, divided into three departments—one civil and one military belonging to each. These six chiefs elect a monarch from amongst the nobles, who under the title of *Aru Matoah*, exercises the limited functions, of chief magistrate for his life, or until deposed by the same powers which elected him. Under the six chiefs is a self elective body of forty nobles, which is called together on particular occasions; and besides this body, a general council of the nobles and freemen of the whole country meet to discuss, but not to decide, in questions of great urgency or importance. This general council appears to be the test of public opinion and is very rarely resorted to. The rights of freemen are acknowledged by the State and their privileges protected by Pangawas chosen from their own body, one being attached to each department or campong. The power of the Pangawas, or Tribunes of the people, is considerable. They possess the right of veto to the appointment of the *Aru Matoah*. They alone can summon the general council, and their command is the only legal call to war—no chief—not even the *Aru Matoah*, having the power to order a freeman into the field; and besides these privileges, they manage the internal regulations, and elect the head-men of towns and villages. It may be added to this brief sketch that there is no right of taxation, and no duty imposed either upon trade or manufactures, and that the rights of freehold property are acknowledged. Where freeholds do not exist, the rent of land is one-tenth of the produce payable in kind to the landlord. The wealth of all classes consists principally of slaves or more properly serfs; every freeman possessing according to his means, a number of men or women, principally slave-debtors, who perform all the labour of tillage and domestic drudgery. Slavery though most extensive is only known in its mildest form, and the revolting account of the slave trade as it existed at Macassar certainly is unknown in the other Bugis countries.

It will be evident from the foregoing description of the government of *Wajo*, that it presents the striking anomaly in an Asiatic state, of an elective monarchy—a feudal nobility—recognized rights of property and acknowledged freemen; and though the government is cumbersome and inoperative in its provisions, and defective in the distribution of equal justice, yet we cannot withhold our admiration when we compare it with other Governments, from India to Turkey.

It must not be imagined, however, that the constitution as I have described it, is strictly adhered to—Like many other excellent constitutions the spirit is superior to the execution, and we must content ourselves with hoping for the future what we cannot at present command. In *Wajo* an hereditary aristocracy rule, with as corrupt and despotic a sway over every district or estate as any monarch, and life and wealth are as insecure as in larger despotisms. Each petty chief on his estate lives surrounded by slaves or free followers, and each possesses the power of life and death—of war and of robbery—But in spite of this we see a glimmering of better things, and though private wrongs may be committed with impunity, we are led to hope that the freedom of inquiry and discussion which exists may generate a spirit amongst the people sufficient to curb the undue exercise of power in their chiefs.

The bold, enterprising, and independent character of the Bugis, would give rise to their reasonable basis of moral and political improvement, were they left to the slow and wholesome process of self development; but the interest of a European government forbids what philanthropy desires, and the hacknied act of exciting division and distrust amongst the native states, paves the way for their decomposition and ruin. The weaker chiefs seek European support; and, as dependants, gain advantages which are wrested from their more independent rivals. At the present time the war between the disputed succession of *Se Dindrang*, shake the Bugis

countries to their foundation, and add to the power of the Netherlands Colonial Government. If the Colonial Government of the Netherlands has any desire to extend its territorial possessions or to enforce its commercial regulations, the destruction of the Bugis States (whatever may be its cause) offers an admirable opening, and though we may not suppose that Government takes a partial or one-sided view of the successions of *Se Dindrang*, yet we find that justice and convenience walk hand in hand on this as well as on other occasions.

No man that has known this people but must deplore their present unhappy condition; and the question comes nearer home when we reflect on the consequences to the Bugis trade. Threatened by their European neighbours and divided from their allies of *Boni* and *Sopong*, the people of *Wajo* are in imminent danger of being crushed by a powerful league against them, and experience teaches that the destruction of one state will lead to the subjugation of all. Whether this evil may be prevented or averted, it is not for me to judge, but the fall of *Wajo* will and must ultimately lead to the extinction of the Bugis trade of Singapore—and the disruption of this Bugis state will but add one proof more to the saying, that wherever a white man's foot treads, the natives wither beneath it! The crimes consummated in South and North America, are under another phase reacting in the Archipelago. The Governments have been broken up and decomposed—by bribery—by treachery and by intrigue—their possessions wrested from them under flimsy pretences—their trade restricted, their virtues repressed, their energies paralyzed, their vices encouraged, until before the eyes of this present generation, the Malay races are fading away, and the Bugis people are to be added as further victims to this Moloch of atrocity and crime. Public opinion which slumbers may yet be awakened, and discover that the Africans are not the only race who suffer injury and require protection, and the spirit of benevolence which has reasoned that unhappy region from bondage, may free the natives of the Archipelago from a lot scarcely less cruel, and save the Malay race from threatened extinction.

I cannot conclude this paper without mentioning my friend DAIN MATTARA, a Bugis gentleman of *Wajo*, who accompanied me on my voyage, without remuneration or emolument. To his services I attribute much of my success; and his good faith, zeal, and upright mind will recommend him to all who value these qualities.

J. BROOKE.

## MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN CHINA.

From *Medhurst's China*.

Amongst the individuals most essentially needed, to aid in the introduction of the Gospel into China, must be enumerated, pious physicians and surgeons, who, combining science with benevolence, will be able to make both tend to the diffusion and establishment of truth and righteousness in the world. The healing of human maladies has frequently been connected with, and rendered subservient to, the spread of Christianity. In evangelized countries, gratuitous medical assistance to the poor, has often been of essential service to religion; but in heathen lands, where prejudices and obstructions abound, the co-operation of pious surgeons with devoted missionaries, is very desirable, and would be most effective. The vast population and debasing superstitions of China, are calculated to affect the sympathies of the Christian mind. That land is, however, fenced round by restrictions, so that the disciples of the Saviour can hardly gain access to the mass of the population. Missionaries have laboured assiduously among the Chinese emigrants, and have spread divine truth extensively along the shores of the mother country; but they have not been able to secure for themselves the privilege of a quiet residence in the interior, to propagate the Gospel through the length and breadth of the land. It has occurred to them, that an amicable intercourse might be cultivated, and existing restrictions more speedily removed, by the employment of benevolent efforts, in conjunction with pious endeavours to diffuse the Gospel. They have, therefore, attempted on a small scale, to relieve the more common maladies of the heathen around them, and have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, to inculcate moral and religious truth on the minds of their patients. But these desultory efforts have been circumscribed and ineffectual, owing to the limited knowledge of the missionaries, who have laboured to see persons better qualified employ their time and talents to the undertaking. Happily such individuals have been found, and the results of their well-directed efforts have been such, as to encourage others to engage in the same duties. The Chinese have begun to esteem our medicines, and to place themselves willingly under European treatment, while the character of English physicians, and native prejudices gradually removed.

In 1805, Dr. Pearson introduced vaccination into Canton, which the natives readily adopted; in the course of twelve months thousands were vaccinated, the practice spread to the neighbouring provinces, and Chinese practitioners undertook to disseminate the vaccine matter for their own reputation and emolument. The next effort for the temporal benefit of the Chinese was made by Dr. Livingstone, followed by T. R. Colledge, Esq., surgeon to the British factory, who, in the year 1827, opened an ophthalmic hospital in Macao, and within five years from its establishment relieved about four thousand indigent Chinese, while upwards of one thousand eight hundred pounds were contributed towards the object, by the European inhabitants of Canton and Macao, aided by the subscriptions of several respectable Chinese. Some very delightful letters of thanks were received from those who had been restored to sight and health, shewing not only the gratitude of the Chinese for the benefits conferred, but the extent to which the physician's fame had spread throughout the empire.

The last attempt to benefit the Chinese physically, and thus to pave the way for their moral and spiritual amelioration, was made by the Rev. Dr. Parker, an American missionary and physician, who, in November, 1835, opened an ophthalmic hospital in Canton; at which, within the space of two years, three thousand patients were relieved, including many cases of ophthalmia, amaurosis, cataract, and entropion; besides some very distressing and alarming instances of tumours, which were removed with success. One man had his arm amputated at the shoulder joint, which was the first instance in Canton of a native's voluntarily submitting to the removal of a limb. The people have been remarkably eager to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution, and have been very grateful for the assistance imparted. Persons from different provinces have applied for relief. No opposition is excited; while the hospital has been known to, and approved of, by the native government. One of the private secretaries to the chief magistrate of Canton has been restored to sight, and has indited a poem to the praise of his benefactor. Dr. P. is still prosecuting his important labours, and the Canton public have testified their sense of the importance of this mode of operation, by contributing three thousand dollars to the object. In addition to the ophthalmic hospital already established, other departments of surgical labour are equally needed, each, of which would fully occupy the time and talents of one individual, while wider fields are still opening, where the most skillful and devoted may find full scope for all their energies.

"The men who go forth on this enterprise," observes Dr. Parker, "should be masters of their profession, conciliating in their manners, judicious, disinterested, truly pious, and ready to endure hardships and sacrifice personal comforts, that they may commend the gospel of our Lord and Saviour, and co-operate in its introduction among the millions of China. Exclusive as that country is, in all her systems, she cannot exclude disease, nor shut up her people from the desire of relief. Does not the finger of Providence then point clearly to one way, which we should take with the Chinese, directing us to seek the introduction for the remedies of sin itself, by the same door through which we convey those which are designed to mitigate or remove its evils. At any rate, this door seems open; let us enter it. Loathsome disease, in every form, has uttered her cry for relief, from every corner of the land. We must essay its healing. None can deny, that this is a charity that worketh no ill to his neighbour, and our duty to walk in it seems plain and imperative."

THE REVEREND PETER PARKER, M. D.

Macao, 3rd July, 1840.

My dear Doctor Parker,—"The committee of the Medical Missionary Society" have requested me to convey to you their sentiments upon your contemplated visit to your native country, and it is with feelings of high satisfaction that I accede to their request. This will be best supported in the words of the resolutions embodied in the minutes of the last meeting of the committee held on the 1st of this month.

"Dr. Parker having stated his intention of proceeding to America for a short time, the committee have much satisfaction in recording their full approval.

While the committee cannot regret the recent occurrences should cause any interruption to

services so valuable as those which Dr. Parker has rendered in Canton, they fully concur in the opinion that as the arduous duties in which he has been engaged during a residence of six years in this climate make it apparent that in a few years at least a temporary return to his native country would be necessary, his labours could at no time be so well spared as while the unsettled state of affairs in China render it necessary to close the hospital in Canton, and while there is so much uncertainty of a speedy solution of the difficulties that now interfere with a free intercourse with the Chinese.

"From Dr. Parker's well known zeal in propagating an enlightened faith and in the pursuit of the medical profession as a means of promoting that object among the Chinese, the committee entertain hopes that the interests of the society will be benefited by his visit to America, and the opportunities it will afford of a personal exposition of the objects of the society by one who has enjoyed such extensive intercourse with this people; and the committee would suggest the propriety of taking occasion to lay before the public in America and in England, should it be convenient for Dr. Parker to visit that country before his return—a statement of the objects and prospects of the society, the work that has been already done, and the preparation now making by the medical officers of the society to take advantage of a more extended sphere of usefulness.

The committee also take this opportunity of expressing their high sense of the value of Dr. Parker's services—of his unremitting attention to his professional duties, of his patient endurance in overcoming the obstacles that exist in the Chinese mind to an intercourse with foreigners, and of his ardent zeal in doing good; and request Dr. Anderson to convey to him the sentiments contained in the above resolutions, and the hope they entertain of his return ere long to resume his labours, when there is every hope that the exclusive policy of this empire may be removed, and an unlimited field of useful labour opened."

In acting as the organ of the committee on this occasion I have the greatest pleasure in bearing witness to the general interest that is taken in the Medical Missionary Society, to the zeal and ability you have manifested in your professional labours among the Chinese, and to the success that has attended them; to the high feeling of respect that is entertained by the whole community in China for yourself as a man and as a Christian, and as one devoting your life to an object productive of so much present good, and that holds out so much hope of promoting the eternal welfare of a large portion of our fellowmen.

With much sincere wishes that the interests of the society may be advanced and your own constitution renovated by your visit to your native land,

Believe me, my dear Dr. Parker,

Your most sincerely,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

To the Revd. P. Parker, M. D.

### THE OPIUM CLAIMS.

A SUPPLEMENTARY series of parliamentary papers, containing some correspondence of the agents of the British merchants at Canton, who delivered opium to Captain Elliot, for "the service of her Majesty's Government" with the Lords of the Treasury and the Foreign-office, discloses the particulars of a case of much injustice, if not of absolute cruelty, committed by Government on the respectable firm of Dent and Co. It appears from these documents that Captain Elliot was unable to deliver up the amount of opium he had engaged to surrender to the Chinese authorities, in consequence of one of the vessels laden with the drug disobeying his injunctions, and sailing away with its cargo from the coast of China. The Chief Superintendent would, therefore, have, from necessity, been obliged to forfeit one of the terms on which Commissioner Lin had consented to allow the trade with Canton to be re-opened, and the immense quantity of opium previously delivered up would have been surrendered to no purpose, had not the opportune arrival of a vessel laden with opium, belonging to Messrs Dent and Co., given him the opportunity of relieving himself from this awkward position. To make up the deficiencies of parties surrendering opium, Messrs Dent and Co., relying upon the authority and powers of Captain Elliot as the agent of the British Government, and doubting not for an instant that the Government would wish that such a course should always characterise it, perform

the engagement entered into on its behalf, without hesitation delivered to Captain Elliot 523 58-100 chests opium. For this opium Captain Elliot "engaged to indemnify them in the fullest manner"—giving them the option of taking his receipt for the said opium, or requiring the parties, whose deficiencies they thus made up, to replace the opium there or in India, at their option; or, in the event of their not doing so within a reasonable time, by bills upon her Majesty's Treasury, of such price per chest as circumstances may show to be fair to all persons concerned. The latter alternative was adopted; and for the opium so obtained, Captain Elliot drew bills of exchange, seventeen in number, and to the value of 63,268 18s. 4d. on the Lords of the Treasury in favour of Messrs. Dent and Co. In the following despatch he duly informed the Foreign-office of the transaction:—

"Macao, 3rd July, 1839.

"Sir,—I am placed in the most responsible and embarrassing situation of issuing bills this day at twelve months upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in favour of Messrs. Dent & Co. for the heavy sum of £63,268 18s. 4d. being the amount of 523 58-100 chests of opium supplied by that firm to make up the deficiencies of parties surrendering opium for the service of her Majesty's Government, in terms of my public notice of the 26th of March last.

"The individuals thus supplied, however—Herjeebhoy Rustumjee with 406 58-100 chests, and A. and D. Furdonjee with 117 chests—have respectively surrendered, the first 1,720 37-103 chests, and the second 614½ chests; so that her Majesty's Government will have ample means of replacing the advance at present drawn from the amount of indemnity hereafter payable to them.

"With the purpose to afford time for the public arrangements consequent upon the late transactions in this country, I have drawn the bills at twelve months' date.

"It should also be explained that Messrs. Dent & Co. were enabled to furnish these means of fulfilling my public obligations, and to release the foreign community from their confinement at Canton, by the opportune arrival of a single ship from India with opium to their consignment a few days before my departure from Canton. The rest of the shipping coming on to China with opium had remained at Singapore, to learn the result of the late crisis.

"A copy of the letter which led Messrs. Dent & Co. to supply the opium is transmitted; and the deficient parties have also signed a declaration that they were unable to furnish it within a reasonable time; and further, that they have agreed to the price now fixed upon it, and consent that it should be abated from their general claim upon her Majesty's Government.

"The whole accounts connected with the surrender of this immense mass of property shall be transmitted by an early occasion; and I trust the great increase of detail business it has cast upon this office will be a sufficient excuse for the delay.

"Official receipts were taken from the Chinese officers for the respective parcels; and at the close of the transaction a general official receipt for the whole, of which a translation will be duly transmitted with the accounts.—I have &c.

"CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Super't.

"John Backhouse, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

The bills were duly presented at the treasury for acceptance, and the following brief memorandum shows the resolution of "My Lords" on the subject:

"Viscount Melbourne and the Chancellor of the Exchequer suggest to the Board, that Mr. Ramsey should be directed to inform the parties who presented the bills that my Lords can give no authority for their being accepted."

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 11th July, 1840.

We learn from natives that the proclamation offering rewards to soldiers and common people for the destruction of English vessels and killing Englishmen, which we published three weeks since, has been published in all the villages in this neighbourhood, and in that of Canton, and that the Hong merchants have been ordered to hang it up in front of the Consoo house. Governor Lin seems at last to have become aware of the danger threatening him, and

enlist men for the defence of the country (2000 in all, 2000 to be at the charge of the Hong-merchants, 2000 at that of the Salt monopolists, and 1000 at the expense of the Chinese merchants). The Consoo house is consequently filled with expectant recruits, whose pay is to be 46 per month, and 6 bounty per man. They are to be sent outside the Bogue in fishing boats to attack the blockading squadron, and are promised \$100 for every white man's head they bring home, and \$200 to the families of such as should themselves lose their lives. Junks in great numbers are also fitting out for this service, in fact, Lin has become very warlike, and breathes nothing but death and destruction, since the English squadron has passed by his provinces, from which circumstance he has doubtless come to the conclusion that no attack is intended in this neighbourhood;—this shew of fight will therefore serve for the foundation of bombastic despatches to Peking, with an enumeration of heroic deeds done by the black-haired race, who will be rewarded with peacock's feathers for having driven away the barbarians. It is much to be regretted that it did not enter into the plan of the expedition first of all to destroy the Bogue-forts, an operation of no difficulty, and one which would probably have been effected without much loss of life. This would at once have been given a proof to the Chinese of the vast superiority of English arms over their own, and would, we make no doubt, have rendered them much more willing to come to terms than is now likely to be the case. Such an event as the destruction of the most famed fortifications in the Empire would soon be known all over the country, and the Provincial Government would not dare to keep that of Peking in ignorance of the fact. We do not pretend to more knowledge of the character of the Chinese people and their officers than what a residence of five years in the country, and a not inattentive study of their history, and particularly of their public transactions with the Company, have given us, but this convinces us that by the way of mere treaty nothing whatever will be, or ever has been, obtained from them; whatever concessions the Company's supercargoes obtained, were the result of great firmness, and occasionally a show of force, to which hitherto the Chinese have generally given way. The present differences are much greater than any previous ones, and the means consequently to settle them are in proportion; why then not use these means to the greatest profit, and compel the Chinese, in the shortest possible way, to respect the power with which their despotic measures have brought them into contact? We are supported in our opinion, we may say so with confidence, by every one who has had any experience of the Chinese character, and by every one whom length of residence in this country has given a title to judge, that the most effectual way to make the Chinese supple enough to treat, would have been, as the very first step, to have destroyed the Bogue-forts. This was, we believe, at first intended; why the intention has been abandoned we have of course no means to know, but in this case the old adage that "second thoughts are best" does not apply. It cannot now surely be said that there is no reason for actual hostility, when the Chinese have already committed so many acts only resorted to by a warring nation. The imprisonment of foreigners at Canton, from which they were only released on surrendering their property; the expulsion by the Chinese, afterwards, of the British from Macao; the attack on the Black Joke; the blundering burning of the Bilbaino thought to be an English vessel; poisoning the water at Hongkong; firing at the ships at anchor there; the government prohibiting their being supplied with provisions; the hostile attitude of the 29 junks at Chuenpee, when the *Folage* and *Hyacinth* went up there to deliver a despatch;—these are so many acts of open and undisguised hostility, which would fully have justified the British to have destroyed the Bogue-forts immediately on their arrival. This has been neglected, and we already see a consequence in the blustering preparations at Canton; that these will be continued whilst the blockading squadron continues insufficient even to guard all the coast of the river, we have no doubt, and we believe, that the English were too weak to attempt the Bogue-forts, their own courage or rather insolence will revive, and possibly may be the cause of the shedding of much more blood than would have been spilt, had the Chinese been enabled, from experience, to form a true estimate of the power of English arms.

the boldness of the English, have received orders to



**NEW AND VERY IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.**—We have been kindly favored with an abstract of the contents of a Proclamation lately issued, dated 2d July, by the *Heangshanien*, or Chief Magistrate of the district of Heangshan to which the Chinese authorities of Macao are subordinate.

The *Heangshanien* states that he has received a communication from H. E. Lin, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces; according to which it has been discovered that lately English ships of war have appeared off the coast, which, however, not daring to attack the Government forces, are merely there to protect the Opium smuggling trade; H. E. Lin has therefore commanded the Imperial cruisers to station themselves outside the mouths of the large rivers, and those of the smaller to be blocked up, in order to prevent the English ships of war entering them. The high provincial officers call upon the people, this being a cause in which all are equally concerned, to unite heart and hand with the Government in opposing the barbarians, and order that no Chinese vessels be allowed to proceed seaward, except such as are laden with combustibles wherewith to destroy the English vessels. Fishermen and other seafaring people are called upon to go out and destroy foreign vessels, and whilst thus engaged are promised that their families will be housed, clothed, and fed in the public offices, and at the public expense, and, says H. E. Lin, they will be entitled to even higher rewards than have already been offered them in a former proclamation (thus authenticating the document of which we published a translation on the 20th June). The people are again told that rewards will be given them for killing Englishmen, but they are cautioned not to mistake for such Portuguese, or individuals of any other nation not English, as such mistake will be punished according to the existing laws against murder. The proof required of having destroyed a ship is the board with her name, that of having killed an Englishman, his head: either of which, on being delivered to any district Magistrate, will entitle the bearer to receive the promised reward. Englishmen sailing or pulling in small schooners or boats are ordered to be attacked, and exterminated. Honour, rewards and happiness will be the lot of him who kills an Englishman. The document winds up with an exhortation to the people, representing to them that now is the moment for improving their condition; why, says Lin, will you continue poor and servile, when by one effort you can become rich and honored, for not only the rewards now promised will be given, but you may expect still greater favors at the hands of the paternal imperial government?

We have elsewhere already stated that a similar document published previous to this, had incited the people in Canton to insult foreigners there, and this neighbourhood having ever been renowned as the haunts of idle and lawless people; we much fear that the rewards held out will not be without their influence upon many idle vagabonds, who may take advantage of the circumstances to rob and murder undefended persons, nor will their not being Englishmen be any protection to them, well knowing from the case of the *Bilbaino* that any proof, however clear, brought forward by foreigners to invalidate Chinese evidence, is of no avail whatever. We would therefore recommend all foreigners to be on their guard and not to ramble alone and unarmed into the environs of this town. This proclamation, though not stuck up in Macao, has been privately and extensively circulated among the Chinese population.

When Governor Lin heard of the seizure of the first Saltjunk, the Hongmerchants were ordered into the City, whence they returned, in appearance, much frightened, and on the 4th of this month the few remaining foreign residents at Canton were summoned to the City there to appear before the Governor, on pretence to hear from them what had best to be done under these circumstances. The foreigners did not accept of the invitation, alleging truly enough, that anything they could say on the subject would not change matters in the least, and this visit has not been subsequently insisted on. Meanwhile, the proclamation, offering rewards for killing Englishmen, having been widely circulated, has had the effect of rendering the common people inimical and insolent to foreigners in Canton, of whom several, whilst walking in the streets leading to the river, have been insulted and beaten with fans. On complaint to the Hongmerchants, 50 Coolies of each hour have been stationed as guards in the streets to watch the populace and

to prevent similar occurrences. The labouring population of the no longer emporium of the commerce of China, are represented as being in a state of great ferment, and as they will find, with the cessation of commerce, their means of livelihood cut off, it is very probable that serious disorders will take place when they shall see the last foreigners leave Canton. A report prevailed here that news had been received in Canton that the blockading squadron had, in firing at boats to prevent their entrance, killed several Chinese, and that in consequence three foreigners had been seized, *more sinico*, to be held answerable for their death. We are glad however to state that this has not been the case, and the report probably originated in the circumstance of some shopkeepers having requested that chops for departure should be refused to three individuals, they not having, the Chinese say, settled their accounts with them. Moreover, we can state upon very good authority that up to the day before yesterday no death had been caused by the blockading squadron at the Bogue, by which up to that time eight saltjunks had been seized, two of which however, on trying to evade the English ships, run on shore, and went to pieces, the crews saving themselves. The six remaining junks have been sent into the Cap-sing-moon.

**THE BLOCKADE.**—In our last issue we ventured some observations on the tardy and incomplete manner in which the Blockade of the Port and River of Canton by all its entrances has been effected. Since then H. M. S. *Pygades* and H. C. Steamer *Madagascar* have followed the expedition to the northward, and there remain consequently here, H. M. S. *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, at the Bogue, H. M. S. *Druid*, at Cap-sing-moon, and H. M. S. *Larne* in Macao roads. This force appears to us altogether inadequate to its object, which, as we take it, is by means of stopping the trade and communication, to distress the Chinese government so as to force it the sooner to agree to the demands that will be made. But when once it shall be known to the Chinese that they expose themselves to seizure if they attempt entrance at the Bogue, they will enter the river by one of the many entrances to the southwest, all of which remain open, and if large Junks, after having passed the Broadway are found to draw too much water, their cargoes may with little inconvenience be transferred into river-craft, and thus taken to Canton. We make no doubt that this is already doing, and on the other side the Chinese will find means to export their produce and manufactures in the same manner, thus evading easily the blockade as at present constituted, and which of course must fail altogether in its object until a larger force shall be available to render it really effective. Such as it is now, the Blockade can only serve to irritate the Chinese Government and people, without producing any good whatever, and the smallness of the force left here has already given Lin a pretext to proclaim, that not daring to attack his government force, the English ships of war have only come to protect the Opium-trade.

We observe from three columns of most hearty and downright abuse with which we are honored in last Tuesday's Register, that the Editor of that paper is in a great passion with us—we cannot afford an equal space of our paper for similar purposes, but will only remark that the misnomer of 'ridicule' which our esteemed Cotemporary gives to this longwinded effusion, reminds us of the old fable where the ass is made to imitate the playfulness of the lapdog, a thing he did awkwardly enough.

We publish in a supplement a statement of Tea and Silk shipped during the Commercial year ending 1st July 1839, shewing the whole export of Tea to have amounted, including what has been shipped in American and other bottoms by way of Singapore and Rhio to ..... lbs. 23,712,929

1st July 1838, there were shipped lbs. 51,195,300  
 1st July 1837, " " 40,170,666  
 1st July 1838, " " 33,416,266  
 1st July 1839, " " 40,678,666  
 giving an average for each of the years preceding that just ended of lbs. 41,365,200, and a consequent deficiency of the year's exports compared to former years, of 10,827,100 lbs. which deficiency will probably be actually still greater, if having been impos-

sible to give so much attention as formerly to the weighing.

Of Raw Silk the whole export amounts to only 2,572 bales or about ..... Piculs 2,314  
 In the commercial year ending  
 1st July 1836, there were shipped Piculs 9,869  
 1st July 1837, " " 20,397  
 1st July 1838, " " 4,433  
 1st July 1839, " " 3,456  
 giving an average for each of the years preceding that just ended of 9,013 Piculs, shewing a deficiency of 7,300 Piculs.

We find in the *Bombay Times* which has been kindly lent us, an article on 'Opium Claims' apparently from a London paper, part of which we have extracted, and shall of the remainder give an abstract, want of space not allowing us to give the whole. The conduct of government is called unjust and cruel; the former, because, sanctioning Captain Elliot's acts, they yet refuse to be answerable for the liabilities contracted by him, and cruel as exposing Messrs Dent & Co. to very severe loss occasioned by an act without which the British subjects might still have been imprisoned in Canton, and their trade closed, and as having sold the Opium to Captain Elliot trusting to the hitherto unviolated good faith of the British Government. The writer then states that the claim for these bills has been referred to a committee of the house, to investigate, but according to his shewing that committee is composed of 21 members, 15 of whom are supposed to be more or less under the control of Government, which has already expressed itself opposed to the payment of the bills, and therefore likely to be biased; it also appeared to the house that partiality had been evinced in selecting that committee, in consequence of which its nomination was postponed. The whole question as to the payment of these bills appears so plain, that there can be no necessity for a committee, it is a question of yes or no, presenting no difficulties and therefore particularly adapted for the immediate decision of the house. This hesitation in doing justice to the holders of these bills is fraught with danger, as it may shake the confidence hitherto reposed by Indian subjects in the justice of the British legislature.

**FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED IN CHINA.**—H. M. Ships *Wellesly*, 74; *Melville*, 74; *Druid*, 44; *Blonde*, 42; *Volage*, 28; *Alligator* 28; *Conway*, 28; *Larne*, 20; *Hyacinth*, 18; *Algerine*, 18; *Pygades*, 18; *Cruizer*, 16; *Rattlesnake*.

H. C. STEAMERS, *Atalanta*, *Queen*, *Enterprise*, *Madagascar*, and 25 transports.

They have all proceeded to the northward with the exception of H. M. Ships *Druid*, *Volage*, *Hyacinth*, and *Larne*, which are at present in the mouth of the Canton river.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—Port. *Brilhante*, Carvalho, from Timor in 27 day.

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Mary Elizabeth* and *Wm. Barras*, for London; *Soondraproog*, for Madras; *Thomas King*, Rounce, for Manila and Sydney.

The *Frances Yates* had sailed from London for China on the 10th March. From Liverpool for China direct, the *Duan* and *City of Derry*; by way of Singapore, the *Litherdale* and by way of Manila, the *Scotland*, had sailed, and the *Falcon*, direct.

Under Despatch, *Maris* for Bombay; *Kittie*, for Calcutta and Singapore.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kescinsko*, Panama,

*St. Mary*, from ENGLAND, 20th April via Singapore. UNITED STATES, 4th March via England. CALCUTTA, 20th May via Singapore, BOMBAY, 10th May via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 16th June. H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, Java, 20th May via Singapore. MANILA, 23d June, & Terate.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON PRESS No. 41 OF 11th JULY, 1840.**

Statement of the TEAS and SILK Shipped from the Anchorages of Hongkong, Tunkoo, and Capsing Moon to various ports in Great Britain, from 1st July 1839, to 30th June 1840.

Black Tea, lbs.

Green Tea, lbs.

Date.	Destination.	Ships	Bohea.	Congou	Caper	Souchong	Campoi.	H. Muey.	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Twankay	Hyson.	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gins. powder	Imperial	Silk Bales.
Sep. 1839	London ..	Marmion ..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	81600	191466	..	..	51867	48000	263
Nov.	" ..	Eucles ..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	74000	234133	..	..	72267	39866	25
	" ..	Copeland ..	..	276500	..	..	..	..	..	9733	25466	18400	..	..	43733	3333	348
	" ..	Pekoe ..	..	381600	..	20200	..	..	52500	..	..	..	23600	..	..	..	241
Dec.	Liverpool ..	John Horton ..	..	192533	..	..	..	..	19800	4800	50400	16533	..	..	6400	2800	10
	" ..	John O'Gaunt ..	..	450109	..	3208	280	..	26501	..	..	..	..	..	1606	..	79
	London ..	Alex. Baring ..	..	533333	..	4667	..	..	10000	..	123333	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan. 1840	Liverpool ..	Helen Stewart ..	..	415603	..	..	..	..	..	..	25852	13705	..	5278	6590	1013	..
	" ..	Cordelia ..	..	374549	18242	..	..	..	..	2612	86228	..	..	27177	24271	..	..
	London, Bristol	Tapley & Slains Castle	..	964000	2800	26700	..	..	3600	30100	4800	35200	10100	..	..	..	..
	London ..	Ann ..	..	717626	..	11066	..	..	..	187740	55153	25896	..	13333	3676	4864	174
	Liverpool ..	Harbinger ..	..	255685	..	..	..	..	..	10137	35345	..	..	..	..	..	..
	London ..	Thomas Coutts ..	..	1230516	..	55272	4000	..	13764	2638	227692	22860	..	105450	33200	18250	75
Feb. 17	" ..	Thames ..	..	445894	..	..	9333	..	..	46320	25630	6270	..	..	..	..	..
	Liverpool ..	Queen Mab ..	..	334490	..	..	727	..	..	26129	90998	2660	1306	..	10985	7682	..
	London ..	John Marsh ..	89000	482628	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2457	2392	..
	Greenock ..	Carnatic ..	32100	579565	..	4345	..	..	..	14052	13720	6313	..	..	..	..	..
March 2	London ..	Charles Grant ..	..	1281200	..	64800	..	51200	..	38533	149600	9733	..	15333	32133	11333	..
	" ..	Aberc'bie, Robinson	..	1501844	4956	33950	..	..	214	36312	129014	33797	..	31410	5820	..	301
	" ..	Balcarras ..	..	820666	12533	64533	4666	64533	54666	10533	492800	42133	..	34266	34400	24133	83
	Liverpool ..	Penang ..	40157	197346	7784	..	..	..	..	61291	36920	27333	..	34266	34400	24133	83
	Leith ..	Susan ..	..	58133	..	21333	..	..	..	19200	10133	5467	..	21867	1600	1733	..
April 1	London ..	Eliza Stewart ..	..	298430	8808	8453	6765	..	..	145343	69006	6525	16400	66685	10844	..	..
	" ..	Royal Saxon ..	..	501227	22145	..	..	..	..	84019	25265	5867	34479	17063	11176	..	..
	26 Cowes ..	Aden ..	31285	293496	3031	..	..	..	5169	35356	5757	2016	3996	6034	2103	..	..
May 1	Clyde ..	Tyrer ..	..	443470	6693	53253	..	..	..	33670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 London ..	General Kyd ..	..	891444	63600	112566	..	..	10108	136382	51846	45852	19019	56049	13106	182	..
	" ..	Fortescue ..	..	64737	..	333	..	800	333	566	190336	20176	2765	2777	533	666	..
	13 ..	Asia ..	..	399409	..	12672	..	..	..	222297	12316	8814	2565	516	454	..	..
	23 ..	Guisachan ..	..	200553	43200	51563	..	..	21241	18248	35193	90539	5506	70408	2333	2333	80
	31 ..	Francis Ann ..	..	283907	..	..	..	..	10374	..	47214	22270	..	4270	..	..	..
June 6	" ..	Mangalore ..	..	486922	10742	7201	..	17748	..	2609	148756	214138	..	2918	88362	56848	48
	" ..	Arabian ..	..	110653	24990	26540	..	..	..	136961	138506	..	..	19605	3470	2801	379
	" ..	Glennel ..	..	652331	..	50988	..	19194	13600	33356	121868	95328	..	93778	22245	19398	115
	24 ..	Manilla ..	..	187760	..	..	..	..	..	..	35951	40519	..	200	58239	45250	169
	29 ..	Heroine ..	..	30909	421592	45110	22932	..	21948	6525	..	127918	50332	1888	5081	19413	13133
		Total ..	223451	17259051	274334	656575	25771	175423	197017	535396	3284119	1537497	116969	656943	676223	344160	2572

Black Tea as above .... 19,347,018 lbs.

Black	Tea	as	above	....	19,347,018	lbs.
Green	"	"	"	....	6,615,911	"

Direct .... 25,962,929 lbs.

Teas taken to Singapore and Rhio for transhipment to Great Britain, per Ann McKinn, Ackbar, Moctezuma, Lintin, Tartar, Patriots, about.....

2,750,000

**Total .... 28,712,929 lbs. Tea and 2,572 Bales Silk.**



# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 42.]**

**Macao, Saturday, 18th July, 1840.**

**[No. 250.]**

THE estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest, or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The twentieth volume of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNOLDS, who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGHAM in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

DENT & Co.

China, 1st July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARLINE.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840.

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

W. C. LEGETT.

China, 30th June, 1840.

**WE** beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried off by Messrs. JAMIESON, McCRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta.

Our Firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,  
JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.

Signatures at Glasgow, of

GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, } (absent in China)

**NOTICE**—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishment of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the enclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

pproc. BIBBY ADAM & Co.  
THOMAS EDMOND.

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**

**THE** Spanish Ship *NUOVA VICTORIA*, 712 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at Cap-sing-moon. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao or to DON VICENTE CAGIGAS on board.

**FOR FREIGHT OR SALE FOR BATAVIA.**

**THE** fast sailing Dutch Bark *KALIE MAAS* 320 Tons, Capt. MIDDLETON, now lying in Macao Roads, where she will receive freight and have quick despatch. Freighters and intending purchasers will please to apply at the Office of Messrs. S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. in MACAO.

**FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.**

**THE** CHARLOTTE, Capt. LIEBSCHWAGER, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR BOMBAY.**

**THE** MOR, Capt. A. YOUNG, daily expected, will be despatched for BOMBAY a few days after arrival here.

For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR CHARTER.**

**THE** fast sailing Dutch Barque *ELIZABETH*, C. LINDTROT Commander, of 200 Tons Register. For Particulars apply to

S. VAN BASEL, TOE LAER & Co.

**FOR CALCUTTA.**

**THE** Brig "KITTY," 230 tons, Capt. WILLIE, will have quick dispatch, for freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

**FOR BOMBAY.**

**THE** MAVIS Capt. JONES, will have immediate despatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 5th June, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

18 Chests Hyson Tea.  
100 Chests Hyson Skin do.  
140 Boxes Pekoe do.  
155 Half Chests Orange Scented Pekoe do.  
41 fancy Boxes Souchong do.  
300 Lacquered Boxes of Souchong Tea, fine, suitable for the Indian markets.  
A few Chests, Half Chests and Boxes of Black and Green Teas, the finest of the season.  
100 Bales Nankin Silk.  
31 Cases Cassia Oil.  
5 Boxes Vermilion.

Apply to W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, July 11th 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**AT** the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRURE. TAGOYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.

**FOR SALE.**

**A** quantity of PRIST SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKEEN—apply to

A. F. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TUNGKOO.** CABINREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**FOR PASSAGE** in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at MACAO to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

**FOR SALE.**

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**PROTESTED TREASURY BILLS.**

We now conclude the copy of this article from the *Bombay Times* of which we gave part in our last number.

We can designate this unceremonious conduct (the refusal by Government to accept Capt. Elliot's bills) by no milder terms than unjust and cruel; unjust because the continuance of Captain Elliot in authority, is to sanction and confirm his conduct; cruel, because it appears from that officer's own despatch to his principal, informing him of the transaction, that Government will have ample means of replacing the advance drawn for, from the amount of indemnity hereafter payable to the persons for whose partial deficiency Messrs. Dent & Co. supplied the opium; for it is, in our opinion, folly to suppose that the necessary funds will not be voted by Parliament to repay all the opium surrendered "for the service of her Majesty's Government." What would have been the conduct of any private merchant placed in circumstances at all similar to the relations between Government and Messrs. Dent & Co.? We fearlessly assert that this bill would have been accepted without a moment's hesitation, and ruin itself welcomed in an effort to preserve credit by meeting them when at maturity. Why then should the treasury have hesitated to act in this manner? There is not one code of morality for private traders, and another for Government when they become traders, which, in the case of Messrs. Dent & Co., they, through their agent whose act they have confirmed by non-recal, did. We care not if Captain Elliot have exceeded his powers, and have grossly misconducted himself; by upholding him in his place, by continuing him in authority, and by still reposing in him their confidence, Government have adopted his acts, and are liable to their consequences. The conduct of Captain Elliot has involved the country, and Government have energetically engaged in that war, without the slightest reference to Parliament; why then should they hesitate to carry out a minor proceeding which their agent commenced, when they, without delay, sanction and adopt those of major importance? Surely the man who had authority to do acts involving peace or war, has authority to make a pecuniary engagement?

But it may be said this claim has been referred to the consideration of a committee of the House of Commons, and that references ought to have waited the parties interested. We think otherwise; we see much to apprehend from this appointment—delay, doubt, and dissatisfaction. There is nothing for a committee to investigate; the whole circumstances which gave rise to these claims are clear, plain and undeniable. Every requisite to enable Parliament to come to a decision is already before it; nothing further can be known, because there is nothing more to know. The delay which has taken place in the nomination of the members of the committee, the evident concert between Mr. Crawford, who moved its appointment, and Lord Palmerston, who sanctioned it, act unaturally lead to the supposition that a juggle is intended. The proper course to have been taken was for Government to have come down to the House, to have expressed the decision to which they had come on the subject, to have asked for the concurrence of the Legislature in that decision, and to have abided by its determination. As it is, if the committee decide in favour of payment; Ministers are relieved from the odium of applying for funds; if that body express an opinion adverse to the discharge of the claims, Ministers can shelter themselves behind its resolutions, and so get rid of a troublesome and disagreeable question. Our readers will concur with us in thinking that this is not the mode in which the rights and property of British merchants ought to be treated. Since the preceding remarks were written, Mr. J. A.

Smith, in the absence of Mr. Crawford, has attempted to nominate the members of the proposed committee. The Committee, as proposed, contained four members of the Government—Lord Palmerston, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Clay; and two gentlemen, Mr. Cowper and Mr. Elliot, who are intimately acquainted with members of the Government; on the whole, there were fifteen out of twenty-one members selected from that side of the House, over which, it is fairly presumed, Government have some influence; so irresistible was the feeling of the House against a committee so composed, that the nomination was postponed.

In this proceeding we see additional cause for apprehension on the part of the claimants. Mr. Herries, with truth, "confessed that he was apprehensive that an understanding existed between the parties and the Government on this subject. Government had already expressed a distinct opinion, by refusing to pay the bills, and it was rather remarkable that after the public refusal they should have expressed their willingness, without any debate, to assent to the appointment of a committee. This certainly looked very much like an understanding on the subject. He, however, understood the honourable gentleman to say that such was not the case; but as this was a subject in a very narrow compass, and in which the committee would have to decide yes or nay, he thought they were bound to look to the composition of this committee with some jealousy.

We repeat what we have before stated that the whole of the circumstances attending proposal, and the attempted appointment of this committee, look extremely like a juggle. The very idea of a committee forebodes no good to the claimants, already deeply, some, we fear, irretrievably injured by delay. If ever there was a question simple in its elements and precise in its details, of undisputed facts and confined issue, it is the question as to the validity of these claims. The question as, Mr. Herries justly remarked, is one of yes and nay; it is from that very circumstance, from the narrowness of its compass, one peculiarly suited for the discussion and decision of the House, without the intervention of any committee. In the proceedings the which have taken place with respect to the claims in England, the native merchants of India will see nothing but subject matter for alarm, distrust, and apprehension. A ready has the delay produced much evil to British influence in India, and every hour that is now lost, and we must say that every hour until the House shall come to a decision, is now most necessarily lost, increases the evil in a geometrical ratio. Let the Imperial Parliament but once shake the faith of our Indian subjects in the integrity of British credit, which it will do by a vote adverse to these claims, and not all the reports of all the select committees of the House of Commons that ever sat, will restore it.

Lord J. Russell professed not to see why the business of the committee could not be conducted as well by members from this side of the House as from the other, as the question was not a party one. If his Lordship cannot see the reason, the claimants doubtless can; and it is because Government, not having expressed any decision on the subject, and yet having a majority on the committee, could, through the medium of the majority, procure from that body a decision adverse to the claims, and having done so, would shelter themselves behind the resolution of the committee in opposing any vote to liquidate these most just debts. The question is far beyond a party question, it is one of national importance, involving in its immediate results the stability of British merchants and the good of the British nation, and in its remote consequence the stability of the British Indian Empire. It is, therefore, one not to be trifled with or shirked by the appointment of a committee. A deliberate and unbiassed decision from Parliament itself can alone satisfactorily arrange the matter. We trust that on further consideration of the subject, the appointment of the committee will be abandoned and a vote at once proposed for the immediate discharge of these debts incurred by the representative of the British nation.

Since the opening of the trade with China, by which the exclusive interest of the East India Company in that trade was abolished, the relations between China and this country underwent a material and, indeed, entire change. Negotiations, proclamations, and declarations are now necessary in the name of the Sovereign of Great Britain. The Governor-General of India could not, therefore, declare war against China as the intelligence of Wednesday represented. The formal declaration of hostilities between countries previously at peace is now obsolete. Overt acts of encroachment, attack, and reprisal, are the modes by which war is now declared and carried on.

We have reason to believe that no increased British force has yet arrived at its destination, for the following reasons.

It was already known that up to August last no such increased force had been ordered to proceed to the Chinese seas. The deputations of merchants and others, who waited on Lord Palmerston at that period, were assured of this; and also that during the southern monsoons, which would last till November, no such force would be despatched; and from November till the end

of April or the beginning of May, the northern monsoon would render it exceedingly difficult, if not absolutely impossible, for vessels to make the voyage.

The course, pursued by the late Admiral Maitland, in command of the India squadron, on being made acquainted with the state of affairs at Canton, was marked by great prudence. Having no instructions, he could not act offensively against China; and to have proceeded thither without immediately commencing active operations would but have encouraged the Chinese in their hostile proceedings. He therefore despatched the *Vulgar*; thus supplying Capt. Elliot with an additional ship.

Our government, on receiving intelligence of the alarming illness of Admiral Maitland, were restrained by considerations of delicacy for the feelings of that gallant officer, from sending from home any officer of equal rank to supply the vacancy which would happen in the event of his death; they therefore directed Admiral Elliot, who was at the Cape, to proceed to India in the *Melville*, 74, and to place himself under the direction of Admiral Maitland; in the event of his death, as the senior officer, Admiral Elliot would of course, be in command of the squadron.

It is hardly necessary to mention, except in ridicule, the statement of a contemporary, that Lord Auckland was about to proceed to China as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, for the purpose of effecting an arrangement of the matters in dispute with China. Such a mission would be supremely ridiculous. To consume time in debating about the number of prostrations and bumping of heads in the presence of the Celestial Emperor, was always unworthy of the Representative of the British Court; but at the present time such a mission would be not merely puerile—it would be criminal.

The Admiral, who on the termination of the monsoon will proceed with an adequate force, will, in pursuance of his instructions, demand satisfaction, and is empowered to treat with the Chinese government. If the terms demanded be accepted to, hostilities will be averted; and the pacific relations will be renewed. If, on the contrary, they be rejected, the *ultima ratio* will be employed with, unquestionably, a power of argument sufficient to convince the weak—but arrogant Chinese government that Britain, though disposed to put the most favourable interpretation on equivocal acts, will not suffer open insult or positive injustice, without vindicating her honour and obtaining from the injurer reparation for wrongs committed on her subjects.

It is worthy of remark, although unable to enter fully into the subject, to which we shall return, that those who taunted the government—as usual, in the absence of information—with negligence and indifference, now blame them for precipitation in their proceedings against China, which, they are now pleased to say, have rendered war inevitable, but which might have been averted by negotiation. The papers printed by order of Parliament relating to China, now before us, which are very voluminous, fully disprove the contradictory accusations, and prove the course adopted by the government to have been marked by both forbearance and decision. —*Globe*, March, 13.

"CHINA DISPATCHES.—Some additional correspondence relating to China has been laid before Parliament, which brings down the dates of Captain Elliot's despatches to Lord Palmerston to 5th November; but it contains nothing worth notice, except a passage in the last despatch of the date above-mentioned, describing the irreparable mischief done to a friendly negotiation with the Chinese, then, as he conceives, in progress, by the rash conduct of Mr. Warner, the master of the ship *Thomas Coult*. On this subject Captain Elliot says:—

"Since I closed my despatch of October 21st a different and unhappy turn of affairs has been brought about, and I am grieved to report that this serious mischief is attributable to the conduct of a British subject, Mr. Warner, master of the *Thomas Coult*. Upon his arrival from Singapore, Mr. Warner did not repair to Hongkong, but demanded his pilot permission, and proceeded to the Bocca Tigris, signed the required bond of consent to the new law, involving the infliction of capital punishment by Chinese forms of trial, and the ship was immediately carried up to Whampoa. It is an aggravation of Mr. Warner's heavy responsibility that he was perfectly aware of the advanced state of my own negotiations with the Chinese Government when he took this step. The natural consequence was a determination upon the part of the Commissioner to break off his concluded arrangement with me, and a demand for the entrance of the whole British shipping on the same conditions as the *Thomas Coult*, or their departure from the coast in three days, under menaces of destruction if they remained. I am informed that Mr. Warner's proceedings were founded upon legal advice taken in India. Technically considered, these opinions may be sustained or

not, but, looked at in any practical or larger point of view, they are inconsistent with common sense, and cannot be acted upon with safety. If every commander of a British merchant vessel, moved by his own particular and transient interests, has indeed full power to enter into and conclude separate negotiations with the officers of this peculiar government, upon subjects of great general importance, and involving the abandonment of principles that her Majesty's Government had always steadfastly maintained, the British trade with China must soon cease to exist. I presume to say that I am better versed in the particular matter I am treating than the legal gentlemen who have arrived at the conclusions upon which Mr. Warner has acted; and it is my duty respectfully to submit my opinions to the consideration of her Majesty's Government. Whether the act itself or the moment chosen for its execution be considered (when a suitable arrangement upon admissible public principles was absolutely concluded,) I believe it would be difficult to point to a more reckless transaction or one more injurious in its results, than this of Mr. Warner."

The omissions of this second batch of correspondence are more remarkable than its contents. Not a single line further from Lord Palmerston to Capt. Elliot! (*Times*.)

Singapore Thursday, 2nd July, 1840.

Yesterday evening the arrival of the *Amelia* from Calcutta was reported, having left the Pilot 7th ult. The *Harlequin* left on the 31st May and the *Dido* on the 5th ultimo. The *Ariel* had not left.

The Fourth Opium sale took place on the 25th May, of which the following are particulars of the result:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Patna ....	1,300	660	635	643.15.4.
Benares ....	700	635	627	627.10.10.

The drug was rising when the *Amelia* left and *Patna* was at about 700 Rs.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—Some additional English papers, by the April overland mail, which reached us during the week via Bombay, contain extracts from the "*Correspondence relating to China*" lately laid before parliament; and among them we find the following selections from the despatches of Lord Palmerston and Capt. Elliot, relative to the opium traffic, which not having before obtained publicity, may be perused with some interest by our readers in this part of the world.

Captain Elliot, in a despatch dated December 13th, 1839, having reported the disturbance that originated in an attempt to strangle a Chinese in front of the factories, Lord Palmerston in his reply (April 15th 1839) requests to know whether the foreigners, "who resisted the intention of the Chinese authorities to put a criminal to death," in the manner stated, were "British subjects only," or other foreigners also, and, "upon what alleged ground of right they considered themselves authorised to interfere."

In another despatch dated Jan'y. 2nd 1839, the superintendent urges the necessity of his being "forthwith vested with defined and adequate powers for the reasonable controul of men whose rash conduct cannot be left to the operation of Chinese laws, without much inconvenience and risk"—that he should be known "to stand without blame in the estimation of her majesty's government," and, "whether I have a claim to such an expression of support as I may be permitted to publish to the Queen's subjects in this empire."

Under date June 13th 1839, Lord Palmerston, in acknowledging the receipt of the superintendent's despatches relative to the interruption of the legal trade, (in consequence of the opium smuggling in the river) and the steps taking by him for its re-establishment, signifies to Captain Elliot, "the entire approbation of her majesty's government of his conduct in these matters."

Captain Elliot, in April and May 1839 intimates to Lord Palmerston his conviction that "trade with China, at any point remote from the station of our ships is no longer a possible state of circumstances," coupled with a recommendation of "immediate and vigorous measures" on the part of H. M. government, as the only means for assuring that "immense extension of our peaceful trade and intercourse with this empire, which he believes to be practicable and certain."

In a subsequent despatch Captain Elliot presses upon Lord Palmerston's attention, "the strong necessity of concluding some immediate arrangement



either for the cessation of the Portuguese rights at Macao, or for the effectual defence of the place, and its appropriation to British uses by means of a subsidiary convention"—enclosing at the same time the copy of a despatch to the governor of Macao, in which he throws "himself, and all British subjects, ships, and property, under the governor's protection in consequence of the violent proceedings of the Chinese"—and in order to compensate "the heavy expense and all the other embarrassments" of such a duty, he offers the governor, "on behalf of the British government immediate facilities on the British treasury to any extent that may be desired." The latter replies, that he cannot avail of this generous offer, as his particular situation necessarily restricts him to the maintenance of an "austere neutrality."—Captain Elliot reiterated this proposal on the arrival of H. M. S. *Volage*.

In his despatch of September 6th 1839, containing an account of the affair at Kow-Loon, Captain Elliot admits that he was "responsible for causing the first shot to be fired," an act which he imputes to those "feelings of irritation naturally excited by the violent and vexatious measures heaped upon her majesty's officers and subjects."

The sentiments (as then entertained) of the home government regarding the opium trade are thus expressed in a despatch from Lord Palmerston to the superintendent of date June 15th 1838:—

"With respect to the smuggling trade in opium which forms the subject of your despatches of the 8th and 16th of November and 7th December, 1837, I have to state that H. M.'s government cannot interfere for the purpose of enabling British subjects to violate the laws of the country to which they trade. Any loss, therefore, which such persons may suffer in consequence of the more effectual execution of the Chinese laws on this subject, must be borne by the parties who have brought that loss on themselves by their own act."

The following are the opinions expressed by Captain Elliot respecting this traffic, antecedent to the opium seizure, in which the river smuggling appears to be principally alluded to:—

"Sooner or later the feelings of independence which the peculiar mode of conducting this branch of the trade has created upon the part of our countrymen in China, will lead to grave difficulties. A long course of impunity will beget hardihood, and at last some gross insult will be perpetrated, that the Chinese authorities will be constrained to resent; they will be terrified and irritated, and will probably commit some act of cruel violence that will make any choice but armed interference impossible to our own government."

"It had been clear to me, my lord, from the origin of this peculiar branch of the opium traffic, that it must grow to be more and more mischievous to every branch of the trade and certainly to none more than to that of opium itself. As the danger and the shame of its pursuit increased it was obvious that it would fall by rapid degrees into the hands of more and more desperate men, that it would stain the foreign character with constantly aggravating disgrace, in the sight of the whole of the better portion of this people; and lastly that it would connect itself more and more intimately with our lawful commercial intercourse, to the great peril of vast public and private interests."

With regard to the confiscation of the opium by the imperial commissioner, Captain Elliot considers himself warranted in describing it under all the circumstances, as an act "of public robbery and wanton violence on the Queen's officers and subjects, and all the foreign community in China"—and, after observing that "great moral changes can never be effected by the violation of all the principles of justice and moderation," he adds:—

"The wise course would have been to make the trade shameful, and wear it out by degrees in its present form. The course taken will change the manner of its pursuit at once, cast it into desperate hands, and with this long line of unprotected coast, abounding in safe anchorages and covered with defenceless cities, I foresee a state of things terrible to reflect upon."

We find that the duke of Wellington when in office in 1835 takes the following brief view of the causes of Lord Napier's failure, and of the propriety of adhering to the accustomed mode of communicating with the Canton authorities:

"It is quite obvious that the pretext for the jealousy of Lord Napier and his commissaire, stated by the Chinese, were not his high sounding titles; the reality was, his pretension to fix himself at Canton without previous permission, or even communica-

tion, and that he should communicate directly with the viceroy."

"It does not much signify, as far as the Chinese are concerned, what we call an officer in our language. He must not go to Canton without their permission—he must not depart from the accustomed mode of communication."

It appears that the correspondence laid before Parliament does not include either copy or extract of any despatch from Lord Palmerston to Captain Elliot later than 13th June 1839.—*Sing. Free Press* 25th June, 1840.

**CULTIVATION OF OPIUM.**—The following is from the *Echo de l'Orient* of Smyrna:—"The Turkish Government have just sent firmans to the Governors of all the provinces in which opium is cultivated, ordering them to use their influence with the inhabitants to induce them to sow corn on the land which has hitherto been reserved for opium. This is a wise measure; for in consequence of the recent decision in China the principal market for opium is lost. For the last 10 years the Ottoman Government had reserved to itself the privilege of the opium trade, and the cultivation was consequently encouraged by its agents; but now that monopolies are abolished, it is feared that the cultivators, who have been for 10 years accustomed to the growth of opium, might in their ignorance of what has taken place in China, and in the hope of realising large profits by the culture on their own account continue to give a preference to this article, and so expose themselves to the chance of heavy loss. As the measure of the Government is calculated at once to protect private interests, and to secure an abundant corn harvest for the ensuing year, it is generally approved of."

The inhabitants of the city of Damascus were in the month February much agitated in consequence of a frightful murder committed there on Padre Thomas, an ecclesiastic 40 years in the country, and of his servant man. The two, it was said, were last seen in the Jewish quarter, and numbers of that unfortunate race were suspected. One wretched man, a barber, was taken up on suspicion, and on being put to the torture, accused the Jews, and seven of the most wealthy were given over to the torture. Various efforts were made by the French Consul to stop this horrible mode of investigation; he offered rewards of 2000 dollars for the discovery of the murderers, or of the bodies.

The body of the Monk was found subsequently in one of the public sewers, into which it was thrown in the hope of its being carried off by the water, and all the murderers have been discovered.

It appears that Padre Thomas was killed in the house of Daout Arari, and that his blood was collected in a copper basin in order to serve for the sacrifice required by the Jewish law;—of the servant nothing is known.

The Pacha of Damascus in order to know exactly, if the Talmudic law ordered a human sacrifice, took pains to have proper translations made of it. He caused several Israelites to be confined in private houses, and to be strictly guarded by sentinels with a threat of death, if the Talmud be not faithfully translated into Turkish. All the Jewish families are in anguish; for those charged with the murder are the most wealthy of the city. Ibrahim Pacha sent a Courier on the 29th of Feb. with orders to have the accused all executed to the number of 30. The French Consul has endeavoured to have some points cleared up before all be put to death.

The Christians and Turks of the city are highly excited, for now they find out how many of their friends have been sacrificed to the blindest fanaticism.

The unfortunate Jews were charged with having also sacrificed a Greek boy in the Island of Rhodes, but it appears he ran away from his master.

It is strange that some wealthy Jews of Europe have not explained this accusation, against their Talmudic law. Even those who abjured Judaism, such as d'Israeli, Olinde Rodriguez the St Simonian, and others, do not allude to the horrid accusation.

**Alexandria March 26.**—By the last news from Syria, we learn that a murder was committed in Damascus by the Chief of the Jewish Religion, on the body of F. Tomaso, a Frenchman who had resided there for upwards of 30 years as a clergyman of the Catholic Religion. The Jews needing christian blood for their Eastern feast, assassinated the clergyman together with his servant. They hung them by their feet, and cut their throats, in order to draw off all the blood, they afterwards threw the

bodies into a privy in their own house, where they have been found together with a vase full of blood, through the inquiries made by the Police, as well as the French Consul. Nine Jews have been tried, condemned and hung; nine of their sons have been hostages for some Chiefs of their Religion, and some others on suspicion, in order to discover other circumstances which occurred last year about the same period, when in the same town another Frenchman had disappeared suddenly.—*Bombay Courier*, 16th May.

## FRENCH NAVY.

(FROM THE REPORT TO THE KING OF THE FRENCH ON THE EXPENSES OF THE MARINE AND COLONIAL DEPARTMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1840.)

Paris, December 25, 1839.

According to the terms of the Royal order of February, 1837, the naval strength of the kingdom ought in time of peace to consist of 40 ships of the line, 30 frigates, and 220 vessels of inferior rank, 40 steam-vessels being included. These 220 vessels are afloat; half only of the ships of the line and the frigates is to be launched; the other half is to remain on the stocks. In a complete state of armament, this union of force would present, with an effective force of 78,000 men, a battery of 9,320 (guns) *bouches a feu*. As in the two preceding budgets, the number of armament vessels, has been carried to 130, among which there will still be eight ships of the line and 12 frigates. These 130 armaments will carry an actual crew of 90,498 men. Their composition will be regulated as follows.

sailing-vessels of war.	12 Flotilla vessels
8 Ship of the line	sailing-vessels of burden.
13 Frigates	4 Corvette of burden
10 Corvettes of war	19 Gabarres
4 Corvettes aviso of 18 guns	steam-vessels.
14 Brigs of from 16 to 20 guns	8 of 220-horse power
5 Cannoneer brigs of 8 guns	14 of 120-horse power
10 Brigs avises of 10 guns	3 of 120-horse power
13 Golettes, cutters, &c. of from 6 to 8 guns.	130

These 130 armed vessels will secure every useful communication, protect the trading ships, provide for special expeditions, and occupy the 11 ordinary stations indicated in the preceding budget, the enumeration of which is here repeated—namely, the coasts of the Peninsula, Brazil, South America, the Antilles, Cayenne, Mexico, the coasts of Africa, the Levant, Bourbon, Terra Nueva, Algiers.

Besides the 130 vessels, with their crews of 90,498 men, which are destined to keep the seas, there will be, as before, in order that contingencies may be met, 24 vessels of two different ranks, 8 of which will be kept in station, and 16 commissioned in port.

The following is the detail:—

In Station.	Commissioned in Port.
Ships of the Line.... 2	Ships of the line
Frigates..... 3	and frigates... 6
Corvette of War.... 1	Various vessels of
Brigs..... 2	inferior ranks... 11
—3	—16
	Total..... 26

The total credit required for 1840 amounts to 70,648,300*fr.*, which compared with the supplies voted for 1839, presents an increase of 4,432,343*fr.* This increase, especially bears relation to the following expenses—the pay and clothing of the crews and troops, provisions, works of the naval materiel and colonies.—*United Service Gazette*, Feb. 7.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—Will you be kind enough to give the accompanying "Communication" an insertion in your next paper and oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The new System of Blockade adopted by Capt. Smith is so extraordinary that foreigners and Chinese are equally at a loss understand what his intentions are.

As the Blockade is directed solely against Foreigners (not British) trading to China and a small portion of Chinese, tho' what portion it is difficult to understand, I think it quite time that some measures were taken by those interested, to place upon record the proceedings of H. M. Officer commanding the Blockading Squadron, and by strong protests to collect such evidence as must speedily release the American ships now at Whampoa—which must come out

unless something stronger than a nominal blockade hinders them.

The notice of Sir Gordon Bremer of the 22d ult. declares that on and after the 23th the Port of Canton would be blockaded by all its entrances. Now what is the fact? Every person in the community knows that but one entrance has been blockaded—that the entrances to the westward are eligible for the carrying on of all the Chinese commerce, and that the bulk of it is already diverted to those channels. Only those junks which come from a distance and have not heard of the blockade, attempt to enter at the Bogue, and in a very short time not a single vessel will be seized there.

To make the inconsistency still more glaring, a very considerable trade is going on between the merchants at Macao and the Chinese Hong-merchants at Canton. Manufactured goods and raw cotton to a very large extent have been shipped since the commencement of the blockade from the Portuguese Custom House and shipments are still going on, as any one may see who chooses to visit the customhouse quays. The Chinese on the other hand are bringing out raw silk, piece goods and all other commodities which are valuable but not bulky. This is, I venture to assert, a most unprecedented application of power.

Great Britain makes war upon China—prohibits trade between China and all neutral nations, and at the same time fosters a trade between British merchants and the merchants of the Chinese Government monopoly. The release of several rice junks at Cap-sing-moon which were taken possession of at the Bogue, under the (supposed) orders to seize salt and grain junks, causes much surprise. A year or two since one of the Canton Insurance Companies declared that wheat is not merchandise, but it is only now discovered that rice is not grain.

I hope soon to see the blockade properly enforced or abandoned altogether—the present abuse of power cannot be persevered in without creating a feeling of disgust towards the whole expedition, which will not contribute at all to its success.

## CANTON PRESS.

### Macao, 18th July, 1840.

By the *Esperanza* from Bombay, we have received the Bombay Courier to the 16th May, and other arrivals from the Straits have brought the Singapore Free Press of 25th June and 2d July, but we have not by them received any of our own numbers, and are indebted to a friend for the loan of them. From the Bombay and Singapore papers we have made several extracts referring to the papers laid before Parliament regarding Chinese affairs. These papers are described as forming a huge folio volume of upwards of 400 pages, containing the official correspondence between H. M. Superintendents and the home government from August 1834 to June 1839. We believe that hitherto no copy of this work has reached China, and we must suspend our curiosity, which we confess to be great, and our remarks to some future time. We observe that the Tory Press is most violent in depreciation of the China war, though it appears to us that the argument in support of it is altogether in favor of the ministerial portion of the Press. We only hope that the expedition, which has been got up on such a splendid scale, will be conducted with prudence, firmness, and energy, so as soon to obtain the ends in view.

**THE BLOCKADE.**—In a preceding column will be found a communication from "a subscriber" on this subject, and we are sorry that nothing has yet been done about it, to make us differ essentially in opinion from our correspondent. The Blockade is as yet in force only at the Bogue, and not, as Sir James Gordon Bremer declared it was to be against all the entrances of the Port and River of Canton. H. M. S. *Larne* is at present at the Bogue, the *Druid* at Cap-sing-moon, and the *Hyacinth* and *Columbine* in Macao roads, leaving all other entrances of this immense estuary altogether free, and the Chinese do naturally avail themselves of this. The Blockade does not therefore exist, except in one single entrance, and this will of course only be attempted by such Chinese vessels as are ignorant of it; all others will enter the river by some other passage, and no impediment whatever is thrown into the way of the Chinese trade, nor can such a blockade do more than irritate the enemy without distressing him in the least. We had hoped that the two strips of war lately arrived here would re-

main to strengthen the blockading squadron, but were disappointed, the only change caused by their arrival being that of an 18 gun-brig, for a 28 gun-frigate; their number remains four as before. We have not heard of any new seizures of junks at the Bogue; the prizes hitherto taken, seven in number we believe, are under the guard of the *Druid* at Cap-sing-moon. A mandarin boat, quite new, belonging, we hear, to one of the richest salt-merchants, has been captured, and may prove a valuable acquisition for river service. We have not heard that captured grain-junks have been given up by Captain Smith as our correspondent asserts, and rather think his information incorrect. As to the American ships now at Whampoa, we suppose there can be no objection to their leaving the river with cargo, unmolested, provided they can pass out by any of the out-lets of the river not blockaded by the British force.

H. M. S. *Modeste*, 20. Captain Eyres, from the Cape and Singapore arrived on Sunday the 12th and H. M. B. *Columbine*, Captain Elliot, on the day after. The *Modeste* sailed again to join the fleet to the northward on Tuesday last, and was followed yesterday by the *Volage*. Captain Elliot, son to Admiral Elliot, formerly commanding the *Columbine*, has taken the command of the *Volage*, vice Captain Warren, who returns to the *Hyacinth*, and Captain Clarke, late flag lieutenant to admiral Elliot, has been appointed to the *Columbine*.

**ATTACKS ON FOREIGNERS.**—Since the several publications of the Chinese authorities offering rewards for killing Englishmen, the natives have become more insolent than before, and delight in attacking or insulting foreigners. In Canton this inhuman feeling has reached such a height, that foreigners, even on their way to the Hong merchants, were insulted in speech and deed, so as to render it necessary to station guards of Hong-coolies in the streets. Here, on Friday week last, three gentlemen went (very imprudently we think) to take a walk on the Lappa, an island opposite the inner harbour, when they were, on their return, attacked with stones by a number of people, to whom they had not given the slightest provocation. Being altogether unprepared for such an attack, the three foreigners made what haste they could to their boat, and were on the beach assailed by four men with clubs, but succeeded reaching their boat without receiving any material injury. On Tuesday last an American gentleman on, we believe, asking some of the Chinese soldiers at the barrier for a fire to light his cigar, was pulled from his horse and beaten by the soldiers, they possibly mistaking him for an Englishman, or what is more probable, thinking it fine fun to maltreat a foreigner whatever his nation. We would recommend all foreigners not to venture alone and unarmed any great way from town, there being plenty of scoundrels about ready to profit by the magistrate's proclamations. It is true, natives tell us that no Chinaman will be found bold enough to venture on the earning of the reward for killing an Englishman, partly from his natural timidity and partly from an apprehension that the mandarines will evade paying the promised reward, on the plea that the head brought belonged not to an Englishman, but to an individual of some other nation; what however most restrains, we believe, the people from violence is the wholesome dread of the English power, they being naturally apprehensive that, should they even obtain the approbation of their own officers, the English are sure to exact vengeance for violence committed on them.

It is said that the preparations of the Chinese for attacking the blockading squadron at the Bogue and the vessels at the Cap-sing-moon are in a great state of forwardness, and that the Chinese have already 10,000 men collected near the Bogue for that purpose. We should think this report greatly exaggerates the real number of the Chinese, though we think it not unlikely that some such attempt will soon be made. We know not exactly whether the recruiting at Canton, which we mentioned last week, has been successful; it is certain that a great many poor people have applied to be enlisted, so that at the first review by the Kwang heep of the recruits in the square in front of the factories, there was a goodly number assembled, but it seems that this officer did not even think them "good enough to toss, food for powder," but "exceeding poor and bare, too beggarly"; and refused a great number. Another difficulty to the enlistment is, that two householders are to be security for each recruit, before he can receive the bounty of six dollars, and

to prevent his deserting. The duty on which these new soldiers are to be spent, is said to be the meditated attack on the fleet, and that a great number of boats are in readiness to receive them. The regular troops are to be a kind of reserve, it being desirable not to expose them to too much danger, as a return of killed and wounded of them, would have to be sent to the Peking Government, which would not be necessary with the new levies. In the meanwhile everything has hitherto remained quiet in this neighbourhood, though there is a report of the garrison at the barrier having been reinforced by 300 men, and that a part of 3000 men to encamp in the neighbourhood of Macao have already reached Seen-shan (Casa branca). Whether these reports deserve much credit we know not; it is extremely difficult to arrive at a knowledge of the true state of affairs.

**PEKING GAZETTE.**—We have a copy of the June number of this periodical before us, and as usual proceed to lay before our readers a summary of its contents.

The usual honorary titles were bestowed on the deceased Empress on the 1st of June, when the Government employes were kept in close attendance at the gate of Universal Harmony. Captain Kin Sayleen has been promoted to the rank of Colonel of the Shantung regiment. The themes for the next literary examination have been chosen from the four books.—The underlings of a civil officer in Tschekeang have been caught smuggling salt. The board of punishments accordingly prays that the said officer may be punished, as being incapable. The officer is sentenced to banishment. The board of War has issued warrants for the apprehension of three followers of the prefect of Ta yn, for what crime is not mentioned. A censor has memorialized the Emperor accusing the officer in charge of the dykes &c in the province of Shense of neglect of duty; in as much as he has allowed the poor people to steal the stones used in repairing the banks. Another officer is accused of carelessness in allowing the workmen to build up the embankment walls without mortar, &c. The censor trusts that, when the importance of their duties is considered, these highly criminal officers will be dismissed. The remainder of this paper is filled up with appointments, dismissals, &c. of not the slightest interest.

**FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED IN CHINA.**—H. M. Ships *Wellsey*, 74; *Melville*, 74; *Druid*, 44; *Blonde*, 42; *Volage*, 28; *Alligator*, 28; *Conway*, 28; *Larne*, 20; *Hyacinth*, 18; *Algerine*, 18; *Pylades*, 18; *Cruizer*, 16; *Rattlesnake*, *Modeste*, 20; *Columbine*, 18.

H. C. STEAMERS, *Atlanta*, *Queen*, *Enterprise*, *Madagascar*, and 27 transports.

They have all proceeded to the northward with the exception of H. M. Ships *Druid*, *Hyacinth*, *Columbine* and *Larne*, which are at present in the mouth of the Canton river.

We have been kindly favored with the loan of a Bombay paper of the 30th May, brought to Singapore by the *Myraan Dyanam*, but it contains no intelligence of interest. The *Myraan Dyanam* is bound for Siam; the *Barossa* for China left Bombay on the 30th May. The *Nor* is not expected to arrive here before the end of this month.

**ARRIVED.**—12th H. M. S. *Modeste*, 20 Capt. Harry Eyres, with the Transport *Clifton*, Cox, and Storeships *Booghty*, *Baily*, and *Clarissa*, Andree, from Singapore. 13th H. M. B. *Columbine*, Andree, from the Cape of Good Hope. Port. *Uniam*, *Remedios*, and *Esperanza*, Senna, from Bombay and Singapore. Dutch *Elizabeth*, Lindstedt, from Singapore. Amer. *Duan*, from Liverpool. Dutch *Amelia*, from Singapore 4th July.

**SAILED.**—Amer. *Lien*, Martin for New York; Port. *Elis Pulcheria*, Marques, for Singapore.

We were misinformed in stating last week that the *Mary Elizabeth* had sailed for London; she is still under despatch.

The *Frances Yates* had sailed from London for China on the 10th March. From Liverpool for China direct. *City of Derry*; by way of Singapore, the *Litherdale* and by way of Manila, the *Seotland*, had sailed, and the *Falcon*, direct.

Under Despatch, *Mavis* for Bombay; *Kittie*, for Calcutta and Singapore; *Kalliemans*, for Batavia; *Yheria*, for Singapore; *Mary Elizabeth* and *Blakely*, for London.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pa do Monte.



THE estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNOLDS, who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

DENT & Co.

China, 1st July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment ceased this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARDINE.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840.

DANIELL & Co.

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

W. C. LEJEVE.

JOHN H. CANNAN

China, 30th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

WE beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs JAMIESON, M'CRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our Firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,  
JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.

Signatures at Glasgow, of

GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, } (absent in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. Wm & Thos GEMMELL & Co.

proc. BIBBY ADAM & Co.  
THOMAS EDMOND

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. L. American Clipper Brig,  
DUAN For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Ship NUEVA VICTORIA,  
712 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at  
Cap-ang-moon. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co Macao  
or to DON VICENTE CAGIGAS on board

FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.



THE CHARLOTTE, Capt. LIEBSCHWAGER, will have quick despatch.  
For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE MOE, Capt. A. YOUNG, daily expected, will be despatched for BOMBAY a few days after arrival here.

For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CHARTER.



THE fast sailing Dutch Barque ELSABETH, C. LINDTSTEDT Commander, of 200 Tons Register. For Particulars apply to

S. VAN BASEL, TOE LAER & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE Brig "KITTY," 230 tons, Capt. WILLIE, will have quick despatch, for freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE MAVIS Capt. JONES, will have immediate despatch; for freight apply to

HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 5th June, 1840.

FOR SALE.

18 Chests Hyson Tea.  
100 Chests Hyson Skin do.  
140 Boxes Pekoe do.  
156 Half-Chests Orange Scented Pekoe do.  
44 fancy Boxes Souchong do.  
300 Lacquered Boxes of Souchong Tea, fine, suitable for the Indian markets.  
A few Chests, Half-Chests and Boxes of Black and Green Teas, the finest of the season.  
100 Bales Nankin Silk.  
34 Cases Cassia Oil.  
5 Boxes Vermillion.

Apply to W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, July 11th 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRURE-TAGOYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.—

FOR SALE.

A quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKENS.—apply to

A. F. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TUNGKOO.  
CABIN-BREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR-BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SOAPS and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at MACAO to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOCK," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE and "GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

BASS and ALLSON'S PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, PALE FRENCH BRANDY, London bottled SHERRY, GIN, SALT PROVISIONS, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, and Government Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th Superiors,—all just landed—apply at the Godowns of

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

LINDSAY & Co

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

A Complete Set of Cruckeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE'S new pattern: White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance, ..... \$ 12

For six Months ..... \$ 7

For three ..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

NEW MODE OF COLOURING MAPS.

(From the Quarterly Review for Decr)

In one of the compartments of Messrs. Colver's establishment, a few men are employed in fixing metal-type into the wooden blocks of a most valuable and simple machine for impressing coloured maps, for which the inventor has lately taken out a patent.

The tedious process of drawing maps by hand has long been superseded by copper engravings; but besides the great expense attendant upon these impressions, there has also been added that of colouring, which it has hitherto been deemed impossible to perform but by the brush. The cost of maps, therefore, has not only operated to a considerable degree, as a prohibition of their use among the poor, but in general literature it has very materially checked many geographical elucidations, which though highly desirable, would have been too expensive to be inserted.

By his beautiful invention, the new artist has not only imparted to woodcut blocks, the advantages of impressing, by little metallic circles, and by actual type, the positions, as well as the various names of cities, towns, rivers, &c., which it would be difficult as well as expensive to delineate in wood; but he has also, as we will endeavour to explain, succeeded in giving, by machinery, that bloom, or in other words, those colours to his maps, which had hitherto been laboriously painted on by human hands.

On entering the small room of the house in which the inventor has placed his machine, the attention of the stranger is at once violently excited by seeing several printer's rollers, which, though hitherto deemed to be as black and as unchangeable as an Ethiopian's skin, appear before him bright yellow, bright red, and beautiful blue! "Tempora mutantur," they exultingly seem to say, et "nos mutamur in illis!" In the middle of the chamber stands the machine, consisting of a sort of open box, which, instead of having, as is usual, one lid only, has one fixed to every side, by which means the box can evidently be shut or covered by turning down either the lid on the north, on the south, on the east, or on the west.

The process of impressing with this engine is thus effected. A large sheet of pure white drawing paper is by the chief superintendent, placed at the bottom of the box, where it lies, the emblem of innocence, perfectly unconscious of the impending fate that awaits it. Before however, it has had any time for reflection, the north lid, upon which is embedded a metal plate, coloured blue, suddenly revolves over upon the paper, when, by the turn of a press under-neath the whole apparatus, a severe pressure is instantaneously inflicted. The north lid is no sooner raised than the south one, upon which is embedded a metal plate coloured yellow, performs the same operation; which is immediately repeated by the eastern lid; the plates of which are coloured red, and, lastly, by the western lid, whose plates contain nothing but black lines, marks of cities, and names.

By these four operations, which are consecutively performed, quite as rapidly as we have detailed them, the sheet of white paper is seen successfully and happily transformed into a most lovely and prolific picture, in seven colours, of oceans, empires, kingdoms, principalities, cities, flowing rivers, mountains (the tops of which are left white), lakes, &c. each not only pronouncing its own name, but declaring the lines of latitude and longitude under which it exists. The picture, or, as it terms itself, "The Patent Illuminated Map," proclaims to the world its own title: it gratefully avows the name of its ingenious parent to be Charles Knight.

A few details are yet wanting to fill up the rapid sketch or outline we have just given of the mode of imprinting these maps. On the northern block, which imparts the first impression, the oceans and lakes are cut in wavy lines, by which means, when the whole block is coloured blue, the wavy parts are impressed quite light, while principalities, kingdoms, &c., are deeply designated, and thus by one process two blues are imprinted.

When the southern block, which is coloured yellow, descends, besides marking out the principalities, &c., which are to be permanently designated by the colour, a portion of it recovers countries, which by the first process had been marked blue, but which, by the admixture of the yellow, are beautifully coloured green. By this second process, therefore, two colours are again imprinted. When the eastern lid, which the paper, red, turning upon its axis, impinges upon the paper besides stamping the districts which are to be designated by its own colour, it intrudes upon a portion of the blue impression, which it instantly turns into purple, and upon a portion of the yellow impression, which it instantly changes into brown; and thus, by this single operation, three colours are imprinted.

But the three lids conjointly have performed another very necessary operation—namely, they have moistened the paper sufficiently to enable it to receive the topographical lines of longitude and latitude, and courses of rivers, and the letter-press, all of which, by the last pressure, are imparted, in common block printer's ink, to a map, distinguishing, under the beautiful process we have described, the various regions of the globe, by light blue, dark blue, yellow, green, red brown, and purple.\*

**MAY 14.—RUSSIAN POLICY.** The publication of a Correspondent, on Russian craft and policy, leads us to offer a few brief remarks of our own. The practicability of a Russian invasion of India has now ceased to be a problem. The English have been led by the impulse of circumstances to occupy the countries at the southern base of Hindoo Kosh, and the Russians have established themselves on the plains to the north of it. The outposts of the two powers, which three years ago, were separated from each other by independent kingdoms, of many hundred miles in extent, may now be considered as divided only by a chain of mountains. It has been said that we have ourselves only to blame for the Russian expedition to Khiva; and that but for our occupation of Afghanistan, the Russians would not have been on the Oxus. This latter assertion is, doubtless, the truth. If we had not made a movement in advance, they would not have been on the Oxus, simply because they would have been a little nearer to us, on the Indus. They are in Bokhara, only because we have prevented their coming into Afghanistan. Their original plan, and which but for the providential discoveries of Sir Alexander Burnes and Major Leach, they would long since have accomplished, was to have obtained possession of Herat, under the mask of their Persian Alliance, then to have established a predominant influence in Afghanistan, and thus to have quietly crept up to the gates of our empire on the Indus. Baffled in this project, as their own European organ at Frankfort acknowledges, by the energy of Lord Auckland, they have lost no time in adopting another line of operations, and have dispatched an army to Khiva, under pretence of liberating their slaves. They have thus succeeded in bringing both Khiva and Bokhara into the same state of subservience to their views, to which they had previously reduced Persia. But it is said they will retire as soon as their objects are attained? Their own manifest to tell us; to establish in that portion of Asia, the influence which ought legitimately to belong to Russia. Of the extent of that influence, they are, of course, to be themselves the judges. It is not easy, then, to foresee, that many years must elapse before that object is sufficiently accomplished, in the judgement of the Russians, to require the fulfilment of their promise? And when that influence has been fully established to such an extent as to satisfy the ambition of the Emperor of Russia, will he

abandon all that he has gained, and withdraw his troops? It requires no profound knowledge of human nature to answer this question in the negative. If we needed any corroboration of the ambitious views of the Slavonian, we have it at once in the magnificent embassy which is now threading its way through Tartary from Petersburg to Peking, to give heart to the Chinese, in the approaching struggle with England, to explore those unknown regions, and to organize Eastern Asia against us, through means of its Lord Paramount, the Emperor of China, as they have already endeavoured to organize Western Asia. The Russians have studied the affairs of India to little purpose, if they have not learned, that the most effectual mode of bringing down the Nepaulese on our plains, is by a mandate from Peking. And how long will the Russian Minister have been at Peking before such a mandate is issued? It would be an act of folly to shut our eyes upon those mighty preparations which Russia is making for the extension of her influence and dominion, and which embrace the whole length of Asia, from the Black to the Yellow Sea. But our more immediate care is with the Russian army of observation on the Oxus which will not be withdrawn. Its arrival in that locality has altered the politics of India; and all our measures must hereafter be governed by the necessity of guarding against a northern irruption. For this purpose it will be indispensable to keep up a large force in Afghanistan. If any of our present troops were withdrawn, that country would immediately fall a prey to Dost Mahomed, aided, as he would be by an army of Tartars from Bokhara, under the direction of Russian skill; nay, it is doubtful whether an attempt will not be made even in the present year, to reseat him on the throne of Cabul. It is doubtless, in our power to demand Koonduz, and Balk, and Budukshan, beyond the Hindoo Kosh, as part of the dominions of Shah Soojah, and we might even march an army across to enforce the demand. But we should probably be met by a Russian Envoy, with a copy of some treaty concluded with the Khan of Bokhara, guaranteeing those conquests beyond the Indus; and we must in that case, either retire with confusion, or engage in hostilities with Russia. Considering that the struggle between Russia and England for the sovereignty of Asia cannot be avoided, however long it may be postponed, perhaps it would be as well for us, if the period which is gradually approaching, was shortened, and the question brought to an immediate issue before the web of Russian diplomacy, and the cordon of Russian posts, is completed.—*Friend of India.*

**MORTALITY AND DISEASE IN LONDON.**—On Friday evening, Dr. Olinthus Gregory delivered a lecture on this subject, at the Royal Institution. The limits of the metropolis have not hitherto been well defined, but the registrar-general has now added all the metropolitan parishes, in distinction from those which are more strictly rural, the separation being defined by the manners of the inhabitants. According to this arrangement, the metropolis comprises an area of 70 square miles, or about 94 miles in diameter, and thus assuming a radius of five miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, Stoke Newington and Dulwich terminate the line from north to south, and Woolwich and Hammersmith that from east to west. The registrar-general has also divided London into five great districts, called north, south, east, west, and central London, the first including the parishes of St. Pancras and Marylebone, of which no notice is taken in the older bills of mortality, but in which the population has in nine years increased by 117,000. Every year London is adding to its population that of a city equal to York. The total population of the metropolis is now 1,950,000, and by the end of next year it will exceed 2,000,000; and in ten years a population of 400,000 has been added, which is as much as the ancient city in the time of Charles the Second. There was an imperfection in the working of the act, as the registration of births is not compulsory; but the lecturer observed that the poorer classes were becoming better satisfied with the measure, and more willingly gave the information. One of the results of the registration shows a diminution in mortality, and it is a fact that the value of human life has increased all over the kingdom. The mortality of the present year has been much less than the usual average, only nine thousand having died in the last ten weeks, being at the average of nine hundred per week; and Mr. Fisher, the surgeon of the metropolitan police force, states that the men in that establishment have never been more healthy. A curious fact was mentioned with respect to the climacterics of life which does not appear to have been noticed by any of the assurance-offices, that about twice the quantity of deaths occur at the ages of 39 and 41, than in the intervening year and the same singular case exists in the years before and after 59, 69, and 79. The most un-

healthy district in London includes the parishes in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, whilst the suburban districts of Camberwell and Hackney are the most healthy.—The healthiest parish in London is that of Saint George, Hanover square, for whilst 39 out of 1,000 die annually in Whitechapel, the proportion in the former parish is only 17. These circumstances show the necessity of dividing and breaking up all dense districts, which many of the recent metropolitan improvements have effected, and many of the contemplated ones propose to do. With regard to the variations of disease it had been said that whilst vaccination saves from the small-pox, it opens the road to others, but this is true only as it closes one avenue to mortality, the law of which is, that a certain number must die every year, so that if one door is closed, another is open. Formerly old age had the sixth place in the list, but now it is the second, consumption only being before it. The lecturer stated in the course of his remarks that the Government are making active preparations for taking the census in the May of next year, when the decennial period expires.—(*Times*.)

## MAP OF CHINA.

Mr. Wyde, of Charing Cross, has just published a new map of China, which we have no doubt will, on examination, be found greatly superior to any other ever before published. The old map of the Jesuit missionaries, the histories of the Pere Du Halde, and Le Comte, the sketches of the Netherlands Company, the information derived from Lords Macartney and Amherst in their embassy, the last extending chiefly along the road from Canton to Peking, and a small portion of the province of Shantung, have all yielded considerable information for the execution of this difficult task. The knowledge of the interior has been derived from maps published by order of the Chinese Government by Mr. Huttman, the Orientalist.\* These native maps have enabled Mr. Wyde to mark the position of cities and boundaries of provinces correctly, and to fix the localities of the tea, mining, and principal manufacturing districts. The configuration of the coasts from the island of Hainan to the Shantung promontory is from several private surveys, and the forts and all the defensible positions are particularly marked. The charts in the library of the East India Company, and the observations of Horsburgh, and those of the gentlemen who accompanied the Alceste and Lyra Government ships, have been compared with this map, and the Chinese group of islands and the island of Formosa are delineated from sketches taken on the spot. The names in the interior of the empire are spelled as they are written in the Imperial maps, but along the coasts Mr. Wyde has adopted the pronunciation of the Fuh-keen, as the pilots and the crews of the coasting vessels are mostly from that province. We have no doubt, that although the map appears very different from those that have been already published, as future events make us better acquainted with that vast empire, it will be found as accurate as the scale and circumstances under which it has been completed will admit.

## LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The following account of the mode of life of Louis Philippe is given by one of the journals:—He is called very early, and is no sooner up than he begins to read the diplomatic despatches and the secret and confidential communications of the Ambassadors. He works until 11 o'clock, and, then breakfasts upon plain bread and a pitcher of beer. He rarely indeed indulges in the luxury of butter. After his breakfast he transacts business with his ministers, and prefers receiving them individually; and these interviews over, other visitors, with whom he converses familiarly on trade, manufactures, buildings, mechanical inventions, &c., all which subjects he understands thoroughly. At three o'clock he shuts himself up in his cabinet, reads the journals, and the reports from the police, on which he makes notes, and gives audience to intimate and devoted friends. At five o'clock, when he is at Neuilly he goes out; and when he is at the Tuilleries, walks in the balcony which overlooks the garden. At six o'clock he dresses himself for dinner, but seldom arrives until it is nearly over, for he will not allow his family to wait for him. He is his own barber, and dresses with the greatest simplicity. When at dinner he sits between the Queen and his daughter, the Princess Clementine; helps himself to soup, cuts up a poulet au ris, nearly the whole of which he eats, takes a cup of tea, and jumps up from the table with some dried fruit in his hand, which he eats whilst conversing after dinner with architects and builders. He returns to pass a part of the evening with his family and examines his

\* We ought to observe, that an analogous invention has already been brought to great perfection, by Mr. Hulmandell, in the department of lithography. By using consecutively six, ten, or a dozen stones, each charged with its separate colour, the effect of a fine water-colour drawing is reproduced in most wonderful lightness and brilliancy, while (the colour used being all oil-colour) a depth is given to the shadows, which the cleverest master of the water-colour school cannot reach in his own original performance. A set of views of French scenery and architecture, done in this way may now be seen in the shops: they are in fact, beautiful pictures; and you get, we believe twenty-six of them for eight guineas.

\* This must be an error, or an advertising puff. Ed. C. P.



sons as to their scientific studies. The visitors who arrive are received *en famille*, and politics are generally avoided. At ten o'clock he retires to his cabinet, and then, except on very important occasions, he does not allow himself to be disturbed. At midnight he closes his books, and commences his correspondence. He frequently remains in his Cabinet till day-light, and then goes to bed, but is invariably called at 7, and sometimes 6 in the morning. Sometimes he sleeps for an hour or two in the day, and when on his journey to and from Neully sleeps soundly in his carriage. When in the country, if he does not go out after dinner to look at his masons or his gardeners, he stretches himself out on a sofa, and sleeps for an hour.—*Globe*.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT JOURNALS OF MALTA.

*Mediterraneo*, (Italian and English,) published up to No. 88, weekly: liberal politics. *Portafoglio*, (Italian,) pub. up to No. 100, weekly: politics of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the affairs of Malta. *Corriere Maltese*, (Italian, English, and French,) pub. up to No. 9, second series, every 10 days: Sicilian politics of the English constitution of 1812. *Crown*, (English,) pub. up to No. 18, weekly: politics, anythingarian. *Filologo*, (Italian,) pub. up to No. 10, every 15 days: politics of the Malta priesthood. *L'Amico della Patria*, (Italian,) pub. once a month, one number is only yet pub.: politics Maltese. *Malta Penny Magazine*, (English,) pub. up to No. 29, weekly: literature and science.

(House of Commons, March 12.)

WAR WITH CHINA.

Mr. Mackinnon wished to ask the noble lord whether there was any truth in a report which was very generally believed, that war had been declared against China. (Hear.)

Lord J. Russell said, there had been no official intelligence amounting to what had been stated, namely a declaration of war against China. Instructions were given to the Governor-General of India to make some active preparations, and, although no intelligence of the nature alluded to had been received, he presumed that some directions given or some act done, by the Governor-General, had given rise to the report of a declaration of war having been made.

Sir R. Peel said, supposing that the declaration should prove to be true, and that in consequence of instructions which had been given to the Governor-General of India a declaration of war was made, and some document was published containing that declaration, he wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs two questions. First, whether that war, if proclaimed, would be carried on on account of the supreme authority of this country and at the expense of the united empire? And second, whether or no the Government would bring down any message to Parliament announcing the intention of Her Majesty to resort to hostilities?

Viscount Palmerston said he apprehended that any communication which might take place with the Government of China would be carried on in the name of the Queen of this country, and that whatever assistance might be afforded by the Governor-General of India to any operations which might be carried on in China would be assistance lent to this country under the responsibility of the Government of this country, and not of the East India Company. (Hear hear.) With regard to the other question, it was not at present the intention to send down any message of the kind (Hear.)

Sir R. Peel said, he was only supposing it to be the case that war had been proclaimed on account of our present position with regard to China, which was very different from that in which we stood previous to the renewal of the charter of the East India Company. His question was whether, in the event of hostilities being resolved on, any formal message would be sent down to the house?

Viscount Palmerston replied, that the communications, whatever they might be, which took place between this country and China would be carried on in the name of the Queen of Great Britain, and not in the name of the Governor-General of India. (Cries of "Hear, hear" in an ironical tone, and laughter.)

Sir R. Peel said that was the very reason why he had put the question. In the case of an Indian war

he could quite understand why no message should be sent down to Parliament; that course was prescribed by ordinary usage. But in this case the noble lord had stated that hostilities were to be carried on at the charge of the country and in the name of Her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) He presumed, therefore, that some formal communication should be made to Parliament on so important a measure as that of war, if a recourse to it were found necessary. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Palmerston.—I used the word "communication," not "hostilities." (Laughter.)

Mr. G. Palmer inquired whether or not other instructions besides those which had been communicated to the house had been forwarded to the British superintendent in China.

Viscount Palmerston said, that undoubtedly, besides the instructions founded on those papers which had been laid on the table of the house, sent to Her Majesty's superintendent at Canton, there were others; but they were of such a nature that he apprehended they could not be laid before the house.

Mr. G. Palmer asked whether there were not other instructions besides those which were given to Sir F. Maitland?

Viscount Palmerston.—There were not any other instructions bearing on the subject to which the papers relate.

Mr. Herries wished to know whether the noble lord could communicate to the house anything further upon the subject of compensation for opium destroyed. No communication was to be found in the papers already produced of a later date than the 13th of June, 1839, from the superintendent at Canton. Were these all the papers that the noble lord meant to lay before Parliament?

Viscount Palmerston said, that every paper had been laid on the table of the house which had been moved for, and which it appeared to be expedient to lay before the house and necessary to give full information on the subject.—*Globe*.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 25th July, 1840.

A month has now elapsed since Sir J. Gordon Bremer with the squadron sailed for the northward, and no tidings have since been received of the expedition, with the exception that news have reached here of H. M. S. *Blonde* having entered the port of Amoy, remained there a day, and then continued her route to the northward in company with H. M. S. *Melville*. Immediately after the *Blonde* had left Amoy, a number of Mandarin junkies sallied forth in battle-array, but no longer finding the enemy, returned home proud of having given him chase. We suppose our former Governor Tang, now Viceroy of Fohkeen, will not fail to report to Peking this act of prowess of the Chinese navy, taking credit for having driven away the English, and his reports, we doubt not, will be fully countenanced by similar ones from Governor Lin, who will surely attribute to fear of his valour, the proceeding northward of the expedition, without its having ventured to attack the formidable Bogue-forts. As far as we can learn, no news of the arrival at Chusan of the expedition has yet reached the Chinese overland, though, supposing its voyage to have been prosperous, sufficient time has now elapsed, to render the arrival of the news probable. Every body is of course anxious for accounts from the north, and opinion is much divided as to what their nature is likely to be. Shall we hear, together with the news of the arrival of the fleet, of the taking of Chusan; or that steamers have been despatched more to the northward to the gulf of Peechee, to make communications to the Imperial government, before any act of hostility is committed? We almost fear the latter will be the case, as it would be in unison with Lord Palmerston's expressions in the house of Commons, that Communications were to be made to the Chinese government, and that for the present at least no war was to be declared. But in such a case, what is to be done with the troops, before an Imperial answer can be received? They have now been on board ship full three months, and will naturally require refreshment. They therefore, we should think, must be landed immediately on arrival, and necessity will thus compel the invasion of Chinese territory, when the Minister at home

does not perhaps contemplate actual or immediate warfare. There seems to us to have been considerable wavering of purpose in the management of this expedition, and we believe not to be wrong in our surmise that the intentions of the ministry, when the first orders for fitting out the armament were given, were much more warlike, and to assume a higher tone towards the middle empire, than at present. This change of purpose has come over them during the interval between the March and April mails, and was probably occasioned by the hostility against a China war evinced by the Tory-opposition. It is much to be lamented that strife of party at home should, thus affect, and possibly mar, measures from which we confidently expected the very best results. Should the same vacillating policy, which has so often given signal advantage to the Chinese, be again pursued; should again demands be made and not enforced; should, in fine, not every object as explained by Lord John Russell be attained by this expedition, the position of the British in China will, for ever after, be worse than it was at any previous time, and the valuable trade perhaps be ruined for ever. The obtaining, without violence, a settlement in the land, we believe to be impossible, and the only guarantee for a safe trade in future, must be the continuance of a show of force. As to all other negotiations with the Chinese, they may serve to amuse the political agents sent to China, and for newspaper paragraphs, but they never will lead to any useful result. We hope however that Captain Elliot has had sufficient experience of official Chinese correspondence, not again to lose himself in it's quicksands, although we suspect him of too great fondness for "Chops," and of attaching greater importance to the power of his pen than it deserves, and than its success hitherto warrants.—Whilst we thus express our fears that the success of the expedition may possibly be marred by want of energy, and misconception of the Chinese character, we yet trust that these fears are only justified by our anxiety for the perfect success of the enterprise, and that the next accounts from the north will be, that something has been done there which cannot fail, by inspiring respect for the power of Great Britain, speedily and satisfactorily to end the now pending differences.

H. M. S. *Blenheim*, 74, Capt. Sir Fleming Benson, K. C. H., arrived in the roads on the morning of the 22d, from England 17th February. Cape of good Hope 13th May, and Singapore 8th July. She left again for the northward on the following day.

A very severe easterly gale was experienced here on Sunday last the 19th inst. The Barometer had given timely notice of bad weather coming on, in consequence of which all the vessels in Macao roads went for shelter to Cap-sing-moon and the Typa. Vessels from the coast since come in report that it blew nearly a Typhoon, but we are happy to say that up to this time we have not heard of any serious disaster. The *Jardine* lost her mainmast, and several other vessels smaller spars and sails. The gale does not seem to have extended far to the Southward, not having been felt either by the *Blenheim* or the *Barossa* which came in one and two days after.

On Wednesday morning last, the Chop offering rewards for killing Englishmen was stuck up at the Mandarin house, and in several streets of this city; but as soon as this circumstance became known to the Portuguese authorities the strongest remonstrances against such proceeding, were made, and the papers were torn down soon after in presence, we understand, of a Portuguese officer. We hear that the Keun-min-foo and Tsotang excuse themselves for this infraction of the neutrality of Macao, by saying that the pasting up of these papers was the act of the Hip-tae or naval commander, without their knowledge or consent, although the fact of the paper being stuck up at the Tsotang's office makes us doubtful of the truth of such excuse.

We now expect every day to hear of an engagement at the Bogue between the Chinese and the Blockading squadron there. The Chinese have, it is said, completed their preparations for attack, and 150 boats or vessels of different sizes were to have left Canton on Thursday last, escorted by the *Che*

*speake* late *Cambridge*, now the Admiral's ship, and to proceed outside the Bogue. We have not heard of how many men this expedition is to consist, but judging from the number of boats it cannot fall short of between 5 to 6000. The orders from the Governor to go outside the Bogue, there to attack the English ships, are said to be most peremptory, and though the Chinese soldiers may have no great stomach for it, they will be forced to seek the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth. H. M. S. *Lurue* and *Columbine* are at present at the Bogue and will no doubt give a warm reception to the Chinese armada. Most of the men composing it are, we suppose, the new levies lately raised by means of the Hong, Salt, and Chinclaw merchants, although their number is by no means so great as was at first given out, the Hong merchants, instead of the 2000 first demanded, having enlisted only 600, and the others, we believe, in the same proportion. These new levies are, it seems, to be kept quite distinct from the regular soldiery, nor will their defeat or destruction dim the reputation of the ever victorious celestial arms, for, not being regulars, such disasters will not be reported to Peking, and not being on record, will never enter into the history of the Middle empire. These new recruits are promised, each of them, in case of being killed, that \$200 shall be paid to their families, for which these engage to be forever silent concerning the deaths of their kinsman.

We extract the following from the *Bombay Times* of 30th May: "By intelligence from Aden, we learn, that on the 2nd and 3rd instant the garrison was put in readiness to repel an expected attack of the Arabs. On the 3d they were expected in great numbers. Various bodies, in all amounting to 2 or 3000 are said to be hovering about. The troops and shipping were all on the alert to give them a warm reception as our intelligence came away, but from the delay they were making, it was thought they would skulk off without making a rush."—*Bombay Herald*.

There now remain in Canton only six foreigners, viz, two Americans, two Swiss, one Dutch, and one Portuguese. All the factories are deserted, and nothing is done to keep them in repair.

We know not whence arises the animosity which it is but too clear our esteemed Contemporary of the *Register* entertains towards us—scarcely a number of that paper having lately appeared but contains some proof of this in attacks upon us. We cannot however find that the subject of these is always judiciously chosen, and it is a pity that our Contemporary should thus suffer his ill-feeling towards us to warp his otherwise shrewd judgment and excellent understanding, nor will we for a moment suppose that he himself is not fully convinced of the justice of his strictures, however unjust and without foundation they appear to other eyes. We pay this tribute to his integrity, at the expense, it is true, of his judgment temporarily dimmed by passion, but hope that he will see the error of his ways, and for the future devote less space of his columns to unfounded animadversions upon us.

The reason why we thus notice the *Register*, is an accusation brought against us in the last number, of inconsistency in our views upon the so-called blockade of the Canton river; but these, we conceive to have been consistent throughout, nor, we are sorry to say, do we yet see any good cause to change our opinion, or to wish unsaid a single word we have uttered on the occasion. On the 4th of July, only a few days after the blockade was to have been established, we said "there is also a report that the Blockade will not be strictly enforced according to the terms of the Notice, but that smuggling by some of the channels will be connived at, in order that Great Britain may not altogether be deprived of her Tea and Rhubarb. We have alluded to the report only to denounce it, as a gross libel, we conceive, on the British Plenipotentiaries, and which can only have been raised for the most mischievous purposes, in the hopes of exciting bitter feelings and perhaps hostilities against us amongst our allies. The plan in itself is too ridiculous, but even, if practicable, it would be too monstrous to be entertained by any British officer, as no principle is held more sacred, than that a blockade is not to be made a cloak for carrying on your own trade, to the forced exclusion and

"detriment of your allies." Could we at that early period of the blockade, have foreseen that this report, which we then flattered ourselves to be a libel spread for factious purposes, was not so altogether devoid of foundation, but that in fact, though a month has now elapsed since the Notice of the Blockade of the Port and River of Canton by all its entrances, was given, no measures whatever have yet been taken to carry that Notice into effect, and that the blockade is limited to the Bogue, only one of the many inlets of the river, whilst the Chinese trade is being freely carried on by the many other passages? Surely there was no inconsistency on our part to have reproached this most partial and inefficient blockade, which cannot possibly serve any good end, and can only tend to irritate the enemy without distressing him in the least. Who would have supposed that the very first threat of hostility of the powerful armament sent out by England, would in the execution fall so very far short of its professions? And who can now doubt that it is owing to orders from those commanding this expedition that the blockade is not enforced?

The ships of war left in the mouth of the Canton river at the time of Sir J. G. Bremer sailing with the expedition to the northward were too few in number for the effectual blockade of all the entrances of the Canton river, but two of them did commence the blockade of the Bogue a few days after it had by Public Notice been established. We then hoped that some of the many ships of war, daily expected, would remain here, and carry into effect the notice of Sir J. Gordon Bremer; but in this, as every body here knows, we were disappointed; the ships came, and proceeded again immediately to the northward, without leaving any increase of force. Their commanders, it is to be supposed, acted upon orders received from the Admiral, and there can therefore exist little doubt, but that this inefficient, and we may say ridiculous, blockade is the result of orders from headquarters. What its object may be, time will perhaps disclose; at present, we can, with unofficial eyes, see in these half measures only fit subjects for blame.

When three weeks since we observed on the blockade, as will be seen in the extract given above, we had the good fortune of our remarks being commended, grumblingly it is true, by our Contemporary; we have since followed exactly the same line of argument, and yet are by him accused of inconsistency, and even the epithet of "weathercock" is given us, for no reason that we know, but perhaps to hide his own delinquency in that way; for, having approved of our remarks against this partial blockade, and made others of similar import, he now can hardly dissemble his satisfaction at its being no other, and says, in his last paper, "It is quite true that a great stroke of business has been done and is doing through the inner passage; now while trade is alive, it must be more or less beneficial to all parties engaged in it, but in the present instance, more particularly so to the Chinese. Well, we do not quarrel with this," and then asks very mildly, why, if this was to be the case, Sir J. G. Bremer's Notice was of a Blockade of all the branches of the river of Canton. For justice sake, brother *Register*, put the saddle on the right horse!

By the *Barrosa* from Bombay 30th May, and Singapore 11th July, we have received Bombay papers to the 26th May, and the *Sing. Free Press* of 9th July, neither of which however contain intelligence of much interest.

#### SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Letters from America, received by the last Overland Mail, inform us of the loss, by spontaneous ignition, of the *Harold*, from this port; the following extract from a private source will give our readers the particulars, as far as they can be obtained, of the melancholy occurrence.

"Boston, January 14.—I received yesterday from Pernambuco, the melancholy intelligence of the loss by fire of the Ship *Harold*, in latitude 4 south, longitude 26 west. Five persons, lost their lives, and I am sorry to say that Mr. Parkman and Mr. Erving were among the number; also Mr. Bell, a passenger, and one seaman (an Italian,) and the first mate Mr. Nash, who all perished by drowning. They, with Mr. Austin and two seamen, got into the stern boat, which was so much injured by the fire that she sunk under them; Mr. W. Austin and two seamen were saved by the long boat, which

with the Captain, Second Mate, and the rest of the Crew, arrived at a place 30 miles north of Pernambuco, after being at sea seven days without chart or compass. I am daily expecting some one of them from Pernambuco, when further particulars will be had. This is a sad affair for the friends of those who were lost. Mr. Parkman, in particular, was a very promising young man, and his loss is deeply felt by his relatives; our old friend Mr. Erving you will observe perished also. This, I believe, he intended as his last voyage to Calcutta, and indeed it has fatally proved so.

"They write that they could not possibly account for the origin of the fire by any other cause than that of spontaneous combustion.

"There is no vessel now up for Calcutta."

The *Harold* left Calcutta on the 13th of last July, with a cargo consisting principally of jute and linseed oil—two most inflammable substances, and the junction of which in a ship's hold are known, from past experience, to be almost always attended with spontaneous ignition. Indeed, so dangerous is oil considered as forming part of a cargo with cotton, hemp, or jute, that many of the leading mercantile houses in London have prohibited altogether the transmission of oil with either of the articles, and we know that some underwriters never insured vessels with these articles on board, except at a very heavy premium. We could quote instances, in further proof of what has been often advanced before on this subject, of Russian vessels where the junction of oil and hemp produced ignition; and similar were the results on board of other vessels from this port and elsewhere. Seeing, therefore, the great precautions that are used in respect to these articles at home, we regret that no similar precautionary rule obtains in this country. Instructions should be sent out by owners of American and other ships not to allow their vessels to carry such a mixed cargo, and the insurance offices here should not be allowed to take any risks on those ships which may export such cargo, in defiance of all rules for the safety of the blocks, or the lives of those on board of them.—*Calcutta Courier*, April 24.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED IN CHINA.—H. M. Ships *Wellington*, 74; *Melville*, 74; *Blenheim*, 74; *Druid*, 44; *Blonde*, 42; *Vulture*, 28; *Albatross*, 28; *Comet*, 28; *Larne*, 20; *Hyacinth*, 18; *Algerine*, 18; *Pylades*, 18; *Cruiser*, 16; *Rattlesnake*; *Modeste*, 20; *Columbine*, 18.

H. C. STEAMERS, *Atalanta*, *Queen*, *Enterprise*, *Madagascar*, and 27 transports.

They have all proceeded to the northward with the exception of H. M. Ships *Druid*, *Hyacinth*, *Columbine* and *Larne*, which are at present in the mouth of the Canton river.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—H. M. S. *Blenheim*, 74 Capt. Sir Fleming Senhouse, from England, Cape of Good Hope, and Singapore; Amer. *Duan*, (wrongly reported last week), from Liverpool; Brit. *Barrosa*, from Bombay and Singapore; *Litherland*, *Baxter*, from Singapore.

SAILED.—Span. *Antenor*, for Manila; *Iberia*, Rionda, for Singapore and Rhio; Brit. *Mary Elizabeth*, for Liverpool; Amer. *Merchant*, for Manila. This day *Rose*, for Bombay. *Kallimaas*, for Manila and Batavia.

Arrived at Singapore 29th June *Moctezuma*, 3rd July *Akbar*.

Passed Anjer 18th June, *General Eyde*, 19th *Fortescue* and *Mary Gordon*.

The *Frances Yates* had sailed from London for China on the 10th March. From Liverpool for China direct, *City of Derry*; by way of Manila, the *Scotland*, had sailed, and the *Falcon*, direct.

Under Despatch, *Mavis* for Bombay; *Kittie*, for Calcutta and Singapore; *Blakely*, for London.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Pandora*.

LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND, 4th April via Singapore. UNITED STATES, 10th March via Singapore. CALCUTTA, 5th June via Singapore, BOMBAY, 30th May via Singapore. SINGAPORE, 11th July. *Barrosa*, JAVA, 18th June via Singapore. MANILA, 23d June, *Ternale*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 44.]

Macao, Saturday, 1st August, 1840.

[No. 252.]

**THE** estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The twentieth volume of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNVAAN who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

China, 1st July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment ceased this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARLINE.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840.

**DANIELL & Co.**  
With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the name firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

W. C. LEGETT.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

China, 30th June, 1840.

Copy Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

**WE** beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs JAMIESON, M'CRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta.

Our Firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,

JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.

Signatures at Glasgow, of  
GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, } (absent in China)

**NOTICE**—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

pprop. BIBBY ADAM & Co.

THOMAS EDMOND.

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER

**THE** fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, *DUAN*. For particulars apply to  
DIROM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

**THE** Spanish Ship *NUOVA VICTORIA*, 712 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at Cap-sing-moon. Apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao  
or to DON VICENTE CAGIGAS on board,

FOR SALE.



**THE** Portuguese Brig "*BRILHANTE*," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to  
PEDRO MARC'AL.

at the Shop "Campo de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE.



**THE** fast sailing Dutch Barque *ELIZABETH*, having good accommodations, has part of her Cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 10th of August. For freight or Passage apply to  
S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 31st July, 1840.

FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.



**THE** *CHARLOTTE*, Capt. LIEBSCHWAGER, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 31st July, 1840.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.



**THE** *MOR*, Capt. A. YOUNG, daily expected, will be despatched for BOMBAY a few days after arrival here. For freight apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 31st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

- 18 Chests Hyson Tea.
- 100 Chests Hyson Skin do.
- 140 Boxes Pekoe do.
- 155 Half Chests Orange Scented Pekoe do.
- 44 fancy Boxes Souchong do.
- 300 Lacquered Boxes of Souchong Tea, fine, suitable for the Indian markets.
- A few Chests, Half Chests and Boxes of Black and Green Teas, the finest of the season.
- 100 Bales Nankin Silk.
- 34 Cases Cassia Oil.
- 5 Boxes Vermillion.

Apply to W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, July 11th 1840.

FOR SALE.

**AT** the Office of DON GABRIEL DE YRUERE. TAGOYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.—

FOR SALE.

**A** quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKENS—apply to  
A. F. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

**ON BOARD** the *ISABELLA* at TUNGKOO. CABINBOARD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and ROM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to  
CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**FOR** PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "*ISABELLA*," and at Macao to the Undersigned:—viz—  
Schooners: "*ALPHA*," "*UNION*," "*SYLPH*," and "*BLACK JOKE*," and Cutters: "*St. GEORGE*" and "*GREYHOUND*."

FOR SALE.

**BASS** and ALLSOP'S PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta. FINE FRENCH BRANDY, London bottled SHERRY, GIN, SALT PROVISIONS, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, and Government Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th Superiors,—all just landed—apply at the Godowns of  
Macao, 26th June, 1840. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.

**DUFF GORDON** & Co's SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to  
Macao, 29th April, 1840. LINDSAY & Co.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE's new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

**FOR** SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three „..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERY.

The following remarks on the discovery of a Southern Continent, as stated in the *Sydney Herald* of 17th March, extracts from which will be found below, have been kindly given us to do with as we thought best, and we therefore hasten to publish them, certain as we are that we could not entertain our readers on a subject of more general interest.

"As we are still without the May mail or any intelligence from the northward of the operations of the squadron, the accompanying extracts from the *Sydney Herald* of the 13th March last may prove a relief to some of your readers from the Editorial sparring with your brother of the *Register* and from the discussion of what the squadron could and should have effected, while all these blockades—manifestoes, etc., would appear but much ado about nothing.

"The discovery of the Antarctic land must be a source of great satisfaction and just pride to the commander of the American Expedition, but we sincerely congratulate M. Dumont d'Urville on his equal success, when failure would have been a severe reflexion, however unjustly; the discovery depending so much on the season and accidental state of the weather.

"His own experience will no doubt render this eminent navigator more liberal in his strictures on the statements of others, than are conveyed in his address to the meeting of the Society of Sciences and Arts at Batavia on the 19th June 1839,—as for instance, "In 1823 however a simple seal-fisher named Weddell, pretended to have reached the 74th degree without difficulty, and even added that in those high latitudes the sea was free from ice and the temperature much milder than in regions less close to the Pole. If what Weddell reported were true, it was natural to conclude by analogy that it would be practicable to approach nearer and nearer the South Pole," etc.; and again, "We then directed our course towards the Polar regions, within the space comprised between the New Shetland Islands and Sandwich Land, the theatre of the pretended discoveries of Weddell."

The sneer at the pretended discoveries of the simple seal-fisher might have been spared, indeed he assigns grounds in a subsequent paragraph why Capt. Weddell might have been more successful than himself, but will not give the Captain credit for them. "On the 15th February (says M. d'Urville) after having stood along this bank of ice for 200 leagues, without discovering a single opening, having traversed the whole space which Weddell pretended to have made his way through without difficulty; it becomes evident that in admitting the statements of Weddell to be true, we must naturally suppose him to have fallen in with a much more favorable spring than had fallen to our lot, or rather that the state of the ice changed singularly its form and nature according to certain seasons of the year, unheard of in these regions. For myself, I am induced by many

"causes which it would occupy too much time to detail here, to believe that Capt. Weddell has 'abused in a very extraordinary manner the privileges so readily accorded to travellers.' Now, Capt. Weddell was no traveller, but a simple seal-fisher, and reported what he had seen, and M. Dumont d'Urville cannot be ignorant that in the Greenland trade, vessels fish one season without difficulty where the next they are blocked up for months by impenetrable barriers of ice. The ridicule with which he attempts to combat Weddell's statement is also misplaced; that because Weddell found the temperature in that particular place more mild than further from the Pole, by analogy it would be milder the nearer you approached the Pole. It is on the other hand well known that temperature is not so entirely dependent on latitude: as to its sheltered position or otherwise, and its nearer or further approach from land. Capt. Parry indeed reports that at Melville Island, 75° N. (one degree nearer the Pole than Weddell) that altho' the thermometer averaged 60° below the freezing point, the officers of the ship were able to walk in the open air for two or three hours, when there was no drift. This much appeared due to Weddell the simple seal-fisher."

From the Sydney Herald, of 13th March.

## DISCOVERY OF THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

Amongst the arrivals to be found in our shipping list of this day, is that of the United States ship *Vincennes*, under the command of Charles Wilkes, Esq. The *Vincennes* has been absent from this port almost eighty days, most of which time has been spent in southern exploration, and we are happy to have it in our power to announce, on the highest authority, that the researches of the exploring squadron after a southern continent have been completely successful. The land was first seen on the morning of the 19th of January, in latitude 64° 20' south, longitude 154° 18' east.

The *Peacock*, (which ship arrived in our harbour on the 22nd ultimo, much disabled from her combat with the ice,) we learn, obtained soundings in a high southern latitude, and established beyond doubt the existence of land in that direction. But the *Vincennes*, more fortunate in escaping injury, completed the discovery, and run down the coast from 154° 18' to 97° 45' east longitude, about seventeen hundred miles, within a short distance of the land, often so near as to get soundings with a few fathoms of line, during which time she was constantly surrounded by ice islands and bergs, and experiencing many heavy rays of wind, exposing her constantly to shipwreck. We also understand that she has brought several specimens of rock and earth procured from the land, some of them weighing upwards of one hundred pounds.

It is questionable whether this discovery can be of any essential benefit to commerce; but it cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to Captain Wilkes and the officers engaged with him in this most interesting expedition, to have brought to a successful termination the high trust committed to them by their country, and it is hoped that so noble a commencement in the cause of science and discovery, will induce the government of the United States to follow up by other expeditions that which is now on the point of termination.

We understand that the *Vincennes* will sail on Sunday or Monday next for New Zealand, where the *Porpoise* and *Flying Fish* will rejoin her should they have been equally fortunate with their two consorts in escaping from the ice. The *Peacock* will follow as soon as her repairs are completed; whence they will all proceed in furtherance of the objects of the expedition.

We will only add, that we wish them God speed.

**DISCOVERY.**—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a French letter, containing a succinct account of the expedition of the two French corvettes, the *Astrolabe* and *Zeelee*, under the command of commodore D'Urville, which, from its length, and the late hour at which it reached our office, we are unable to give in type this week. Our readers will be pleased to learn, that the exertions of the French Commodore have been crowned with success. On the evening of the 19th January, in latitude 66° S., and about 130° east longitude, land was described; and on the 21st the two corvettes approached so within five or six miles, and two boat's crews put off to collect specimens of rock from a point which was clear of ice. The land is described as stretching from the south to the W.S.W. as far as the eye could discern. Commodore D'Urville was desirous of continuing his discoveries, but was stopped on the 23rd by a bank of ice stretching out from the land directly north to an immense distance, and was consequently compelled to alter his course. The following day the vessels encountered a most furious gale of wind, during which the *Zeelee* very narrowly escaped being wrecked. Further

progress was prevented by (*la banquise*) which hindered any further progress towards the south. Although not much will have been gained by this enterprise in point of utility, it will add greatly to our geographical and scientific knowledge. It does not appear that any living beings or animals exist in these cold and dreary regions, not even a seal was seen, nor any very useful kind of whale. Capt. Dumont D'Urville has by this discovery, earned an additional title to the honors of his country, distinguished as his name has already been in scientific navigation.—*Hobart Town Courier*. (The *Astrolabe* and *Zeelee* had arrived at Hobart Town.)

From the Canton Register of 28th July.

## Export of Tea to the United States from

1 July 1839 to 30 June 1840.

Bohea	14,133
Congou	306,666
Souchong	2,387,733
Pouchong	569,200
Pekoe	105,200
Oolong	13,333
Twankay	175,733
Young Hyson	10,374,800
Hyson Skin	1,464,266
Hyson	1,100,533
Gunpowder	1,475,200
Imperial	1,146,800

Black	3,596,265
Green	15,737,332

Total - - - - - lbs. 19,333,597

## Proclamation.—Increased rewards for Englishmen's heads

TSUEN, commandant of the encampment at Casa Branca, &c., having received through *Hony*, the acting commandant of the district of Heangshan, in control of the southern waters, the orders of Lin, the governor of the two Kwang, and E, the lieutenant governor of Kwangtung province, proclaiming for the information of all—It is well known to all classes of the inhabitants of the provincial city that of late the English foreigners have been extremely crafty and deceitful, and injuring the lives of our people by their opium, and defrauding them of their wealth; and although they have thus highly excited the indignation of our people and occasioned eventually the cutting off of their trade, still the said foreigners have not hastened to return to their country; further, they have not evinced any sincere repentance for their crimes. Now report speaks of ships of war arriving in the Canton waters; although it cannot be accurately known whether the intention of their coming be for good or evil, and whether for the future they intend to be favorable or adverse to the submission or rebellions.

The proclamation then alludes to the probability of the English war ships entering the inner waters, and the means taken to prevent their egress, such as sinking junks laden with stones in the passages; the facility with which the many Chinese can exterminate the few English; that the provisions of the latter will soon be exhausted; that the latter can be easily known by their cloths fitting tight to their waists and limbs, which prevents their running; that all classes of Chinese may slay them like so many dogs and sheep, &c. The governor and lieutenant governor then proceed as follows:

If the English war ships enter, all classes of Chinese are allowed to kill the English.

"If you kill a white devil's son you shall be rewarded with \$100; for a black devil's son, \$50; whoever brings in a head of these shall instantly receive the above reward."—Rewards are then offered for seizing opium and killing English officers. Orders are then given to guard the foreign factories and prevent the English from entering, if they do so they are to be put to death.

A postscript adds, that the rewards for Englishmen's heads will be paid, wherever they may be killed, either in the inner waters or the outer seas; and the officers declare they certainly will not eat their words,—which means, they certainly will.—The proclamation is dated 6th moon 20th day—18th July.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 1st Augt. 1840.

**CHUSAN TAKEN.**—After our paper had been nearly prepared for the press, the arrival of the Steamer *Enterprise* from Chusan became known, and having collected a good many particulars concerning the taking of Chusan, we shall now merely confine our

selves to a brief outline, intending, in the course of the day, to publish an Extra, with more minute information. The squadron under Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer arrived at Chusan on the 4th July, and immediately demanded the surrender of Tinghsa from the mandarins, who however refused; time was given them until the afternoon of the following day to consider, but they continuing silent, a gun was fired at the mandarin house, which was immediately answered by a fire from the junks and batteries of the town, on which all the ships of war opened their fire, and in a very short time, the garrison in the town and the junks were seen to leave their posts, and run away as fast as their legs and the wind could carry them. The British troops were then landed, and marched upon the town, which had not surrendered, and from which a few shot were fired, which were, on the artillery being landed, returned, and some shells thrown in among the garrison with the greatest effect. On the morning following (the 6th July) preparations were made for storming the town, but on approaching it, it was found deserted, not only by Mandarines and soldiers, but by all the inhabitants, so that the English had only to walk in and take possession. The loss of the enemy in killed is estimated at only 30 or 40. Brigadier Burrell is for the present appointed Governor of Tinghsa. Admiral Elliot, in the *Melville*, did not arrive till a day after the town was taken. H. M. S. *Melville* and *Blonde*, the former with Admiral Elliot on board, entered the port of Amoy on the 3d July, but being fired at from the fort, cannonaded the town during two hours, and then proceeded to the northward. The *Enterprise* left Chusan on the 21st of this month, a fortnight after the taking of Tinghsa—all the ships of war and Transports were, at the time of her leaving still at Chusan. An attempt to negotiate with the high mandarins for the forwarding of a despatch to Peking, had failed, and we learn that another mission to the same place, by several ships of war, to sail about the time the *Enterprise* left, was contemplated. It was also rumoured that part of the expedition was to proceed to Peking. Thus has, after a peace of 200 years, China been invaded by a foreign enemy; the seclusion of the celestials from the rest of mankind, has been roughly broken in upon, and probably a new era is about to begin for this country. We fear the struggle for equally acknowledged rights will be a long one, but doubt not that in the end the Chinese will be forced to make an active member of the commonwealth of nations, from which since their existence, they have kept aloof.

**THE WEATHER.**—The heat during the past week has been most oppressive, and the falling of the barometer gives notice that very bad weather is to be expected. We had a squall from the eastward and some rain last night, and it was then hoped that the threatening appearances would cease, but during the night the barometer has fallen still lower, and is now below what we have seen it in China during the last four or five years.

In spite of the predilection for it of the Chinese, we must say Opium is a nauseous drug; the discussions concerning it have at least been carried on ad nauseam; once cannot now take up a paper, particularly from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, but OPIMUM QUESTION, OPIMUM INDEMNIFICATION, OPIMUM POISON, OPIMUM A TONIC, OPIMUM VERSUS MALT, and in fact Opium in all shapes and under all considerations, meets one's view, and the periodical press of England is nearly equally filled with this soporific drug. Whilst however we cannot but admit the importance of this merchandise, both to commercial and moral interests to be great, we at same time think that people who argue that all the differences with China have arisen from a trade in it, and who consequently make the deduction that to the Opium alone the war with China is owing, either are egregiously mistaken themselves, or wish to mislead others. We may admit the Opium-trade to have been the agent to accelerate the rupture between England and China, but many other causes have long existed which in the end could not have failed to bring about the crisis in which we are now involved, and by means of which it is to be hoped our relations with this vast empire will be put on a footing of permanent security.

It is well known that the Chinese have hitherto affected to look upon the intercourse with their country, by foreigners, as an act of compassion of their Emperor, and that they considered that they might



cease this indulgence whenever they pleased. They, though deriving by the sale of their tea and silk, as well as other productions of less importance, great advantages from the foreign trade, yet affected to consider it as of no consequence whatever, and late events have shown us that they really have the power entirely to paralyze the trade, at least for a time, without the paternal government of this country ever taking into consideration the misery it thus brings upon millions of the laboring poor. Foreigners, therefore, hitherto have been upon sufferance in China only, liable at any moment, to be sent away and despoiled of their property. Whilst the China trade was a monopoly of the East India Company, the extent of the trade all accumulated in one hand, and the absolute control over prices in England, enabled the Supercargoes here for a long time to carry things on smoothly though often their patience was sorely tried; but they had the most positive instructions from the Board of Directors to submit to extortion and even insult rather, than allow the trade to be interrupted, and the consequence naturally was that they frequently paid bribes to the local government, which were however no loss to them, such bribes being charged on the teas sent home for sale, the upset price of which was raised in proportion. We may ascribe to the liberality of the Company in money matters, that many of the laws made at different times to restrain foreigners, and which if really observed, would have made a residence in China the most irksome and humiliating, were allowed to be dormant, but nothing guaranteed foreigners that on the slightest dispute, or by the mere whim of a mandarin, these laws might not again be enforced. The following are some of these restrictions which the compassionate ruler of the middle Kingdom orders to be enforced against barbarians coming to trade in his country. A foreigner on arriving at Canton must live in, and confine himself to one of the houses in the 13 foreign Factories, which he is not allowed to leave, except on business visit to the Hong merchants, but on such excursions he ought to be accompanied by his comprador or servant, who though in his pay, is appointed by the Hong merchants, and ought to act as a spy upon his actions; the foreigner is not to deal with any one nor have intercourse with any native whatever, but the Hong merchants, linguists and this servant; nor is he by law allowed to keep more than this one servant: he is not allowed to move beyond the 13 factories, not even to recreate himself with a walk into the suburbs; the Hong merchants are answerable to government for his good conduct, and it is therefore their duty to surround him with their own agents to prevent his contravening any of the laws made to restrict him; fearful that he should settle in the country, his wife and family are not allowed to live with him at Canton, but as soon as his business for the season is ended he must leave it, either to return home or to wait at Macao for the next year. These are some of the personal grievances, which would be found irksome enough, were they all enforced but, as we have said before, they had many of them little by little been forgotten, until in great part reinforced last year by Lin. The commercial restrictions, as being more immediately connected with the monopoly, have been always much more rigidly enforced, and those we are going to enumerate were really existing at the time of our expulsion from Canton, as well as the abuses resulting therefrom. The trade, as is well known, was restricted to one port only of this immense empire, and the better to restrain barbarians and prevent their mixing with the natives, the government of this country entrusted this trade to the exclusive management of the Co-hong. With these every one coming to Canton had to deal, and as foreigners were not allowed to have their own property under their own control, being denied the privilege of warehouses of their own, such property, if not immediately sold, had to be entrusted to the safekeeping of these mandarin-merchants, or to be sold to them payable in two or three months, though their character or circumstances were not such as to entitle them to much commercial credit. The Hong merchants, at the time that foreigners were obliged to trust property to their safekeeping, were at same time exposed to continual extortions from the government officers, and if they were supposed to have notwithstanding amassed property in successful trade, they were hardly ever permitted to retire to enjoy the fruits of their industry. The consequence naturally was that instead of wealthy and trustworthy individuals being made Hong merchants, only poor men, frequently totally unacquainted

with business, could be found to supply the places of such as by death or insolvency had left vacancies to be filled up. The fees paid to the Hoppo and others on entering the Co-hong amounted to 50,000 Taels or more, these were frequently borrowed, so that a Hong merchant, who was about to be trusted with millions of property, actually was deeply in debt before even he could begin business. The consequences of such a system are obvious; there continued to be in the Cohong one or two rich merchants who by the weight of their capital tyrannized over their poorer brethren, who monopolized all the best branches of the foreign trade, leaving to the others only the more adventurous ones, and driving them to transact business at all hazards, merely to enable them to keep up a circulation of capital by which they might pay Peter with what they owed to Paul. This abuse of the Hong-system has long existed, and was rather encouraged than otherwise by the East India Company, who found the poorer merchants more willing instruments, and who by their means in some measure counteracted the too grasping disposition of the richer ones, and could at same time afford to run the risk to which it thereby became exposed. But these abuses have increased much since in 1834 the trade was thrown open, and ignorance of business, extortion of mandarins, and perhaps dishonesty, against which the system hitherto followed provides no check, soon caused several of the poorer houses to fail to an enormous amount. Their debts it is true were, after some delay, acknowledged by the Cohong, and several instalments have already been paid, but to raise funds for such payments new duties have been laid on both imports and exports, and if the system as described, were allowed to continue, those duties for Hong-uses threaten to grow so heavy, as materially to interfere not only with the consumption of British manufactures in China, but also with that of Chinese produce in foreign countries. The system of Chinese monopoly therefore, while it offered no security to the foreign merchant for his property, also threatens to circumscribe, within very little time too, the amount of the general foreign trade with this country, already too much hampered on all sides by the jealous government. Whilst foreigners in China are ordered to be treated with compassion, and whilst they are not thought worthy to have any rights secured to them, the natural consequence has been that the taxations of the foreign trade have been continually increased by the almost irresponsible mandarins, and thus the duties on ships as well as on merchandise have been gradually growing, nor is the merchant allowed to reexport his goods, no entrepot being allowed. In shipping his property, the foreign merchant has no control over it, but must trust altogether to the honesty of Hong merchants and their servants.

These are some of the chief commercial disabilities under which the large trade of Canton was conducted, and we shall find those of an international or political nature to be fully as onerous. Foreigners being in China only on sufferance, not by right, they are expected implicitly to obey the laws, not those of the country, but others especially framed for or rather against them; they must in all things obey their guardians the Hong-merchants, nor have they any redress against them in case of ill-treatment, no representation of theirs to even the local government being allowed to reach it, except through the Hong-merchants. In case of homicide, however accidental, life is demanded for life, and if the guilty party is not to be found, then any one of his countrymen is to be punished in his stead. The Chinese in all cases where foreigners come before their tribunals, arrogate to themselves exclusively the right of judging and punishing them, and against their award there is no appeal, foreigners being denied all access to the higher officers of the Empire. Even where the Chinese acknowledge a Superintendent or Consul, they consider such only in the light of a Police officer over his own countrymen, and as an additional means of controlling them, by holding him answerable for their deeds. Before the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner, all the communications from the Chief Superintendents to the local government, as well as those from Consuls of other nations went with an occasional exception, through the Hong-merchants, and an appeal against oppression to the Imperial Government was altogether impossible.

Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at, that differences arose between the Company's supercargoes and the Chinese at different times, which were however always settled after more or less delay, before coming to extremities, by either

one or the other party, both being fully aware of the advantages mutually derived from this trade, giving way, but at times the quarrel even in those time runs so high as to threaten immediate hostilities. To improve their situation in the country Lord Macartney was sent from England as Ambassador to Peking in 1816; a year or two afterwards Mr. Telford from Batavia in the like capacity, and in 1824 Lord Amherst again from England. But these different embassies, so far from being advantageous to those who sent them, proved rather the reverse, for they only served to flatter the inordinate vanity of the Chinese, by making the ambassadors appear as tribute bearers, and by giving the Chinese an opportunity of insulting to their hearts content men of high station in barbarian lands. The insults heaped upon Lord Napier are yet too fresh in the recollection of every one to need to be enumerated here, but we hope our remarks have gone to show that there are many reasons besides the Opium trade for a rupture with China. Since the abolition of the Company's monopoly the British Superintendents have in their occasional correspondence with the local authorities been treated with the greatest insolence and overbearing contempt, which, had they been evinced by the government of any civilized nation to the accredited agents of another, would have called for condign punishment. But it seems that the Chinese have many friends in England who judge that they may with impunity insult and maltreat other nations, and that it would be highly unjust to rouse the celestial from the dreams they have so long indulged of being the bullies of the world. To us it appears that the sooner this state of things is mended the better. But it is not the already mentioned grievances alone, which are part and parcel of a vicious system, but the late acts of the Imperial commissioner for which the Opium trade served as a pretext, that have exposed the Chinese in full justice to be called to a strict account. There can be no doubt that the local authorities connived at the Opium-trade, and it is as little doubted that the many Edicts that have from time to time been issued against it, were mere matters of form, and until lately, never acted upon. It is therefore not astonishing that the importers, when these Edicts in the end of 1838 and beginning of 1839 became more numerous and threatening, thought that the storm would blow over as so many others had done. However, the Imperial Commissioner arrived, and to be certain to obtain possession of such as had been guilty of dealing in Opium and as still had controul over it in the outer sea, he immediately surrounds all the foreigners in Canton with soldiers, and under threats of death, not only to the opium-dealers, but to H. Majesty's representatives, contrives to despoil them of their property, keeping the whole foreign community imprisoned during two months, and breaking besides, immediately after delivery of the Opium, the promise he had previously given that the trade should again be conducted as formerly. British subjects, though promised that no notice of their having dealt in Opium, should in future be taken, were ordered to leave the country, and the necessary consequence was that all the English, deeming themselves, no longer safe while they continued under the power of so perfidious a man, by leaving Canton, withdrew from under it. Since then, the Chinese have forced the English even to leave the neutral settlement of Macao, because of a Chinese having been killed at Hong-kong, for whom the Commissioner demanded an expiatory victim; the trade with the English has been declared as for ever at an end, whilst that of other nations is allowed to continue; English vessels and men have been attacked, murdered, and plundered, and yet we hear the friends of the Chinese in England exclaim that a war upon China is altogether unjust and unwarrantable, whilst, had any other nation been guilty of only the title of which the English justly complain, no such outcry in case of war would have been raised.

**TAKING OF CHUSAN.**—Upwards of five weeks have now elapsed since the expedition under Sir J. Gordon Bremer sailed to the northward, and we are still without any positive news respecting it, no steamer though anxiously expected having yet made her appearance from the northward, and we think it therefore probable that should the report now circulating among the Chinese be true, that the steamer had been dispatched with the news for Bengal direct. This report is that the English have landed at Chusan, although opposed by a great

number of soldiers of whom many were killed and more wounded, the remainder saving themselves by flight; that the inhabitants of the island, on the invasion by the English also fled, and that the English then, instead of wreaking their vengeance upon the captive and wounded Chinese soldiers, (more tartarico) had them carefully attended to by their own surgeons; that the Chinese inhabitants, seeing the much dreaded barbarians intent on humane offices, most of them returned to their homes without being molested by the victors, who are now in absolute possession of the Island of Chusan. We will not however vouch for the correctness of any part of this report, though we sincerely hope to hear it corroborated by arrivals from the coast. At same time, full time has elapsed for news reaching from Chusan overland, and there is a plausibility about the whole account which we think entitles it to some belief.

**THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.**—H. M. S. *Nimrod*, 20. Capt. C. A. Barlow, arrived in the roads on the 25th, and on the following day proceeded to Cap-sing-moon. We hail this fresh arrival of one of H. M. Ships with so much more pleasure since it is generally understood that she will for the present at least remain here, thus strengthening the blockading squadron, which now, it is thought, is of sufficient force to blockade the Broadway also, indeed the rumour was pretty general that the *Hyacinth* was about proceeding thither, when the day before yesterday H. M. Brig *Columbine* arrived here from the Bogue, in company with a large Chinese trading junk, at first supposed to be a prize, but which from here entering the port of Macao on the following day, no longer under the control of the *Columbine* it is now supposed was merely prevented by that vessel entering the river of Canton, by way of the Bogue. In consequence of the *Columbine's* arrival and of information brought by her it is supposed that H. M. S. *Hyacinth* left this anchorage; she proceeded in company with the *Columbine* towards the Bogue early yesterday morning, and speculation is rife as to what news of sufficient importance can have prevailed on Capt. Warren to leave the Macao roads, whilst Capt. Smith, the commanding officer of the squadron, also has left for his ship the *Druid* at Cap-sing-moon. Nothing is known, but it is reported that a number of men-of-war junks, proceeding from the Bogue, and cut off by H. M. S. *Larne* and *Columbine*, took refuge behind Fanyak a few miles to the northward of Lintin, and that whilst the *Larne* is preventing their escape thence, the *Columbine* has gone in quest of the *Hyacinth* so as to enable the three completely to cut off their escape and to capture them. We give this report merely on hearsay, without being able to vouch for its truth. It is certain however that the preparations of the Chinese for an attack on the blockading squadron have of late been carried on with considerable energy, and it is even said that a great many boats, to the number of upwards of 100, ventured a little beyond the Bogue, but soon after withdrew again within, without venturing any attack. In Canton everything remains quiet, though the Government threatens to expel the two remaining American ships, although their cargoes are only partly disarmed. The regular mail-boats have ceased to run, and communication between this and Canton is very uncertain. Only two Americans, one Dutch, and one Portuguese, now remain there.

From the remarks in the last *Register*, it would appear that our brother Editor thinks we have called him a horse, and he suggests *Ass* instead as the proper word, ambitious probably of being thought a modern Ajax, whose historian, we know not for what reason, likened that hero unto that useful but, in our days, somewhat despised animal; with such aspiring fancies, as being altogether personal, and in which the *Register* has a right to please himself, we have no right nor inclination to meddle; but we never called our esteemed cotemporary a horse; we merely used the simile of putting the saddle on the right horse, he having wrongly, as we think, accused us in our remarks on the blockade, of inconsistency which was altogether on his side. Inconsistency not being like a saddle, the *Register* could not be like a horse, and it would have been foolish in us to have attempted to give to this illustration a personal application;—that it has been otherwise understood by the *Register*, nor we, but rather his eagerness to grasp at distinction is to blame, though in extenuation of this soaring ambition of our brother Editor,

we are obliged to confess that the comparison strikes us as much less extravagant, when applied to our worthy Cotemporary than to the son of Telamon.

The few foreigners still remaining at Canton have received notice from the Hong merchants that they will no longer be permitted to reside in the 13 Factories, but that they must either remove on board the ships at Whampoa (*Kosciusko* and *Panama*) or to Macao. We have not been able to obtain a copy of the Governor's order, but we hear that the principal reason why the removal of all foreigners from Canton is insisted on, is that owing to the animosity of the populace, they are no longer considered safe in their houses, and that the Government wishes to rid itself from the responsibility should they be maltreated or injured. On several occasions have foreigners of late been insulted, and even beaten, by the mob at Canton, and it has been necessary for the Hong merchants to keep up a strong guard of coolies for their protection, an expense which, while the trade has ceased, they must be naturally anxious to avoid, and it is possible therefore that the measure of expelling the last remnant of foreigners has emanated from them, though probably sanctioned by the government. The hitherto non-appearance of the Governor's order also inclines us to this belief. One of the American merchants at Canton, has, we understand, petitioned for a few days to delay his departure, in order to wind up his business, which has been granted.

Our readers will find an interesting notice of the recent discovery of an immense tract of land, or rather a southern continent, by the exploring expedition sent out by the United States Government, in the U. S. S. *Vincennes* and *Peacock* copied from the *Sydney Herald* with remarks from a correspondent, on a similar discovery made by Captain d'Urville of the French exploring expedition in the *Astrolabe* and *Zele*. Though no immediate commercial profit may arise from these discoveries, they will no doubt prove of great advantage to science. Besides the American and French expeditions, there is now also, it will be remembered, one fitted out at the expense of the British government in those seas, namely the *Erebus* and *Terror* commanded by Capt. Ross and Crozier, which vessels were built expressly to enable them to withstand the shock from ice, and the commanders being already well acquainted with such regions during their expedition towards the northpole, it is to be hoped that further light will be thrown upon this new discovery by their labours. For the account of the fitting out of this latter expedition we refer our readers to the Canton Press of 21st March.

**PEKING GAZETTE.**—Upon the subject of searching for and seizing opium, its vendors and consumers, one Yang kwo ching has memorialized the Dragon Throne. He states that while Government employes alone are authorised to act in the manner, it is to be feared many abuses may creep into the executive; as a matter of course, siding and screening another. This horrible state of things should forthwith be put an end to. To compass this, he earnestly recommends that all good subjects of the Empire be forthwith empowered and enjoined to act as revenue and excise officers, as far as the baneful drug is concerned. The holy monarch perfectly coincides with the memorialist, and issues his commands accordingly. Puh leih, a member of the Imperial clan, has been accused of violating the laws by refusing to shave his head. The Board of Punishments is commanded to look into the matter. Yang kwo ching ever active, again memorializes the throne respecting the damage done to the rice crop in the province of Shense. Rice is so dear in several districts that the soldiers can hardly manage to exist on their pay. He recommends that rations be allowed them from the public granaries at a fair price, to be deducted from their pay. "Let each soldier have a peck of rice which he shall pay for in the 8th, 9th and 10th months when grain is cheap." An impostor has been apprehended in Shantung, where he was sporting a button and feather to which he could not prove his right. He has implicated several others in the daring crime. The authorities of the capital are on the alert to discover the author of some treasonable publications against the government.

## FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED IN CHINA.

H. M. S. <i>Mellville</i>	74	Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Wellesley	74	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Capt.
Druid	44	H. Smith Esq.
Blonde	44	F. Bouchier Esq.
Conway	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Volage	28	Geo. Elliot Esq.
Alligator	28	H. Kuper Esq.
Larne	20	J. P. Blake Esq.
Hyacinth	20	W. Warren Esq.
Moderate	20	H. Eyres Esq.
Pylades	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Cruiser	18	H. W. Gifford Esq.
Columbine	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine	10	T. S. Mosson Esq.
Rattlesnake	—	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. <i>Queen</i>	—	Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden.
Atlanta	—	do. do. Capt. Rogers.
Madagascar	—	do. do. Capt. Dicey.
Enterprise	—	do. do. Capt. West.

### Transports.

Allalevie,	Indian Oak,
Blundell,	Isabella Robertson,
Bremer,	John Adam,
Clifton,	Marian,
David Malcolm,	Medusa,
DeBance,	Mermid,
Eagle,	Mahomed Shaw,
Edmonstone,	Rahamany,
Elizabeth Ainslie,	Rustonjee Cowasjee,
Ernaad,	Stalkart,
Futty Salam,	Sulimany,
Hooghly,	Victoria,
Kite,	William Wilson,

*Squadron Blockading the Port of Canton.* H. M. Ships *Druid* 44, *Larne* 20, *Hyacinth* 20, *Nimrod* 20, and *Columbine* 18.

*Men of War expected.* H. M. S. *Pique* 44. Inconstant 36, *Herald* 28, *Pearl* 20, *Wanderer* 20, and H. C. armed steamer *Societis*.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—H. M. S. *Nimrod* 20. Capt. C. A. Barlow, from Portsmouth Rio Janeiro, Cape, and Singapore; Brit. *Isabella*, Hardie, from Singapore; Port. *Simplicia* Almeida, from Daman and Singapore; *Indiana*, Gomes, from Batavia, 10th July; Steamer *Enterprise*, from the Northward.

**SAILED.**—Brit. *Blakely*, for Liverpool.

**UNDER DESPATCH.**—*Kittie*, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Arrived at Batavia July 4th Brit. *Potentate*, McGilchrist, from Sydney 21st May, with 17 of the crew of the shipwrecked *Fairie Queen* (we find no other notice of this disaster).

Passed Anjer 1st July Tyrer, Shadwell, from China, for Glasgow; Amer. *Ceylan*, Wensor, from Manila for Boston; 4th Brit. *Falcon*, from Liverpool for Manila; *Good Success*, Fraser from China, for Bombay.

The *Frances Yates* had sailed from London for China on the 10th March. From Liverpool for China direct. *City of Derry*; by way of Manila, the *Seotland*, had sailed, and the *Falcon*.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

**LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND.** 4th April via Singapore. UNITED STATES. 10th March via Singapore. CALCUTTA. 5th June via Singapore. BOMBAY. 30th May via Singapore. SINGAPORE. 15th July. *Nimrod*. JAVA. 10th July. *India*. MANILA. 23d June. *Ternate*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.



# CANTON PRESS EXTRA.

Macao, Saturday evening, the 1st August, 1840.

Through the kindness of friends we are enabled to give a great many interesting details, concerning the taking of Chusan, and we hasten to bring them before our readers in an extra. We have seen a good many letters from Chusan but the communication from X., and the extracts we publish contain, we think, pretty nearly all that is at present known of the affairs of the north. Some letters we have seen speak of the Island of Chusan as being extremely fertile, with beautiful scenery, and cultivated all over. The population seems to be chiefly agricultural, nor does there appear to be any town or even village of any importance, with the exception of Tinghas. The population is distributed in small hamlets of from five to twenty or thirty houses. The produce of the island seems to be chiefly grain, the crop of which would fall in the middle of August. Each hamlet cultivated a small patch of tea, apparently for home consumption only. Very little live stock was found on the island.

The Chinese government seems to be by no means inclined to accede to the demands of the English, in fact they have hitherto refused receiving all written communications, and should their disposition not change, it may be expected that a long time will elapse before a regular trade with this country can again be carried on.

Chusan, 18th July, 1840.

On the first we were at anchor at Buffalo island, whither we have got without any accident, but from there to Chusan-harbour there were a good many, such as carrying away jibbooms, ships falling foul of each other, etc. In the channel into Chusan harbour there is a rock under water in the middle of a very narrow passage (which Horsburgh mentions in his directory) but the charts are not to be depended upon. The *Atlanta* steamer with Capt. Rees was sent in to survey it, and in running in under easy steam, went right on top of it, but without sustaining injury. The next morning the same vessel towing the *Wellesley* got on top of it again, and the *Wellesley* after her; both got off easy without any damage. They then stationed two boats, one on the rock, and the other on the point to the eastward of it, for the transports to pass between. We got in here on the evening of the 4th with all the men-of-war. The Commodore sent for the mandarins of the junks and troops on board of the *Wellesley*, and demanded the surrender of the Island, but they told him they would not do so, but make every resistance in their power to prevent him from taking it. He then gave them till noon next day, and when the time had expired, he fired one shot at the mandarin-house, which was immediately returned from all the junks, and the guns they had mounted facing the town, which was a signal for the whole of the men of war to open their fire on them, and it was a capital sight, for in two minutes, junks, guns, and the whole of the fortified place were deserted, and soldiers flying in all directions, (they were not very numerous outside the city.) The troops were then immediately landed and found the city not surrendered, so waited till the artillery was landed and drawn up before the walls before the outskirts of the place were taken charge of. The Chinese fired one or two shot at them, which were returned by some shots and shells from four pieces that were landed, which must have astonished them a little, as they were thrown beautifully right amongst the soldiers on the walls. The next morning, when making preparations to storm it, it was found deserted, not only by the mandarins but all the inhabitants, so they had only to walk in and take possession. It is a strong place, and if well fortified, would have given us some trouble; but they had only a few old guns in it. There is one very fine long brass gun made by Richard Phillips in 1601, but the Chinese were so frightened they did not fire it, although it was pointed right at the *Aligator*, and would have done her some harm, as it had a tremendous charge in it. The Admiral did not arrive till the next day—one of the Steamers went out for him, and left the *Melville* outside, but sent the steamer out for her two or three days after, and in coming in run upon the sunken rock, and knocked a hole in her bottom; they are now discharging all their guns and stores and going to heave her down, pumps constantly going to keep her free. The *Blonde* frigate, in coming up, went into Amoy with some instructions from the Admiral, and on

sending a boat on shore with a flag of truce she was fired at, so the boat returned, and they cannonaded the city and forts for two hours, and then left them all knocked in pieces. On her arrival here she was sent in company with the *Queen, Conway, Cruiser, and Algerine*, to the city of Ningpo-foo with a chop to the Emperor for the mandarines to forward to him, and if they would not do so, they intended to level the city. But I suppose they were afraid of getting the same benefit as Chusan, so immediately promised to forward it, and supply the men of war with anything they wanted. No one knows what is going on, except the Nobs here, so we can only make surmises. But I think the Admiral will get no satisfaction till he gives them a good thrashing. As for Chusan, the report is that the Emperor says we can keep it, and has cut off all communication with it and the rest of the empire, but I think this a mere report. There were not more than 30 or 40 men killed at Chusan. The troops were all landed the first day, but the 49th has been sent back on board again; all the other troops are on shore, except some of the 18th which arrived only a few days ago in the *Bremer* and *Allatelo*, Brigadier Burrell, has been appointed Governor of Chusan, and has taken up his quarters in the head mandarin house; there have also been made a good many other appointments. I have no more at present to say about Chusan, except that we have very pleasant weather here.

Extracts from a letter dated Chusan, 11th July.

"There are sentries posted all round the City, and no one can enter without a pass, neither are the people allowed to take out their property as it is impossible to tell whether the actual owners, come for it or not. We have been doing everything in our power to induce the people to return to the city, but at present have not succeeded. They are dreadfully frightened, and the contrast is very great compared with their former behaviour. They now, instead of abusing us, and pelting us with stones, actually tremble when they see a foreigner, and make all sorts of salaams.

"The Governor of the city of Tinghas received a shot in the thigh which killed him on the spot, and the people say that is the reason why the city was given up. The number of war-junks taken, and none escaped, I should suppose to be about thirty.

"The harbour, though small, is good and sheltered from all winds; 60 sail of vessels might ride here well, but the entrance is bad, on account of very deep water, and strong tides and eddies rendering the ships quite unmanageable.

"Several Opium-vessels are lying outside, but the Admiral will not allow them to come into the harbour."

"These islands are very beautiful, and populous; much trade must pass through the numerous channels, but they are now completely deserted, and of the myriads of fishing junks which met us upon our arrival, not one is now to be seen; the arrangements made by our authorities do not appear to have given confidence to the natives, and the mandarin are fulminating edicts all over the islands."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

The long looked for steamer from Chusan arrived last night, and having received by her several letters from gentlemen in the fleet, I have gleaned a few items of intelligence for you, which may be interesting to your distant readers.

It appears that H. M. S. *Wellesley* 74, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, and that portion of the expedition which left

these waters on the 24th of June arrived in Chusan harbour and cast anchor before Tinghas, the capital, in the afternoon of the 4th July. That same evening the Commodore held a conference with several of the principal Chinese civil and military officers, when a very few words were sufficient to explain how the case stood. They were told that the British forces had come to Chusan with the intention of immediately taking possession of the place, the government of which Sir Gordon Bremer required them to resign into his hands without making resistance, as that would only increase their difficulties and bring evil upon an unoffending and quiet people, who would have every protection for persons and property afforded them under the British flag. The Mandarins declined giving any definite answer until they held a consultation on shore, telling the Commodore that a surrender of the place without a blow would most certainly cost them their heads, but that they would communicate the result of their deliberations to him during the night. At daylight next morning (no letter having been received from the authorities on shore) preparations for war were distinctly visible from the ships, but Sir Gordon Bremer, unwilling to drive matters to extremities, and hoping to effect his object without having recourse to hostilities, waited till noon before making any demonstration. One o'clock came, but no answer from the Mandarins. To wait longer was useless. A shot was fired over the town from the *Wellesley*, which was answered from the walls and a fleet of war junks in the Bay. Another shot from the flag-ship gave the signal to engage, when a few broadsides from the men of war laid all opposition low. The Marines and a detachment of military were then landed, who immediately took possession of the suburbs, and the British standard was planted on the heights above the City under a Royal salute. Thus fell Chusan on Sunday the 5th of July, and one more settlement in the far east was added to the British Crown. On landing, the troops found the suburb almost entirely deserted by the inhabitants, who had fled in consternation so soon as the firing commenced, and taken refuge in the town which is situated about a mile inland, and which it was expected would have to be taken by storm, the next morning, as it is surrounded by a canal and a strong wall; but when the soldiers marched up on the 6th, it also was found abandoned, by all but one man who was holding up a board with this inscription: "Save us for the sake of our women and children." It is needless to say that he was saved, and through him every encouragement given to the people to return to their homes. A fire broke out unfortunately the following morning in the lower town, but through the exertions of the troops was soon got under, and order restored in the place. When the steamer left on the 31st all was quiet, but no disposition shown on the part of the natives to return to their former abodes. Colonel Burrell of the 11th Royal Irish had been appointed Governor of Chusan. The island is represented as most fertile, well watered and cultivated in every direction, and a delightful climate. It would appear to have been densely populous, and it is to be hoped that the natives will ere long take courage and come back to live among the red bristled barbarians, for all those who remain are, it seems, most friendly and accommodating to the new-comers. Provisions not very plentiful at present. The Admiral and Capt. Elliot had been at Ningpo, where I hear the Mandarins refused to receive and forward the Secretary of State's communication to the Peking Government, and they were about to proceed north when the *Enterprise* left. At Amoy the Chinese had fired on a flag of truce from the *Blonde* Frigate, which led to the destruction of the Forts at the entrance of the harbour there. Ningpo is blockaded, and another squadron had gone to blockade the Yang tse kiang leading to Nanking.

We have now commenced the war against China, but where and when will it end? No one that I have seen letters from, seems to expect a settlement of affairs this season. The monsoon will turn against us in a couple of months more, and then—where are we?

Your truly,

X

# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 45.] Macao, Saturday, 8th August, 1840.**

**[No. 253.]**

**THE** estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

**TURNER & Co.**

**NOTICE**—The twentieth volume of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNAAAN who will sign for our firm by procuration.

**S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.**

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839; and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

China, 1st July, 1840.

**DENT & Co.**

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARLINE.

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840.

**DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NOGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

**W. C. LEGEY.**

**JOHN H. CANNAN.**

China, 30th June, 1840.

Copy Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

**WE** beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMIESON, M'CRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our Firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

Your most obedient Servants,

**JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.**

Signatures at Glasgow, of  
GEORGE JAMIESON, { (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, { Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, { (absent in China.)

**NOTICE**—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishment of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

**JAMIESON & HOW.**

Macao 1st July, 1840

**NOTICE**—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co., will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the enclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

pproc. **BIBBY ADAM & Co.**

**THOMAS EDMOND.**

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER**

**THE** fine A. 1. American Clipper Brig, **DUAN.** For particulars apply to

**DIROM & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER**

**THE** Spanish Ship *NUOVA VICTORIA*, 712 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at Cap-sing-moon. Apply to

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co** Macao

or to DON VICENTE CAGIGAS on board.

**FOR SALE.**

**THE** Portuguese Brig "*BRILHANTE*," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to **PEDRO MARC'AL.**

at the Shop "Campe de Sam Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

**FOR SINGAPORE.**

**THE** fast sailing Dutch Barque *ELIZABETH*, having good accommodations, has part of her Cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 10th of August. For freight or Passage apply to

**S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.**

Macao, 31st July, 1840.

**FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.**

**THE** *CHARLOTTE*, Capt. LIEBSCHWAGER, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.**

A Supply of FRENCH CLARET: LAFITTE, in 3 dozen cases LATOUR, in 2 and 3 do. do. and LIOVILLE, in 2 do. do. also GRUAUD LAROSE from BALGUEBIE & Co. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 31st July, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

18 Chests Hyson Tea.  
100 Chests Hyson Skin do.  
140 Boxes Pekoe do.  
155 Half Chests Orange Scented Pekoe do.  
44 fancy Boxes Souchong do.  
300 Lacquered Boxes of Souchong Tea, fine, suitable for the Indian market.

A few Chests, Half Chests and Boxes of Black and Green Teas, the finest of the season.

100 Bales Nankin Silk.

34 Cases Cassia Oil.

5 Boxes Vermilion.

Apply to **W. P. PEIRCE.**

Macao, July 11th 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**AT** the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRURE-TAGOYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.—

**FOR SALE.**

A quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKENS.—apply to **A. F. MOOR.**

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TUNGKOO.** CABINREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUM, YORK HAMS, FINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SOGA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to **CHARLES MARKWICK.**

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**FOR PASSAGE** in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to **CHARLES MARKWICK**, on board the Bark "*ISABELLA*," and at Macao to the Undersigned: viz—Schooners: "*ALPHA*," "*UNION*," "*SYLPH*," and "*BLACK JOKE*," and Cutters: "*ST. GEORGE*" and "*GREYHOUND*."

**FOR SALE.**

**BASS** and ALLSOP'S PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta. PALE FRENCH BRANDY, London bottled SHERRY, GIN, SALT PROVISIONS, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, and Government Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th Superiors,—all just landed—apply at the Godowns of **A. A. DE MELLO.**

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**DUFF GORDON & Co's** SHERRY in wood and bottle, apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

**JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY**

**F. A. RANGEL JUNR.**

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**ADEN.**

The *Mary Mitchell* having this day arrived from Aden, which place she left on the 24th ultimo, we are enabled to lay before our readers, the following interesting letters;

Aden, 22nd May, 1840.

Since my letter of the 19th we have had another attack upon the wall; at 2 A. M. yesterday morning, about 350 men of the Fridehies tribe made their way unobserved round the left flank, despite of three guard posts,—the whole of the entrenchment,—and a bright moon. They were discovered after effecting an entrance by the sentry on the extreme left, who challenged a body of men, and not receiving any answer fired. In a minute Ghibel Huddad Hill in the rear of the left Field work was crowded with them, and a smart fire opened from their match-locks into the work. The officers who sleep in tents in rear of the field work, at the foot of the hill, with the reinforcing parties who had been sent down nightly for the last three weeks to meet this very attack, had just time to run in the work, from the walls of which the fire was efficiently returned, and gun and musketry for one hour and a half before the Arabs retired, which they effected without impediment, carrying with them every thing they could lay their hands upon. The tents were only 30 yards from the field work, the foot of Ghibel Huddad only 110 and the top of the Hill may recede 70 or 80 yards more. In the face of a constant and brisk fire from the whole strength of the field work, 180 men including Artillery, they descended the hill, entered the tents, broke open every box at their leisure and abstracted the contents of such as they desired, together with two horses picketed outside, all the cooking pots of the Europeans, about 70 beddings and great coats of the native detail, and one musket and set of accoutrements belonging to a sepoy who was disposing of some impediments in his system at the time of their onset. From some circumstance no attempt was made to dislodge them with the bayonet or to cut off their retreat by throwing out a flanking party from the Field work—the total strength at the wall must have exceeded 500 men with 13 pieces of artillery. The Arabs were unsupported, except at a distance by parties supposed to have been looking on, but whose number cannot be ascertained. They certainly were nothing extraordinary and I believe it to be a pretty general opinion that, had proper measures been taken, nearly the whole of the Arabs might have been taken prisoners, when their Sultan would soon then come into terms of peace.

Colonel Capon has smoothed the whole affair over by offering his thanks to the troops at the work for having repulsed so daring an attack—hopes to convince them their treachery will be unavailing, &c. No treachery was displayed; it was a gallant and daring descent upon the place, upon a bright moon light night executed as boldly as it was planned, in opposition to the very superior advantages which we possess, and as to the repulse, they retired with all their booty unmolested, notwithstanding our endeavours to prevent their doing so. We had two Europeans and four Natives wounded; they left two dead, carried away 5 or 8 men with 20 or 25 wounded.

Aden, 22d May.

"I have been going to write to you, for some time past but have had nothing really of interest to give you from this hole of a place. Since I arrived there have been constant reports of another attack,—



we of course after some time, naturally supposed that we would never attempt it again, or had given up the idea; from the commencement of this month however the reports became stronger, still we had our doubts; every precaution and all vigilance had been kept up; at last it was confidently said that it would take place between the 20th and 23d. We were all prepared, and reinforcements were sent down to the Turkish wall every evening. On the morning of the 21st at about 2 p.m. the alarm gun was fired and we all had to turn out. A party it is supposed consisting of about 200 or 300 men got through the water, round the left field work, in the dark, when they mounted a high hill just above it, the alarm having been given by one of our sentries firing on a man, on which all hands were ready in the field work—and returned the fire splendidly both with muskets and artillery and kept it up, and very soon somewhat reduced the enemies fire, which was very sharp. The rascals came down the hill, and got into the officers tents, carrying off a great deal of kit and money, besides two tattoos—two men were found killed in the tent and a great quantity of blood. It is supposed they have had about 100 killed and wounded, amongst which there are two or three chiefs, no loss on our side, wounded 2 of 1st Bombay European Regiment, 4 of the 10th Regiment, (one severely in the leg.) The officers at the wall, were Captain Crispin, Lieutenants Prendergast, Vincent, Bayley, and McDonnell Artillery, and Lieutenants Hunt and Trower 1st Bombay European Regiment. It is said they will now be quiet for some time but will try again out of revenge, they thought to have taken us unawares, but they find we are too wide awake. The climate is delightful just now though certainly rather warm, thermometer, 90, but not so oppressive as the Bombay heat.

You must excuse this hurried scrawl as the Mail is just about to close.—*Bombay Courier, 13th June.*

## BOMBAY.

### SHIPWRECK OF THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

(From the Bombay Times, Extra, 16th June.)

**Fearful Loss of Life.**—Yesterday afternoon, during a smart gale of wind from the S. W. the ship *Lord William Bentinck* was seen making for the harbour from the north about 3 o'clock. Her course appearing to be alarming near to the rocky ledge called the prong, stretching right out from the lighthouse of Colaba, she was apprised of her danger by an alarm gun. Of this, however, she seemed perfectly aware; and she pressed on under a crowd of sail, in hope of weathering the point, and all but succeeded. Compelled at length to put about, she unfortunately missed stays, and then tried to wear the ship. For this evolution however, neither time nor space was now left her. A heavy sea broke over her, and fairly "pooped her," and for a short time she seemed to drift without control: it was conjectured on shore that her helmman had been swept away, or her helm for a moment disabled—that moment sent her with a crash upon the rocks. The signals from the lighthouse were given in rapid succession—a ship "on shore," "on the rocks," "a total wreck," "send boats,"—the last request, alas, could not be complied with till it was too late. The moment the *Lord William Bentinck* struck, every thing was let fly, sheets, tacks, and sails—then tumbled the top-masts—then the undermasts, and within a few minutes she lay a sheer hulk on the shore. This was her only chance. The people were now seen crowding her poop. The steam boats were ordered to get ready, and in a wonderfully short period the *Victoria* was fit for sea. The tide was still receding, and hundreds of people crowded the shore to witness the miserable calamity, to whose victims they could offer no assistance. Various of the pilot boats endeavoured to get off, but found it impossible to disembark the surge which every where boiled and burst over and around her. Lesser boats were carried down from the Fort on men's shoulders over the Veld; and plenty of volunteers were ready to man them, had there been a shadow of hope that any one would thereby be saved. About 7, and just as the tide was at its lowest, two boats pushed off and with the utmost difficulty made their way through the rocks and roasting surf which broke around them. One of these at length, when about 3 miles from the shore, and 2 from the ship, picked up 8 or 10 soldiers who clung to a spar and thus were saved. The boats were themselves repeatedly in extreme danger of being upset. Night at length compelled those well meant but useless efforts to be abandoned, and the vessel with her unfortunate crew and passengers to be left in hopes that, should they survive to-night, more moderate weather might enable effective assistance to be sent them in the morning. Meanwhile the *Victoria* had stood out to sea. Those on board the ship perceiving that they could no longer hope for aid from the shore, quickly

rigged rafts, and we are happy to say that before midnight 130 persons were brought to land. More than these might have been saved, but the madness of intoxication had affected them, the spirit stores had been rifled, and many were swept from the ship and others from the rafts in a state of helpless drunkenness: while several others were with difficulty convinced of their situation and induced to leave the rafts after they had touched the shore. A fearful balance remains to be accounted for of those who have met a watery grave. Upwards of fifty persons, amongst whom all the lady passengers are included, perished within sight of the termination of their voyage, almost within hearing of the shore. The following are the names of the passengers who left Gravesend on the 28th January:—

Dr. and Mrs. Fraser; Mrs. Eford; Miss Robertson; Capt. Benbow, 15th N. I.; Lieut. B. H. Combe, 1st L. C.; Messrs Day, Macpherson, Manson, and Whitmore. —Also 100 troops for the H. C. service.

So irresistible had been the force of the waves, that when day arrived, no fragment was visible to indicate the place where the wreck of last night had taken place; and only when the tide was half down did her broken ribs and timbers, and at low water the outline of what remained of the hull, become apparent.

**WRECK OF THE LORD CASTLEREAGH.**—As morning dawned, and the remains of the *Lord William Bentinck* were looked for, to the astonishment of all another ship was visible hard ashore, with all her rigging standing and sails set, within 600 yards of where the misfortune of the previous night had occurred. This proved to be the *Lord Castlereagh*, from Karack, with troops.

She had missed her way in a squall and struck about midnight near high water; she had 200 soldiers of the Marine Battalion on board. Luckily she had been obstructed by a ledge higher out of the water though more to leeward, and did not heel over after becoming fast-gore materially injured. So soon as daylight was sufficient the troops and crew began to land on rafts and spars. Three boats were sent off and these plied continually between the ship and the shore, neither of which, however, they could very closely approach, in consequence of the tremendous surf then breaking on both—especially the latter. We fear that with the sea and gales prevailing at this season, there is little reason to hope but that the *Castlereagh* will speedily become a total wreck.

**THE SHAW ALLUM.**—Has just made a narrow escape from a fate similar to that of the two unfortunate vessels now on the rocks off Colaba. She sailed from Bombay harbour for Calcutta about noon on Sunday with a heavy cargo of Salt, as also with a considerable number of Passengers on board. She had got little more than clear of the harbour when she was beat back again by a heavy sea and tremendous squalls, and about 5 o'clock came once more to anchor, with the loss of a jib blown to pieces. About noon on Monday, she again got under weigh and stood out to sea, but in the course of the night encountered tremendous weather, by which every sail she had was blown to ribbons. The night was pitchy dark, and she had now got considerably out of her course, and had to feel her way with the lead alone. At one time she was in 30 feet water her own draught being 22. Part of her bulwark railings, with much of her deck and poop furniture were swept away; while the sea broke heavily over her, pouring down into her between decks. The crew were now totally exhausted—having been 24 hours without food, and were unable to bend or sheet home new sails under the gale then blowing, so that after mature deliberation, it was resolved on Tuesday evening to put back again to Bombay, where she came to anchor in the middle grounds about 10 o'clock the same night. The *Shaw Allum* is promised to sail again on Sunday, but will hardly, we should think, be able to do so before next spring tide. Every one was delighted with the skill and cool intrepidity of the Captain and his Officers under a press of weather, and of circumstances extremely trying.

The above is of course a very meagre outline of these unfortunate events; formed on the information hurriedly collected in the course of their occurrence for the sake of being issued along with our overland extra, which arrived this morning. In our Saturday's paper we shall be able to give a more copious and more correct account of them.

About 11 o'clock the *Lord Castlereagh* cut away her masts and standing rigging, this was all that could be done in hopes of saving her from total and immediate wreck. The weather meantime is luckily quiet, though at this season violent squalls spring up so suddenly as to give us scarce a moment's warning of their approach. The following accounts we have just received of the *Lord William Bentinck*:—

"Ten of the Crew, with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Officers, are saved—The rest are all missing."

Of the Passengers there were five saved, viz. Captain Benbow, Lieut. Combe, Mr. Manson, Dr. Fraser, and

Mr. Midshipmen Campbell. Ten of the draught of Recruits for H. C. Service were also saved."

It is said that two of the Lady passengers had taken their place on the raft, when a violent sea swept them away.

Half past one p. m.  
We have this moment received the following.

## CIRCULAR.

The Government of Bombay request such Seamen from the Vessels in Harbour as are willing to use their exertion in saving the lives of their fellow creatures from the wreck of the *Lord Castlereagh*, to volunteer their services for that purpose.

By order, FRED. G. BONK,  
Bombay, 18th June, 1840. for Asst. Supt. I. N.  
*Singapore Free Press, July 23.*

## SINGAPORE.

We regret to learn that information has been received here within these few days of the loss of the *Fairy Queen* on a voyage to Batavia from Sydney. A letter from the Commander to a commercial house in Batavia detailing the occurrence; has been laid before us, from which we are allowed to quote as follows:—

"The English Barque *Fairy Queen* under my command, sailed from Sydney N. S. Wales, for this port on the 23rd May last in company with the English Barque *Potentate* Capt. MCGILCHRIST, via Torres Straits and Lombok Straits, when on the evening of the 20th June with strong contrary currents we lost sight of the *Potentate* and in the morning made sail intending to pass between Urk island and Kangelang; but we experienced a strong current to the South East, which drove us to the S.E. of those islands, at 7 30 p. m. we struck on a reef in the neighbourhood of the *Antelope Islands*, not laid down in my charts—at day light in the morning we were surrounded by a number of Malay prows, the boats were employed taking out the anchors, that we might attempt to get the ship off, myself and two hands only remained on board, when the Malays began to board us in immense numbers in spite of our threats and remonstrances, when at length they increased to the amount of two or three thousand men, all armed with knives &c., and began cutting the rigging, sails, cables &c. to pieces and appropriating them in their own boats. We then retreated to the Cabin intending to defend ourselves, but on seeing the mass of men we had to contend with, we found it would only have entailed destruction upon ourselves, so that we thought it better to save our lives if we could, so we managed to get into our boats with two small krige of water and a raw ham, and after three days, arrived at point Pansa, where we found the *Potentate*. I then put the crew, 17 in number, on board that vessel and proceeded to Sourabaya to note a protest, after which I again went on board the *Potentate* and sailed for this place, where we arrived on the 1st instant and gave notice to the proper authorities here."

The Dutch Admiral has kindly agreed to send a vessel of war, in which I proceed to the wreck tomorrow morning, in hopes of saving the full or some part of the property.—*Sing. Free Press 23d July.*

By the arrival of the H. C. Steamer *Diana*, from Penang during the week, we are made acquainted with the loss of the barque *Louisa* on the North Sand, on her way hither from that port, laden with Government Stores. The particulars of the occurrence we have not heard, further than that the Steamer having touched at Salengore on her way down, Capt. CONGALTON there met with the Master of the *Louisa*, who had managed to reach that place with all his ship's company, from whom he ascertained that the vessel had struck on the North Sand on the 11th instant, about two o'clock in the afternoon, about 8 or 9 miles to the southward of the Sambilangs, and that it was not long before she went to pieces. The Captain and crew of the *Louisa* were taken on board of the *Diana* and landed at Malacca. The *Louisa* had, we understand, 180,000 round shot on board belonging to government and destined for China.

Passengers by the *Diana*:—The Hon'ble T. Church Esq. and Mrs. Church.—*Ibid.*

## LATEST EUROPE NEWS.

London, 4th May, 1840.

From the Madras Spectator of 27th June.

We observe with regret the death of Sir HENRY PANE, our late Commander in Chief, well known both in India and in Europe as a brave and distinguished soldier—Sir HENRY was in his way home in the *Malabar*, and in a state of very indifferant health, he expired on the 24th March, off St. Michaels. Lieut. General Sir S. WHITEINGHAM, the new Commander in Chief of this Presidency had taken his departure for this country in the *Albatross*. We regret to observe the death of JAMES

PRINSEP Esq. which took place in London, after a long illness. We are sorry indeed to see that numerous deaths have lately occurred, among which we may briefly enumerate Mr. DRUMMOND, the late respected Under-Secretary for Ireland, Lord HEADLY, Lord CASTLEMAINE, Chief Baron O'GRADY, General HORSFORD—Major General Sir ALEXANDER DICKSON, and the youthful Countess of BURLINGTON.

The debate on China affairs on the motion of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, commenced on the 7th April, and was continued for three nights with great animation—Ministers obtained the small majority of nine in a house composed of 533 members—a triumph almost as bad as a defeat. We have not time to go through the lengthened debates which took place, but we observe that the chief speakers were Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. MACAULAY, Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT, Sir ROBERT PEEL and Lord PALMERSTON. Unfortunately much of a party colouring was given to the affair, than which there never was one more national in its character. The remaining business transacted by Parliament does not possess much interest, in fact the Easter recess has considerably curtailed the proceedings of the Session for the month of which we have now received accounts.

Under the head of China will be found below, a letter addressed to Lord Palmerston by the principal merchants in London connected with the China trade, and also the Order in Council for the confiscation of Chinese vessels and property, in event of satisfaction not being attained by peaceable means. A meeting was held on the 24th April at Freemason's Tavern, for the purpose of protesting against the "Opium war" with China, Earl STANHOPE in the chair. The temper of our well meaning, but sadly blinded countrymen assembled at this meeting, may tolerably well be inferred from the following concluding paragraph of their protest—"Because this war must be to the eternal dishonour and disgrace of England.—It is a declaration that because the Chinese will not have our opium, we will have their blood." We certainly never saw a more striking proof of the easily awakened, and unfortunately easily misled sympathies of our countrymen, than is conveyed in this preposterous statement.

The heads of the Foreign Intelligence may be briefly summed up—In France the new Ministry of M. Thiers appears stronger than could well have been expected, and commands large majorities. It appears that the mediation of France has been accepted in the settlement of affairs with Naples, so that actual rupture will no doubt be avoided. The accounts of the Russian expedition against Khiva do not well correspond with those we have here received. They represent the expedition as almost a failure, the Russians having lost 1600 men and 260 camels from the severity of the weather. The brave Circassians too were making a noble stand against their formidable enemies, having taken one of the Russian forts defended by twenty pieces of Artillery. The intelligence from America states that trade was still very dull at New York, and that much excitement continues to prevail respecting the boundary question, our countrymen were taking active measures to be prepared for any hostilities from the other side of the frontier. The forts were being put in order, and a large military force assembled. We are still however inclined to think that the dispute will be amicably adjusted.

(From the London Mail, May 4.)

## COURT.

The Queen returned from Windsor, where the Royal Party spent the Easter holidays, on the 25th of April. Her Majesty is in good health, but, by the express directions of Sir James Clark, has given up equestrian exercise. It is even whispered in circles likely to be acquainted with the fact, that Her Majesty is in a way likely to prevent the succession to the throne from passing into any other than the direct line, and report derives strength from Her Majesty's recent abstinence from her favourite exercise, and also from dancing, in which she is known to take much pleasure.

The Duchess of Kent has taken up her residence in Belgrave Square. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been appointed Colonel of the 11th Hussars.

It is with exceeding pain we have to announce the decease of James Prinsep, Esq., F. R. S. which took place in London on the 22d of April, after a very protracted illness.

In consequence of directions from the Home Office, five seamen, who returned to this country in the *Diana* from Singapore, were arrested, charged with being convicted of a disturbance which took place among some American and British seamen on one side, and a number of Chinese on the other, at a village near Hong Kong Bay, in which one of the latter was killed; but the law-officers of the crown having declared that they could not be legally detained, they were discharged, Capt. Elliot not having had power to sentence them to confinement in this country.

The Society of Arts having had submitted to them specimens of the Tea recently received from India, and taken into consideration the question of its cultivation in Assam, have decided that—

From the whole of the evidence, it appears that there has been a progressive improvement, both in the manufacture and flavour of the native Assamese Teas, and that, from the success of the experiment of growing the China plant in Assam (in the comparison with which the indigenous plant has been under the disadvantages of greater age and indiscriminate gathering,) it may be reasonably inferred that the country possesses every requisite of soil and climate for producing Teas of the finest quality.

At a meeting of this Society, recently held, it was resolved—That the Secretary write to the Court of Directors of the E. I. C., expressing the acknowledgments of the Society for the specimens of Assam Tea forwarded to them, and also their satisfaction at the evident improvement in the quality of the tea upon the specimens of former years.

The revenue accounts present a more gratifying result than was anticipated. The increase of the year ending 5th April 1840 as compared with 5th April 1839, is £243 909; and the decrease on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1839, is only £15 243.

The decrease of the Post-office on the year is £301,000, and the decrease on the quarter is £72,000.

APRIL 21.—The Hudson's Bay Company have received despatches, announcing that an expedition had during the summer succeeded in determining the existence of a North-West Passage.

MAY 2.—The death of Sir H. Seppings is reported.

On the 30th April, a deputation, consisting of Mr. J. G. Henriques, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews; Baron de Rothschild, Sir Moses Montefiore, and Messrs. J. L. Goldsmid, A. A. Goldsmid, David Salomons, Jacob Montefiore, &c., attended Lord Palmerston at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of soliciting the interference of the English Government to stay the persecutions now carrying on against the Jews of Damascus and Rhodes, and to prevent their recurrence. Mr. Henriques stated to his Lordship the object of the deputation, and referred to several authentic documents received through the medium of the elders of the Jewish congregation at Constantinople from the Jewish inhabitants of Damascus and Rhodes, containing a most distressing detail of their sufferings. Lord Palmerston, in reply, expressed his willingness to aid the object sought by the deputation, and that for this purpose he would immediately forward instructions to Lord Ponsonby, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, and also to Colonel Hodges, the English representative at Alexandria, directing them to use every remonstrance in their power to prevent the continuance of atrocities so disgraceful to the present era. The deputation expressed their gratitude to his Lordship for his Lordship's kind assurance, and their acknowledgments for the courtesy with which he had received them.

## RUSSIA.

The accounts of the utter failure of the Russian expedition upon Khiva are confirmed. The troops were so diminished by cold, sickness, and famine, that it was found impossible to proceed. This is not the only disgrace which the Russian arms have experienced. The brave Circassians have captured one of their forts, defended by twenty pieces of artillery, and taken many prisoners. Very large reinforcements would be sent from Sebastopol to the Russian Commander in Circassia.

The above accounts are in some degree modified, as, according to a letter from the frontiers of Poland of the 7th inst., inserted in the *Augsburg Gazette*, the expeditionary corps commanded by General Perowski had not suffered so severely as described. In letters from Berlin, the writer says, that the rigorous and permanent cold which prevailed in the wilds of Karakapaks, and the deep snows which it had to traverse, had greatly impeded the expedition in its march, but that, after all, it had only lost 1,600 men and 200 camels. The enterprise, so far from having failed, would be resumed with new vigour in May, and General Perowski was, by the last accounts, waiting on the banks of the Emba for the beasts of burden and troops which had long since left Orenberg, to make up for the losses he had suffered.

## LONDON MARKET.

Extracts from a letter dated "London, 29d April 1840." "Referring to the enclosed Liverpool Price Current of last week, there has since been increased business in cotton, partly on speculation producing a further improvement of 1/2 a 2 d. per lb. "The advices from New York by the British queen to 1st instant of renewed anxiety on the boundary question may have some influence in causing this activity, but it can hardly be supposed that a rupture will be allowed to take place between the two countries, and indeed it is reported to day that arrangements are in progress for settling the points in dispute."

"Messrs ——— mention that the effect on the tea market of the advices from China to 2 Dec. p Albion had been a more general impression that the difficulties would be settled sooner than had been expected, and consequently the speculation demand for tea had subsided, so that if sales of the several cargoes recently arrived should be forced, a reduction in prices was probable. The supply could not be called large were their trade active; but it was felt to be rather heavy under the circumstances, grocers having become very cautious buyers. Upon the whole the commercial advices from America by the British queen shew no general improvement."

30th April, 1840.

"We have advices from New York to 7th instant with intelligence that the Pennsylvania legislature had at last passed an act fixing the return to specie payments by the banks of that state for January next, which is very important for the prospects of the United States bank both as giving it time for preparation, and as removing the apprehensions of its charter being interfered with.—An immediate improvement in the stock of this institution was the consequence, and here there are now again buyers of its shares at improving rates, the price having risen from the nominal quotation of £15 to £18. In the flourishing times of the bank, its shares were current about £25.

London, 30th April.

TEA.—On the 6th instant news from China to the beginning of January was received here by express, followed on the 7th by the overland mail from India, confirming the later accounts, which however, were not such as to have any material effect on the value of tea, for with the exception of the effect of the Chinese prohibiting the importation of British goods into China, nothing more than was previously known had occurred, and the same uncertainty existing regarding the extent of our supplies this season. Under these circumstances the only alteration in our market was an improvement of about 1d. per lb. and this only maintained for a day or two. Throughout the month the market has been fluctuating with a tendency to advance, as it has been acted upon favourably by this and other causes, viz. the debates on the China question—the order in council for the reprisal of ships and cargoes belonging to the Chinese—and the unusually small quantity in the in the monthly sales; but there has been a counteracting influence in the difficulty experienced by the trade and speculators in meeting the heavy prompts. A large business has been done for cash at prices fluctuating from 2 1/2 d. a 2 3/4 d. for company's congous. For free trade our present quotations it will be seen by the annexed price current, are generally rather higher than those of March. The present month's sales comprised only about 13000 Packages, of which a large proportion consisted of Hysons, Imperials, and Gunpowders, all of which sold at about the same rates as at the March sales; the Twankay and Congous were principally bought in at 2d a 3d per lb. higher, and the bohea sold at 2s 3d a 2s 3d per lb.

The following are the particulars of the sales.

Canton Bohea.....	2 2	a 2 3
Congou.....	2 5 1/2	a 2 1/2
Ningyong.....	2 3 1/2	a 2 5
Caper.....	2 6	a 2 7 1/2
Souchong.....	2 5 1/2	a 2 6
Orange Pekoe.....	3 0 1/2	a 3 3 1/2
Flowery Pekoe.....	3 4	
Twankay.....	2 5 1/2	a 2 9
Hysonskin.....	1 8	a 1 8 1/2
Hyson.....	2 6 1/2	a 2 6 1/2
Young Hyson.....	1 9 1/2	a 2 8
Imperial.....	2 8 1/2	a 3 4
Gunpowder.....	2 11	a 4

Stock in London, 1st May.—\$6,671,000 lb.



**SILK**—There has been a very limited business during the month, and our quotations are in a great measure nominal; latterly we find a little more enquiry, but the offers are generally below the previous currency. The importations of Bengal this month have been 900 bales, but mostly of second and inferior qualities; and from China the arrivals have been about 400 bales. The deliveries have been very moderate, as will be seen by the following statement.

Account of the Stocks of Bengal and China raw silk in the warehouses on the 30th April, and the Deliveries, compared with the same period last year.

STOCK.		1840.	1839.
Bengal, Company's, sold	134	197	
unsold			
Private	sold	1707	2458
	unsold	3225	921
China	sold	1626	2744
	unsold	850	376

DELIVERIES.		1840.	1839.
Bales 7643 Bales 7096			
April 1 Jan to 30 April	April 1 Jan to 30 April		
Bengal Co's 20	1098	488	
Private 354	1412	707	2476
China 556	1317	739	3198
930 bales	3827 bales	1446 bales	6162 bales

Our arrivals since the 3rd instant have been from—China—the Pekoe, Portsmouth 6th; Wilhelm Ludwig, off Hastings, 10th; John Horton, Liverpool 23rd inst.

Our departures have been for China—the Emily Jane, Deal 15th; Cheetah, Liverpool 16th inst.

Ships loading for China.—Lynx, —. For Manila and China.—Louis, Bailie, Anthony, Scanlan, to sail May 10th.

Vessels loading in Liverpool.—For Singapore and China.—D von, Gertung, (to sail May 5th) Athena, Ashbridge, (April 20th) Clifford, Sharp, (May 15th).

#### CHINA.

We have been at considerable pains to furnish a condensed report of the debate in the house of commons on China, and judging that our friends in India will be naturally most solicitous to ascertain the opinion of parliament upon the subject, we have given a brief but faithful record of every thing important that passed. The interest of the discussion was to a considerable extent lost, in consequence of the line of policy pursued by the opposition, and that anxiety which was so generally felt for the result when notice of the motion was first given, was materially lessened when the terms of Sir James Graham's motion became known, for it was judged that the entire affair would degenerate into a mere party squabble, and this opinion was completely realized by the character of the debate.

The following is the letter alluded to by lord Palmerston in the China debate:

"TO THE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

London, 9th April, 1840.

My Lord,—We, the undersigned British merchants connected with China, cannot but view with the greatest alarm and apprehension the probable effect of the expression of any public opinions with respect to the justice and policy of the measures undertaken to be taken by her majesty's government to obtain redress for the insults and injuries inflicted on British subjects by the Chinese government, and for the future protection of the legal trade with that country. We disclaim all pretensions of dictating to the Chinese the mode in which the British trade with China shall be carried on; but we cannot refrain from expressing our deliberate opinion that unless the measures of the government are followed up with firmness and energy, the trade with China can no longer be conducted with security to life and property, or with credit or advantage to the British nation.

"We have the honour to be your lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed.)

G. G. de H. Larpen, H. H. Lindsay,  
chairman of the East India and China Association.  
J. Horeley Palmer, Daniel, Dickenson & Co.  
J. Mackillop, Crawford, Colvin, & Co.  
Larkins, & Co.  
Lyall Brothers & Co.

Walkinshaw & Co.  
Gardner, Urquhart & Co.  
John Hine.  
W. J. Hall & Co.  
Briggs, Thurnburn, Acraman, & Co.  
Gleditanes, Kerr, & Co.  
Alexander George Milne & Co.  
Small, Colquhoun & Co.  
J. S. Rigge, of the firm of Sanderson, Fris, Fox, & Co.  
Alexander Matheson.  
James W. Smith.  
Walkinshaw, Skinner, & Co.  
Magniac, Smiths, & Co.  
Dallas and Coles.  
W. Drayner.  
Hunter, Gouger, & Co.  
C. S. Gover.  
Robert Eglinton & Co.  
Scott Bell, & Co.  
John Brightman.  
C. R. Read & Co.  
Madras extra.

(Presented to Parliament by her majesty's command. Order in council relating to China.

April 4th, 1840.

At the court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of April, 1840. Present the queen's most excellent majesty in council

Whereas there was this day read at the board the annexed draft of a commission, authorizing the commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of great Britain to will and require the several courts of admiralty to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals that have been or shall be made of ships or vessels belonging to the emperor of China or his subjects; her majesty, taking the same into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy council, to approve thereof, and to order as it is hereby ordered, that the right hon. viscount Palmerston, one of her majesty's principal secretaries of State, do cause the said commission to be prepared for her majesty's signature, with a proper warrant for the immediate passing the same under the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

C. C. GREVILLE.

Order in Council.—At the court at Buckingham palace, the 3rd day of April, 1840; present the queen's most excellent majesty in council.

Her majesty having taken into consideration the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the emperor of China towards officers and subjects of her majesty, and her majesty having given orders that satisfaction and reparation for the same shall be demanded from the Chinese government; and it being expedient that, with a view to obtain such satisfaction and reparation, ships and vessels and cargoes, belonging to the emperor of China and to his subjects, shall be detained and held in custody; and that if such reparation and satisfaction be refused by the Chinese government, the ships and vessels and cargoes so detained, and others to be thereafter detained, shall be confiscated and sold, and that the proceeds thereof shall be applied, in such manner as her majesty may be pleased to direct: her majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the commanders of her majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the emperor of China, or his subjects, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of China; and in the event of such reparation and satisfaction as aforesaid having been refused by the Chinese government, to bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty, within her majesty's dominions; the advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty is forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to her majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral to will and require the high court of admiralty within her majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same according to the courts of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to China, or subjects of the emperor of China, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: they are, likewise, to prepare and to lay before her majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions, as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in her majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance here-

in; and the said commissioners are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 11.—At an extra sitting of the House of Commons on Saturday, Sir Robert Peel asked Lord Palmerston, whether he was prepared to lay on the table the commission for constituting Admiralty Courts for the adjudication of such prizes as might be taken from the Chinese?

Lord Palmerston said "Yes."

Sir Robert Peel then wished to know, whether the order to seize Chinese vessels extended to the ships of China wherever found—and what was to be done with the property seized?

Lord Palmerston replied—

The order in Council contained full authority to all Captains of her Majesty's ships of war to seize and detain all Chinese vessels they might fall in with; but practically the order would apply only to such of her Majesty's ships as were on the coast of China, for Chinese vessels were to be met with only in the seas bordering on their own coasts. The vessels seized would be kept in safe custody, until the demands of her Majesty's Government were satisfied. If due reparation were made, they would of course be released; if that reparation should be refused, the Admiralty Courts would adjudicate on them, and when condemned the proceeds would be disposed of as her Majesty might think fit.

Sir Robert Peel wished to know whether the usual proclamation for the distribution of prize-money had been issued?

Lord Palmerston replied in the negative.

Mr. George Palmer, on Tuesday, asked Lord John Russell, whether, when he said the object of war with China was to procure indemnity for the losses of British merchants, he meant indemnity for the opium seized and delivered up, or for the arrears due from the Hong merchants in the course of the regular trade; also whether war would be immediately commenced in case indemnity for the opium were refused?

Lord John Russell declined to answer these questions.

Mr. Palmer then gave notice, that on the 30th of April, he should move a resolution, that the refusal of the Chinese Government to pay for the opium delivered up by them by the British merchants will not be considered by this House a sufficient justification for going to war.

MAY 3.—Mr. GOULBURN said papers had been laid on the table, purporting to contain the correspondence between Government and the East India Company, as to the expenses of the armament now preparing for service in China, but that correspondence in fact, only stated that the expense was ultimately to be borne by the government of this country. The question he now wished to ask was whether it was the intention of the Government to lay before the House any estimate of the amount which would be required. It should be remembered that the service was undertaken on orders from home; the Government, therefore, must be aware of the nature of the expedition, and could calculate pretty nearly the expenditure which it would require, and it certainly was not correct that expenses of this nature should be gone into with no other assurance to that House than that ultimately at some definite period the expense was to be borne by this country, without any previous communication as to the extent of the expense. (Hear, hear.)

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—It is not my wish to enter into any detailed statement, but it is the intention of the government to bring the subject before Parliament previous to the close of the session, and to ask a vote upon it.—*Bombay Courier*, 20th June.

The *Morning Post* took the pains to analyze the signatures of the letter of the China merchants to Lord Palmerston, to show that out of the thirty names, twenty-five belonged to Whigs and supporters of the Government; that, with two or three exceptions, all were engaged, either on their own account or as agents, in the opium trade, or were claimants of compensation for the opium delivered to Captain Elliot for the service of her Majesty's Government. The *Post* also states, that the night before the division on Sir James Graham's motion, it was ascertained that seven or eight Members, usually supporting Government, had intimated their intention of voting with Sir James. In this extremity, the expedient of the letter was thought of; and Mr. Crawford and Mr. John Abel Smith, both holders of or interested in the Opium Scrip, undertook to procure the signatures. Their success and the clever use Lord Palmerston made of the precious document are well known.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

As yet the correctness of the *Post's* statement has only been directly disputed by Mr. Lindsay, of the firm of Lindsay, Kerr, and Co. This gentleman, in a published letter, denies that he is a Liberal, or that his house had been engaged in the opium trade after the Chinese Government had seriously resolved to suppress the trade. It seems, however, that they had opium on hand to deliver to Capt. Elliot. Another correspondent of the *Post* explains the manner in which signatures were obtained to the letter—

"In fact, it was, without any previous notice, carried round late, in the day on which it was presented, at a time when few partners were present, by certain officious and loquacious gentlemen, who are not unknown to you and others, and obtained signatures under the plausible representation, urged in breathless haste, of its being a duty owing to distant constituents, apart from private or political feeling altogether. Many of the partners of these firms so signing were, to my knowledge, ignorant of the whole matter until the appearance of Lord Palmerston's speech in the debates of next morning, and not a little astonished to find themselves suddenly and unexpectedly the supporters of a rickety Administration which has been a curse to the mercantile interests of the country."

The following extract from Mr. Lindsay's letter fixes the date after which he considered the Chinese perfectly sincere in their attempts to suppress the trade.—

"When the Chinese Government commenced active measures for its suppression, then what was before merely nominally 'smuggling' became so in reality, and from that period we entirely withdrew from all connexion with it; I date from the attempt to execute a Chinese in the square before the factories in Canton, and the consequent disturbance on the 12th of December 1838. From that day the house of Lindsay and Co. has neither directly, nor directing for themselves or others, traded in or had any connexion with opium."

The state of affairs in China has attracted attention in Congress. "One of your journals (Ministerial), referring to the proceeding in Congress, says, that they indicate a disposition in the American Government to join heart and hand with the British Government, and endeavour to obtain commercial treaties from the authorities in China. This remark attracted the attention of Mr. Cushing, a member of the House of Representatives, and one of the Committee on Foreign Relations. You will perceive by his speech, that he denounces it as a wilful perversion. To prevent further misconception in England or China, he called upon the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. Pickens) to explain his views and opinions. That gentleman, in the like manner, for himself and the President, repudiates the idea, and very significantly says—'Surely England, does not occupy a position at present to command one sympathy or our cooperation. I forbear to touch on these points that are now at issue between us, and which may, in the progress of events, become of the deepest importance.' Mr. Cushing is of Massachusetts, and Mr. Pickens of South Carolina. In the Senate, on the question of fixing a day to adjourn, Mr. Williams, of Maine, objected, as it might become necessary, he said, before the adjournment of Congress to adopt some decisive measure in relation to the North-eastern Boundary."—*Genevieve Traveller*.

APRIL 18.—A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated on the 9th instant, and which appeared in the *Moniteur Parisien* of Monday night, announces that the Ministers of War, Marine, and the Interior, had resigned, and that their resignations had been accepted by the Queen.

Two telegraphic despatches from Toulon appear in the *Moniteur*. These communicate the intelligence that a corps of the army of Abd-el-Kader had fallen into an ambush, formed by a native chief, and lost 300 men in killed, whose ears were sent to General Galbois. It would appear from this that some native chiefs are opposed to Abd-el-Kader.

The *Moniteur* of Friday contains a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated the 9th instant, announcing the surprise and defeat of the 6th and 7th battalions of the Carlist troops of Arragon by Colonel Zubano at Pitarque on the 5th instant—an affair in which 419 officers and men are

said to have been taken prisoners.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DONKEYS.—At a meeting of the West Lothian Agricultural Association, lately held, it was agreed "that a premium should be awarded against the next show for the best two year old donkey, with a view of raising this degraded but useful animal to its proper status on the roll of the brute creation."—*Glasgow Courier*.

CHINA TRADE.—There not being sufficient members, the house did not sit on the 30th ult., and the motion of Mr. G. Palmer will not come on till the 12th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

SIR,—Understanding that it is stated in your report of the parliamentary proceedings of Tuesday last, "that I withdrew a notice of motion respecting China," and apprehending that such a statement may mislead and disappoint those among your readers who are looking with anxiety to some discussion upon the opium question, I am anxious that it should be understood, through the medium of your columns, that my intended motion on the opium trade is only postponed till an early day after Easter, with a view to its being brought forward at that time with more advantage.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
SANDON.

Thursday, April 2.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.  
Dear Sir,

In your paper of this morning, under the head Antarctic Discovery, I have noticed the repulsion of some illiberal remarks—reflecting on the veracity of the late Captain James Weddell—made by M. Dumont d'Urville, at Batavia, in June, 1839, with which I had never before met. Permit me, as an intimate personal friend of the late Captain Weddell, on behalf of his surviving relatives, and as son of his co-owner in these antarctic expeditions, to thank your correspondent for upholding the character of an honest British seaman against aspersions made by one who, from his standing in Nautical science and discovery, I would have thought could have permitted the well earned reputation of a simple seal fisher to stand, without detracting from the honours which he has already made, or may hereafter make his own.

That Captain Weddell was not a man who flew on his imagination when writing the statements detailed in his voyage towards the South Pole, as asserted by his French follower in these southern latitudes, will be discovered by any person who reads his work. Such is the simple narrative of a seaman, not the novel detail of a traveller.

Captain Weddell's voyages were, commercially, not lucrative; he died a few years ago in London—regretted most by those who know him best. The additions which James Weddell made to geographical literature will be gratefully acknowledged, as well by the man of science as the seaman—to the attention of both of whom they recommend themselves.

In future notices of the works of British seamen, it would be well that the French navigator gave to the statements therein contained the credit he would wish attached to his own.

I am, Dear Sir,  
Your Obed. Servant,  
S.

Macao, 1st August, 1840.

## CANTON PRESS.

*Macao, 8th Augt. 1840.*

The *Mer*, Capt. Young, from Bombay 2nd July, arrived here on the evening of the 3rd August, with news from England to the 4th of May. By the overland mail, but the general letterbag for China has not been received by her, she having brought only despatches for her consignees. We have however by the *Ariel* from Singapore 24th July and Calcutta, 28th June, (arrived here on the morning of 3rd August) received Singapore papers to the 23rd July, and been favored with the loan of a *Madras Spectator* of 27th June, containing a précis of the Europe news, and also with a *Bombay Courier* of 20th June, brought per *Mer*, from both of which papers copious extracts will be found. The political news are in so far satisfactory that the differences with Naples are likely to be settled by the mediation of

\* We beg to recommend the above to the attention of *Aides Telephon* of the *Reguter*. Ed. C. P.

France, and the Canadian frontier-question is to be decided by the arbitration of France, Belgium, and Prussia. The accounts of the Russian expedition to Khiva are contradictory, but it appears that the Russians have suffered severely in Circassia.

In the house of Commons Sir James Graham proposed the following resolution.

"It appears to this house, on consideration of the papers relating to China, presented to this house by command of her Majesty, that the interruption of our commercial and friendly intercourse with that country, and the hostilities which have since taken place, are mainly to be attributed to the want of foresight and precaution on the part of her Majesty's present advisers, in respect to our relations with China, and especially to their neglect to furnish the superintendent at Canton with powers and instructions calculated to provide against the growing evils connected with the contraband traffic in opium, and adapted to the novel and difficult situation in which the superintendent was placed."

The debate on it was with considerable animation carried through three nights, and the opposition mustered all its strength on the occasion, but Sir James Graham's motion was lost by a majority of only 9 in a house of 533, in favor of Ministers. In the *Bombay Courier* we find an abridged account of the debate, in which Ministers are blamed for not having by earlier measures prevented the present differences with China, although we do not find that any one of the hon. members has pointed out in what manner the rupture with China could have been avoided. A great deal is said about the iniquities of the Opium-trade, but it is evident that the whole discussion was merely a matter of party, and a desire of the opposition to embarrass or depose the ministry, whom we are sorry to find in so small a majority, as they may possibly thereby be deterred from taking the energetic measures which our present position in China so imperatively demands. From an order in Council dated 4th April it will be seen that the declaration of war against China, or at least something very like it, has at last been made, and that the ministry will not now limit itself to mere 'communications' as Lord Palmerston before expressed himself. There is every reason to suppose that reinforcements will soon be sent out from India, and we are told that one Europe regiment was getting ready for embarkation at Bombay, and that others were to be sent from Calcutta. We hope that there may be no want of shipping to retard their arrival. Without the present attempt at placing British relations in China upon a safe and satisfactory footing, he firmly and consistently carried out to the end, and without its fully succeeding, we fear that the great trade hitherto carried on, will never be revived, but that, on the contrary, China will shut herself up within herself like Japan, and prohibit intercourse with all western nations. She has been however too far committed through Commissioner Lin's violence, and by specially excluding the English from her trade, for Great Britain to acquiesce in her pretensions without a trial of strength; the beginning has been made by the taking of the Island of Chusan, and by blockading the important port of Ningpo. By this time probably Admiral Elliot is already at the mouth of the Pei-ho with Lord Palmerston's letter for the court of Peking. If its reception there should also be refused, as it has been at Amoy and Ningpo, then we suppose the hostile measures against the Chinese will begin in good earnest, and the order in council be fully acted upon. It is much to be regretted that on the arrival of the fleet here, where the natives have been eyewitnesses to the insults heaped upon the English, and where of course any hostile act would have been well understood, nothing was done to give them an idea of the power of English arms; we cannot but think that the destruction of the Bogue-forts would have had the most salutary effect, that fortress being considered as the strongest in the Empire and, as it were, the key to it. By allowing these forts to remain unmolested, an opportunity has been afforded Lin of boasting to his imperial master of having driven the English, afraid to take strong places, from his government, and thus necessarily caused the Peking government, confiding in the weakness of the enemy, to refuse his demands. Had the Bogue forts been destroyed, which we believe would not have been a work of much difficulty, the Imperial court would on the contrary at once have been impressed with the power of the red-bristled barbarians, and might have been in much better temper than now, when only a small island in the outer waters, not boasting of any formidable fortifications, has been occupied by them. Much time, it is true, has already been lost; but it is not yet too late



to repair the omission, and we yet hope soon to see the British banner waving over the Bogue-forts.

On Tuesday last H.M.S. *Druid*, *Columbine*, *Larne*, *Hyacinth* and *Nimrod*, anchored in these roads, and left again on Thursday last, with the exception of H. M. S. *Larne*, the two former for the Bogue and Cap-sing-moon, the *Hyacinth* for the Broadway, and the *Nimrod* for Chusan. The reports which we noticed last week as to their probable movements have not been confirmed, but we hail the entering of the *Hyacinth* into the Broadway as an earnest that the Blockade of the Canton river will henceforward be strictly enforced.

It is with the deepest sorrow we have to announce that a British subject has probably fallen into the hands of the Chinese. Mr. Frederick Staunton, formerly tutor to the sons of the late R. Turner Esq., left his lodgings on Thursday morning, as is supposed, at about five o'clock to bathe in Casilla bay, where he had made an appointment to meet with two friends, who however on arrival there found him not nor any traces of him. This at first caused not much uneasiness, supposing that he had been prevented to keep his appointment, or perhaps already returned to town, but when hour after hour passed away without his returning home, the greatest alarm was felt for his safety. He was known to be an excellent swimmer, and in the frequent habit of bathing; the weather had on that morning been very fine; and there were no traces at Casilla bay to indicate that he had been there, circumstances which render the suspicion of his having been drowned, very improbable. The most probable conjecture is that, in consequence of the rewards offered by the Chinese authorities for the capturing or slaying Englishmen, he was, while on his way to Casilla bay, in the twilight of the morning, surprised by Chinese and hurried away, and is probably, at least so we hope, now on his way to Canton; there to be delivered over to the authorities against the promised reward. Every step that could be taken for the recovery of Mr. Staunton, has been resorted to by the Portuguese authorities here, as well as by his own friends, and the commanding officer of H. M. Squadron has also been apprised of the event, and arrived here from Cap-sing-moon yesterday. The Chinese authorities profess not knowing anything whatever about the matter, and it is likewise denied that he was taken through the barrier, he has in fact disappeared, without leaving the slightest trace behind him. Boats have been busy in dragging the place where he was intended to have bathed, but without finding the body. Possibly, if he is taken by the Chinese, which is too probable, they preferred not giving any notice of the affair here to their authorities, but thought best to claim the reward at Canton, and therefore used the utmost possible secrecy. We have before warned our readers not to stroll about alone and a distance from town under present circumstances; this painful event proves but too well that that caution was not useless.

On Tuesday last two officers of one of the English ships of war were at between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, in one of the lanes leading to the southern extremity of the Praya, grande attacked by six Chinamen; they threw a chain over the neck of one of the officers, either with intent of carrying him off or of merely robbing him, but he succeeded in disengaging himself, and in driving the Chinamen away with the assistance of his companion.

The *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren, has captured nine saltjunks in the Broadway, which are about being sent to Cap-sing-moon to keep their fellows company. She anchored in the roads here yesterday, and was soon followed by the prizes under the management of Europeans, the Chinese crews having been permitted to leave.

CHUSAN.—We have been kindly favored with the following extracts from a letter dated Tinghai City 19th July.

"On Friday morning we started on a sort of exploring expedition to the interior. The party consisted of 4 officers, 20 cameromians, and some Bengalee Camp followers. After marching about 7 miles we came to a large farm, the landlord of which was good enough to lend us his temple of ancestors where we breakfasted and passed a few hours till the sun began to descend, when we marched home again (very much to our landlord's satisfaction, for he seemed vastly well pleased to get rid of us.) We found the interior beautifully fertile and most high-

ly cultivated. The paddy is superior to anything that I ever saw at Canton, and will be ripe for the sickle they tell me in about 20 days. We saw no towns, and I rather think that with the exception of Tinghai and the outer suburbs no town properly speaking exists on the island. Every farm has got a cluster of cottages around it, forming as it were a little hamlet, where they live as one large family. The farm we stopped at seemed a very large one, and might contain 2 perhaps 300 inhabitants. They did not seem to possess any great overplus for the purposes of trade, for when we called for provisions for breakfast, and offered money for them, the utmost the whole hamlet could muster for sale were 2 fowls and 62 eggs! There was an officer from the commissariat there who wanted to buy cattle for the army—but though each farm had its bullock or perhaps 3 or 4, yet these animals were used for tilling the ground, or grinding the corn, and they would on no account consent to sell them. In all the march the commissariat officer could only manage to purchase one large bullock for \$20 and a cow with her full-grown calf for \$30. I, at the same time, purchased a milk goat and her kid for \$5. It is hard to say whether the people in the country were kind or unkind to us. The ignorant peasantry, the regular clodhoppers of the land, gaped and stared and laughed as Chinamen laugh, and then went to hoe their fields again. At every little hamlet we passed we stopped to read and paste up a copy of our proclamation (taking possession of the Island in the Queen's name. The country-people did not seem to care, or more likely, they did not understand what we were about. Like to the citizens of London when Buckingham tried to persuade them to proclaim Richard Duke of Gloster King, they—

"Like dumb statues or like breathless stones  
Stared at each other"—

And we may add (tho' not in the original,) laughed and laughed and laughed again.

"With the educated people it was different. They offered no opposition, as it would be inconvenient to come to blows, but in spite of my most honied expressions, and of my most persuasive arguments, I could plainly perceive that they were dissatisfied. I do not now hesitate to call the idea that the Chinese (especially of this quarter) are displeased with their own government, and would join us from choice the moment that the British flag was unfurled—an idle dream. The people of this place seem to be peaceable enough, for I walked yesterday and the day before, quite alone, 3 or 4 miles into the country. True, I was armed, but if they had any positively hostile intentions, they might have made minced-meat of me had they chosen. They seem to stand in great awe of our fire-arms. I would not estimate the whole of the population of the Chusan group at over 50 or 60,000 souls, and the greater part of these are miserably poor and half naked. All that I can make out of their commerce is that they distilled their surplus grain and shipped the samshoo for Ningpo, returns for which were made in silks, stuffs, earthenware, &c, which were retailed here to meet the limited wants of the islanders. I question much if a lac of dollars was turned over here in the way of business in the course of a whole year! Almost every farm has a little cotton planted for home use, and a little tea for home use; but I have not yet seen any native silk, and I rather think that there is none. I send you herewith four musters of native Chusan tea quoted to me at 120; 160, 240 and 3.0 Cash per catty. I had some intention of buying it all up, hoping that from the novelty of the thing, it might perhaps fetch as good prices as the Assam tea in the London market. The quantity however is certainly not much. The only dealer in the article thinks he might procure for me 100, possibly 200 catties!! In short, every thing here is on the most dwarfish scale, and many years must elapse before that this can become a great commercial place, and the ideas of the people, and the class of inhabitants must undergo a total change! The revenue is not very large, some 15,000 taels in money and about double that in corn. I feel sorry to add that since the date of my last letter matters here have rather gone back than improved. It is said that disguised soldiers have been here from Ningpo, taking down the names of those who traded with the English; the consequence is that, many of the traders here being Ningpo people or having relations at Ningpo, have been frightened, and some of the shops formerly opened are now shut up.

"The Admiral and Morrison started this morning for Ningpo, and will be back to night. They are

blockading all that line of coast, but vessels from Tinghai with English passes will be allowed to go up—i. e. by our squadron, but of course, all such people would be hanged as traitors by their own government."

## FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION

ARRIVED IN CHINA.

H. M. S. <i>Mellville</i>	74	Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
<i>Wellesley</i>	74	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
<i>Blenheim</i>	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Capt.—
<i>Druid</i>	44	H. Smith Esq.
<i>Blonde</i>	44	F. Bouchier Esq.
<i>Conway</i>	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
<i>Volage</i>	28	Geo. Elliot Esq.
<i>Alligator</i>	28	H. Kuper Esq.
<i>Larne</i>	20	J. P. Blake Esq.
<i>Hyacinth</i>	20	W. Warren Esq.
<i>Modeste</i>	20	H. Eyres Esq.
<i>Pylades</i>	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
<i>Nimrod</i>	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
<i>Cruiser</i>	18	H. W. Gifford Esq.
<i>Columbine</i>	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
<i>Algerine</i>	10	T. S. Mosse Esq.
<i>Rattlesnake</i>	—	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. <i>Queen</i>	—	Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden.
<i>Atlanta</i>	—	do.— Capt. Rogers.
<i>Madagascar</i>	—	do.— Capt. Dacey.
<i>Enterprise</i>	—	do.— Capt. West.

### Transports.

<i>Allavie</i> ,	Indian Oak,
<i>Blundell</i> ,	Isabella Robertson,
<i>Bremer</i> ,	John Adam,
<i>Clifton</i> ,	Marian,
<i>David Malcolm</i> ,	Medusa,
<i>Defiance</i> ,	Mermajd,
<i>Eagle</i> ,	Mahomed Shaw,
<i>Edmonstone</i> ,	Rahamany,
<i>Elizabeth Ainslie</i>	Rustomjee Cowasjee,
<i>Ernaad</i> ,	Stalkart,
<i>Futtya Salam</i> ,	Sulimany,
<i>Hooghly</i> ,	Victoria,
<i>Kite</i> ,	William Wilson,

*Squadron Blockading the Port of Canton*, H. M. Ships *Druid* 44, *Larne* 20, *Hyacinth* 20, and *Columbine* 18, H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*.

*Men of War expected*, H. M. S. *Pique* 44, *Inconstant* 36, *Herald* 28, *Pearl* 20, *Wanderer* 20, and H. C. armed steamer *Sesostri*.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—3rd Brit. *Ariel*, Warden, from Calcutta 28th June, Singapore 24th July. *Mor*, Young, from Bombay 2nd July. *Nazareth Shah*, Edwards, (Troopship) from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—per *Ariel* Messrs W. Harten, Uleta, and T. Wise.

SAILED.—Brit. *Kitty*, Willie, for Singapore and Calcutta. Amer. *Merchant*, Murphy, and *Washington*, —, for Manila and New York; Dan. *Syden*, Burd, for Manila, this day.

PASSENGERS.—per *Kitty*, Captain Osborne, Mr. Geo. Massey; per *Syden*, Messrs D. Jardine, Jno Holliday, F. Andrews, W. S. Boyd, William Varnham, B. Waterhouse, J. Ryan, D. Matheson.

Vessels expected.—from Bombay, *Sir Herbert Compton*, *Fort William*; From Manila, *Falcon*, *Scotland*; From Madras, *Hashemy*; From England, *Francis Yates*, *Emily Jane*, *Helen Stewart*.

We are sorry to hear that a report prevails of the loss of the Schooner *Bombay* on the coast, during bad weather experience there lately. It is said that one of her crew that was saved has been taken up to Canton.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th May via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 10th March via Singapore. CALCUTTA, 25th June & *Ariel*. BOMBAY, 2d July & *Mor*. SINGAPORE, — & *Mor*. JAVA, 10th July & *Indiana*. MANILA, 23d June, & *Ternate*.

THE estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

Macao, 1st July, 1840

TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNVAAN who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

China, 1st July, 1840.

DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARDINE.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840.

DANIELL & Co.

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued, from the 1st proximo, under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

W. C. LEGETT.

JOHN H. CANNAN

China, 30th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

WE beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs JAMIESON, McCRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our Firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,

JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.

Signatures at Glasgow, of

GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, } (absent in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

JAMIESON & HOW.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

pproc.

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

THOMAS EDMOND.

Macao, 20th June, 1840

VICAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

11th August, 1840.

Agents.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Thursday next the 20th instant will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder,

THE Schooner "BRUIZER" with all her stores, as she now lies on the wharf of Sr. BERNARDO CARNEIRO.

The sale will take place at 11 A.M. precisely—the Inventory may be seen by application to

PEDRO MARC,AL.

at the Shop Campo de San Francisco,—Terms, Cash. Macao, 14th August, 1840.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE "SIR HERBERT COMPTON," Capt. F. S. BOULTON, will be positively dispatched on the 1st proximo. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW ROSTOMJEE.

Macao, 13th August, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, DUAN. For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Spanish Ship NUEVA VICTORIA, 712 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at Cap-sing-moon. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co Macao or to DON VICENTE CAGIGAS on board.

FOR SALE.



THE Portuguese Brig "BRILHANTE," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to

PEDRO MARC,AL.

at the Shop, "Campo de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE fast sailing Dutch Barque ELIZABETH, having good accommodations, has part of her Cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 10th of August. For freight or Passage apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 31st July, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

A Supply of FRENCH CLARET: LAFITTE, in 3 dozen cases LATOUR, in 2 and 3 do. do. and LIOVILLE, in 2 do. do. also GRUAUD LAROSE from BALGUERIE & Co. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praya Grande. Macao, 31st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRURE. TAGOYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.—

FOR SALE.

A quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKEENS—apply to

A. F. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TUNGKOO. CABIN-BREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING, PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Bots, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at MACAO to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

BASS and ALLSOP'S PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, PALE FRENCH BRANDY, London bottled SHERRY, GIN, SALT PROVISIONS, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, and Government Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th Superiors,—all just landed—apply at the Godowns of

A. A. DE MELLO.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

A Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE'S new pattern: White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 7

For three..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

The Hudson's Bay Company have received despatches, dated Fort Simpson, 16th Oct. 1839, to the effect, that the expedition under Messrs. P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson had, during the previous summer, realised its objects, if not established completely the existence of a North-West passage, by connecting Point Barrow, to the west, which was reached by Mr. Simpson from Point Beechey in the summer of 1837, with what great probability may be considered, the Gulf to the south of Fury and Hecla Straits, described to Capt. J. Ross by the Esquimaux.

The expedition, which descended the Coppermine River and reached Bloody Fall on the 22nd June, seized the first slight opening of the sea ice on the 3d July, and after laborious exertions, reached Cape Barrow, on the 18th, Cape Franklin on the 20th, and doubled Cape Alexander, in 63 deg min. N. 106 deg. 40 min. W. encountering great peril on the 27th when from whence to a remarkable point in 62 deg. 35 min. N. 98 deg. 18 min. W., the Arctic coast forms one spacious bay, stretching as far back as 67 deg. 40 min., indented by an endless succession of minor bays, separated by long narrow projecting points of land, enclosing an incalculable number of islands. These islands rendered the route most intricate, but at the same time protected the expedition from the crush of seaward ice, in a degree that can be best estimated by the fact, that the boats were detained from the 1st to the 5th August in doubling a point which was called White Bear Point, in 62 deg. 7 min. 35 sec. N. 103 deg. 6 min. 45 sec. W., which jutted beyond the insular chain. On the 10th August the expedition entered a strait ten miles wide at either extremity; on the 13th it passed Point Richardson and Point Ogle of Sir G. Back, and arrived at Point Pechel, from whence Montreal Island was reached on the 18; thus connecting the discoveries of Captain Sir G. Back in 1834 with Point Turnagain of Mr. Simpson in 1839, and demonstrating the fact that the Boothia of Sir John Ross is separated from the American continent to the westward at least, of the Great Fish River. Messrs. Dease and Simpson here breakfasted on the identical spot where the tent of their gallant though less successful precursor stood on his return from Point Ogle that day five years.

Here the immediate purposes of the expedition closed, as it has always been deemed impossible to reach the Fury and Hecla Straits from a point so distant as the Coppermine River: yet the gallant leaders persevered in the face of difficulties which would have justified an immediate return. They passed Victoria headland, Cape Beaufort, and, on the 17th, reached a bluff headland, in 63 deg. 3 min. 56 sec. N., 94 deg. 35 min. W., which they called Cape Britannia, and which lies to the north-east of Cape Hay, the extreme eastern point seen by S. G. Back, wherewith they erected a conical pile of stone, 14 feet high. At Cape Britannia the expedition was wind-bound till the 19th, when it crossed a fine bay, and ran forty miles to the north-east, beyond which three miles only could be accomplished on the 20th August, when it was compelled to take shelter in the mouth of a small river, the furthest easterly point gained, which lies in 68 deg. 29 min. 27 sec. N., 97 deg. 3 min. W. As a reference to



the map published by the Society of Useful Knowledge would scarcely justify the belief, that the bay described to Capt. J. Ross could be seen from the point here given, supposing its position correctly ascertained; and as upon the fact of its West Passage; it is but just to give the very words of the despatch:—

"From a limestone ridge, about a league inland we obtained a view of some very remote blue land in the north-east quarter, in all probability one of the southern promontories of Boothia. Two considerable islands lay far in the offing, and others, high and distant, stretched from E. to E. N. E."

"Our view of the low main shore was confined to five miles in an easterly direction, after which it appeared to turn off greatly to the right. We could, therefore, scarcely doubt our having arrived at that large gulf uniformly described by the Esquimaux as containing many islands, and with numerous indentations stretching down to the southward, till it approaches within 40 miles of Repulse and Wager Bays. The exploration of such a gulf, which was the main object of the *Terror's* ill-starred voyage, would necessarily demand the whole time and energies of another expedition, having a starting or retreating point much nearer to the scene of operations than Great Bear Lake; and it was quite evident to us, that any further foolhardy perseverance could only lead to the loss of the great object already attained, together with that of the whole party. We must here be allowed to express our admiration of Sir John Ross's extraordinary escape from this neighbourhood, after the protracted endurance of our ships, unparalleled in Arctic story."

On its return the expedition reached Point Richardson on the 23d August, and on the 24th crossed over to the southern shore of Boothia, which was traced for 60 miles. 150 miles of the coast of Victoria Land was subsequently explored; on the 16th Sept. the Coppermine was re-entered, and, after intense suffering, Fort Simpson was reached on the 14th Sept., after all hope of the gallant party's arrival had been given up.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

From the New Zealand Gazette, 18th April.

#### PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency WILLIAM HOBSON, Esquire, Governor of the British Settlements in progress in New Zealand, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been graciously pleased to direct that measures shall be taken for the establishment of a settled form of Civil Government over those of Her Majesty's subjects who are already settled in New Zealand, or who may hereafter resort thither. And, whereas, Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to direct Letters Patent to be issued, under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, by which the former boundaries of the Colony of New South Wales, are so extended, as to comprehend any part of New Zealand, that is, or may be, acquired in Sovereignty by Her Majesty, Her Heirs, or Successors. And whereas, Her Majesty has been further pleased, by a commission under Her Royal Signet and Sign Manual, bearing date the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, to appoint me WILLIAM HOBSON, Esq. Captain in Her Majesty's Navy, to be Lieutenant-Governor in and over any Territory which is or may be acquired in Sovereignty by Her Majesty, Her Heirs, or Successors, within that group of islands in the Pacific Ocean commonly called New Zealand, and lying between the latitude thirty-four degrees thirty minutes and forty-seven degrees two minutes South, and one hundred and sixty-six degrees five minutes and one hundred and seventy-nine degrees, East longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich. Now, therefore, I, the said WILLIAM HOBSON, do hereby declare and proclaim, that I did, on the fourteenth day of January, inst. before His Excellency Sir GEORGE GIPPS, Knight, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and the Executive Council thereof, take the accustomed Oaths of Office as Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid. And I do hereby further proclaim and declare, that I have this day opened and published the two Commissions aforesaid; that is to say, the Commission under the Great Seal extending the Boundaries of the Govern-

ment of New South Wales, and the commission under Royal Sign Manual appointing me Lieutenant-Governor, as aforesaid. And I do hereby further proclaim and declare, that I have this day entered on the duties of my said Offices as Lieutenant-Governor, aforesaid. And I do call upon all Her Majesty's Subjects to be aiding and assisting me in the execution thereof.

Given under my hand and seal at Kororaraka, this thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOBSON,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's command,

GEORGE COOPER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

#### SINGAPORE.

MORE TIGERS.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday afternoon another man was carried away by a Tiger. According to the account given at the Police office, three Chinese were working together in their plantation at *Soongee Pandang* when a Tiger issued from the closely adjoining jungle and seized upon the one of the three who was dressing some pepper vines, while the others were engaged in hoeing the ground. Every search was made, but the body has not yet been found, nor any traces of it discovered.—*Sing. Free Press*, 16th July.

MORE TIGERS.—The ravages of those animals are daily becoming more and more of a serious and alarming nature. Last week two men, one a Chinaman the other a Malay, were killed—the head and shoulders being all that was found of the former, although the body of the latter was brought in entire, from the immediate pursuit that followed.—But we learn that since Monday last two more men have met with the same fate, while a third is lying in the hospital, suffering from wounds he had received from a Tiger springing upon him while at work, which was fortunately scared away by the timely appearance of his comrades, leaving him with some severe wounds in the neck and shoulder. Five attacks, four of them fatal, in the course of eight days all within a mile or two of the town! Truly it is time that some efficient means were taken to exterminate these fierce tenants of the jungle, and we hope that the additional reward that has been offered for their destruction will have some effect.

Since writing the above we are informed, that the Malay who was carried to hospital has also died of his wound.—*Ibid* 23rd July.

#### TONGKOO, Dec. 14, 1839.

"The Lady Grant is not yet arrived, and we are uneasy about her, as she was to have left Manila on the same date as a vessel arrived here a week ago. While I am writing, a letter has reached me from Macao stating, on authority of a Chinese whose information has been always good, that the Yun Chai is to proceed to Peking on the 21st, when the Viceroy will resume his chief authority, and there will immediately be great changes.

It is questionable whether the *Coutts* will bring Tea for the vessel is still at Whampoa, and those who are concerned in her being without means to load her, she is offering to take freight for London feeling against her that no shippers are offering.—There is also a strong feeling in our community against the shipments on Howqua's account per *Pebree*, John Horton and Baring and several of our neighbours are urging their home agents to use their influence with the Government to prevent this being admitted. Captain Elliot refused to sign their manifests on the ground of its being foreign property. It seems certainly very intolerable that one who, like Howqua, has the power of influencing the acts of the Chinese Government against the English, should be also able to profit by his wrong doings, and carry on a trade under the English flag from which he is the means of the English themselves being excluded."

The Imperial command in announcing the STOP-PAGE FOR EVER of the ENGLISH TRADE makes an exception in favor of the Ships *Thomas Coutts* and *Royal Saxon*, which are allowed to trade. The Americans are reaping a rich harvest, and the transshipping trade was brisk; the Captain of an American vessel entered the port with 2000 bales of Cotton, and offered to return to Tongkoo, and re-enter the port with a similar cargo.—*London Mercantile Journal*, March.

#### PARLIAMENT.

APRIL 10.—PEERS.—Lord Aberdeen had been informed that letters of marque and reprisal had been issued against China. He wished to know whether it was the fact; and, further if it was the intention of the noble viscount to bring down any minutes to that effect.

Viscount Melbourne said it was not a fact that letters of marque and reprisal had been issued.—It was the intention of the government to demand reparation from

the Chinese in consequence of the injuries which had been inflicted on British subjects in China; and unquestionably, if that reparation were refused, it was the intention of this government to proceed to acts of reprisal against the Chinese trade. For that purpose it would be absolutely necessary to establish courts for the adjudication of the vessels which might be taken, and it was for this purpose the order in council was passed, in order to enable those Chinese vessels which might be taken, in the contingency of reparation not being made, and hostilities being had recourse to—enable parties to sell those ships and their cargoes.

Lord Colchester said he had read in the newspapers that the armed steamer *Nemesia* had sailed from Portsmouth with a letter of marque, and that its supposed destination was China. Had the noble viscount any information on this point?

Viscount Melbourne said he believed that the vessel belonged to the East India Company, and that its destination was India.

Lord Colchester: Has it a letter of marque?

Viscount Melbourne: No, no.

COMMONS.—Lord John Russell stated that he had been told that an answer that he had given to a question put to him in the early part of the evening had been misunderstood. He was asked whether an order in council had been issued for reprisals upon China, and he answered in the affirmative. He was then asked whether letters of marque had been issued, and he signified that that step had not been taken. He understood, however, that there was some misapprehension as to that last reply, and that it was supposed that letters of marque, authorising privateers to capture Chinese vessels, would be obtained under the order in council. He wished, therefore, to state more particularly that the order in council that had been issued was simply to enable the courts established for the purpose to condemn vessels captured by her Majesty's ships, and not, in any case, to justify privateering, or the issuing of letters of marque.

Lord Stanley inquired whether the noble lord could now state to the House the date of the order in council.

Lord John Russell: It was issued on Friday last.

Mr. Hume asked whether, for the sake of preventing any further misunderstanding upon the subject, it would not be well that a copy of the order in council should be laid on the table of the House?

Lord John Russell replied that a copy would be laid on the table.

APRIL 14.—MR. G. PALMER gave notice of a motion on the 30th, to the effect that the refusal of the Chinese Government to pay for the opium delivered up to them by British subjects, will not be considered by the House to form a sufficient justification for going to war.

Parliament resumed its sittings last night.

APRIL 29. COMMONS.—MR. GLADSTONE said, that it had appeared in the public prints that certain English seamen, who had been tried by Captain Elliot in the Canton waters, and convicted of having been engaged in an affray with the Chinese, which terminated in the death of one of the natives, were sentenced to imprisonment in this country. "The account went on to state that these persons had been sent home; but on their arrival, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been taken by the noble lord at the head of the Home Department, and that, in consequence of that opinion, the prisoners had been discharged. He (Mr. Gladstone) wished to know whether it was the case that an order for their discharge these men were confined?

Mr. F. MAULE said, that the account which had appeared was not exactly accurate, but it was perfectly true that five men had been tried by a court constituted by Captain Elliot, and that they had been sentenced to imprisonment in this country. The law officers had been consulted by the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Department, and they replied that, as it was not quite clear that Captain Elliot could legally sentence to imprisonment in the prison of this country, they thought that when the prisoners should arrive here they ought to be liberated. In consequence, on their arrival, they were liberated immediately.

Small feet and broad sleeves. Fancy and fashion, among the accomplished daughters of Han, are sometimes as uncontrollable as they are troublesome. No one has ever been able to give any satisfactory reasons for the origin of the 'golden lilies.' They have always been supposed indigenous here, and have ever been confined to Chinese soil; but now, strange to say, serious apprehensions are entertained, by the emperor, lest they come into vogue among the people of his own native land. It is most true, nay 'tis pitiful, that the fair, and once undeformed, daughters of the Manchous, their fathers the masters of the Chinese, are now aping the manners of the conquered, not only by compressing their feet, but also by wearing broad sleeves. O tempora! O mores! To check these misdemeanors, an edict (the first and the last of Chinese remedies) was issued in 1838; but alas, with little effect; and consequently the emperor has again issued his orders for a reform, threatening the heads of families with degradation and punishment, if they do not put a stop to these gross illegalities! And, arguing *ad hominem*, he tells the fair ones that, by persisting in these vulgar habits,

they will debar themselves from the possibility of being selected as ladies of honor for the inner palace, at the approaching presentation which is to take place this year. See Gazette for January 19th, 1840.—Chinese Repository for July.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 15th Aug. 1840.

### EXAMINATION IN CANTON OF MR. VINCENT STANTON.

We stated last week that Mr Vincent (not Frederick as we erroneously named him) Stanton, had on Thursday the 6th, whilst out bathing, disappeared, and that there was every reason to suppose that he had been captured by Chinese, in consequence of the rewards offered by their authorities for the capturing or slaying of Englishmen. On the following Saturday we heard of his having been seen near the Bogue in a fishing boat, and it was said that his head was wounded. This information came however from a doubtful source, but on Sunday the 9th in the afternoon authentic accounts were received of his having arrived in Canton, and of his being there in custody of the Chinese authorities. It will be seen from the letter addressed by the British residents here to Capt. Smith, that his countrymen strongly sympathize in Mr. Stanton's misfortune, and from the answer of Capt. Smith it is to be inferred that energetic measures will be taken for his liberation. Many are the reports as to the line of conduct likely to be adopted by the gallant officer, which we forbear to mention, certain as we are that the very best will be done.

As generally happens in transactions between the Chinese authorities and foreigners, so also in this case are ridicule and childishness mixed up with the more serious and painful features. Mr. Stanton arrived in Canton early on the morning of Friday the 7th, and was delivered into the custody of the Namhoy yune, and though one would think the capture of a solitary foreigner, unaccused of any crime, except that of his birth, to be an event of very slight importance, great preparations were immediately made for his examination in the public hall of the Vice-roy's palace. The preliminaries for this mighty business were concluded at about one o'clock, and at two the Kwang-chow-foo, the Pwanyune, Namhoy yune and four other officers of high rank made their appearance, taking their seats, the Kwang-chow-foo in the centre, in a row, on chairs adorned with scarlet cloth, and the tables usual on such occasions before them. Behind the chairs of these functionaries was a partition which screened H. E. the Viceroy Lin from the looks of the profane. All the Hongmerchants and Linguists were in attendance, standing, during the whole of the examination which lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon, until past 9 at night. A number of lower officers, police runners, lictors &c. &c. were also present, when Mr. Stanton, under the charge of two linguists was brought into court, with chains on his bare feet, and dressed only in a shirt and trowsers, the former somewhat discolored by the blood from a wound in his shoulder, which though not deep, appeared as if inflicted by some sharp instrument; his head and face also bruised on one side. In spite of his evident exhaustion, he being very pale, Mr. Stanton was made to kneel before this august assembly, which posture, in the course of the examination, he changed by sitting on the floor. A little food was given him before the examination began, which was conducted by the Kwang-chow-foo, the Linguist Atom acting as interpreter. The first questions put to the prisoner were—who are you? what is your name, what your nation? to which the reply was that his name was Stanton, that he resided in Macao, and that he was an Englishman. How can you be an Englishman, replied the Kwang-chow-foo, when it is well known that all the English have long since been ordered away from Macao, and that we have the assurances from our officers there that they are all gone? To which Mr. Stanton answered that so far from his countrymen having all left Macao there were upwards of a hundred living there. This answer seemed to create a good deal of astonishment in the judges, and the Kwang-chow-foo was seen to whisper first to his right side neighbour, then to that on the left, and these again communicated with the next in the line, all of which produced a good

deal of grave nodding, of shakes of the head, and so on, and the Kwang-chow-foo got up to commune with his master behind the screen, whence he returned after a short absence. These low whispers among the judges; and the conferences between the Viceroy and Kwang-chow-foo, were rather frequent, and happened whenever anything appearing to them extraordinary, was said by the prisoner. Owing, it is supposed, to the presence near the tsung-tuck of several Chinese who well understood English, the interpreter was observed to discharge his duty with considerable fidelity, which is a rare occurrence, Chinese interpreters generally preferring to give the story they wish the mandarines to receive, to giving the real meaning of the deponent. It is on this account chiefly that the mandarins heard several things, which must have astonished them not a little. The Kwang-chow-foo then asked Mr. Stanton whether he was not aware of the existence of the proclamations offering rewards for the taking and killing of Englishmen, which being answered in affirmative, he was asked, why, such being the case, he had been walking about, well knowing that he subjected himself to being made a prisoner.—To which Mr. Stanton answered, that he was walking peacefully towards the beach to bathe, when he was surprised by Chinese who hurried him into a boat, two of which were at Canilla bay apparently waiting for him; but, said Mr. Stanton, though now a prisoner, I advise you to liberate me without delay, for I am certain that within three days my countrymen will demand me, and if refused, their ships of war will open their fire upon you. This bold speech occasioned a good deal of surprise, which having subsided, the examination was continued. The prisoner was asked what his business was, and where he lived, to which he replied, he was a teacher who had come to this country with Mr. Turner's sons as their tutor, that he was in no way connected with trade, and was then living in Mr. Turner's house. To this it was objected that Mr. Turner was dead, and enquiry made of the present abode of Mr. Turner and her sons, who, the Kwang-chow-foo was told, had returned to England. He was next asked how many ships of war had arrived on the coast of China, and how many troops, to which the prisoner answered that about 45 ships had gone to the northward; that five remained in Macao; that there were 5,000 troops on board, and that an equal number was expected to arrive soon. It was then asked why the English had sent an armament to fight the Chinese, to which answer was made that the English had not come to fight the Chinese, but to obtain redress for injury suffered. It was objected that if they had not come to fight, why they had fired on the forts at Amoy and why they had taken Chusan? Answer—that at Amoy it was the Chinese who first fired on a boat bearing a flag of truce, and that in consequence of that, the English ships destroyed the forts; that Chusan was taken because the letter which the English wished to have sent to the Emperor of China had been refused; that the object of the English was to complain of the treatment they had received to the Emperor himself, but that their letter had been every where refused; had it been received and forwarded no hostilities would have ensued. That the English had only occupied Chusan until a satisfactory answer shall have been received from the Emperor, when they will return the island to his government. The Kwang-chow-foo also asked, why, if the intentions of the English were pacific, they had captured so many saltjunks, to which it was replied, that the saltjunks being considered Government property, had been seized and would be detained until restitution shall have been made for the property of which the English have been despoiled by the Chinese.

These are the principal points in the examination; to fill up the seven hours a great many more things were said, which it is unnecessary to repeat, and we may here observe, that our report of this examination may possibly be not altogether verbally correct, and that answers somewhat different may in reality have been given by Mr. Stanton, but in the main its correctness may be relied on.

Mr. Stanton now remains in custody of the Namhoy yune, but is not shut up, we are told, in the common prison, but in a room in the Namhoy-yune's house, in which generally such prisoners only are confined as can afford to pay handsomely for this indulgence.

In the same prison with Mr. Stanton is a lascar who, by his own account, was also seized in the neighbourhood of Macao; we know not who this man may be, not having heard of any missing; his

seizure has however drawn a poor Chinaman into great trouble, who, when he saw his countrymen approach the lascar, warned him of his danger, exhorting him to run away. This warning was overheard by the minions of the law, and he was seized, and may possibly lose his life for treasonable practices.

We just learn that a report is pretty generally received, that a few days since the lascar whose imprisonment at Canton we noticed above, has been executed together with the Chinese who attempted to save him from his captors. We sincerely hope that the report may not be confirmed, but if true, our fears for the fate of Mr. Stanton are much increased, for from all accounts, the poor lascar was taken in the same manner as Mr. Stanton, though it is not yet known who he may be or what ship he belonged to. He is as much entitled to the protection of the British flag as if he were an Englishman born, and we trust the Chinese will be made to feel that they are not allowed to perform such atrocities with impunity. Nine days have now elapsed since Mr. Stanton's abduction, and yet nothing, as far as we can learn with any certainty, has been done to obtain his release. We know not the reasons for this delay, which, unaccountable as it appears, and prolonging as it does the sufferings to which Mr. Stanton is exposed, we have every reason to believe does not arise from apathy or indifference to the fate of his countryman in H. M. Senior naval officer.

The Taou-tae left Macao for Canton on Tuesday night, in consequence of orders from the Governor of Canton. The warjunks which have hitherto been stationed in the inner-harbour, moved up to behind *Isla Verde* on Monday night, apprehensive, we suppose, of being visited by one of H. M. Ships.

### Correspondence between the British Subjects residing in Macao, the Deputy Superintendent of Trade and the Senior officer of H. B. Ma- jesty's squadron, concerning the abduction by the Chinese, of Mr. Stanton.

Macao, 9th August, 1840.

To captain Henry Smith, R. N. Senior officer H. B. M.'s Squadron. Macao.

Sir,—We now address you in consequence of the disappearance of a British subject, Mr. Vincent Stanton, officiating clergyman in the English chapel, who has now been missing since the morning of Thursday 6th instant, under very mysterious circumstances.

His friends, deeply distressed at the event, have been most active in their endeavours to ascertain his fate, which they felt rested unfortunately only between two alternatives, drowning or seizure by the Chinese, the result of their enquiries is an almost general conviction that Mr. Stanton is in the hands of the Chinese.

We have therefore earnestly to beg you will take such measures with the Chinese as may attain the release of our fellow countryman.

When thus soliciting attention to the individual case at present the subject of our sympathies, we would take the opportunity of requesting your serious consideration may be bestowed on the position British subjects and British property are now placed in here.

The well known edict, issued by the viceroy of the province, offering rewards for the seizure or assassination of British subjects, and which was stuck up in Macao—the notorious lurking about in the neighbourhood of the gang who burned the "Bilbaino" and committed the atrocities in the "Black Joke"—the assembling of a large fleet of war junks, full of soldiers, close to the shore in the inner harbour—the large bodies of Chinese troops quartered not only at the barrier, but actually within the precincts of Macao coupled with frequent insults and robberies: all these facts prove very evidently that the seizure of Mr. Stanton is only a further step in the system so long threatened, and which can alone be checked by energetic measures; whereas, any delay or impunity will embolden the Chinese, and we may soon have outrages of a more sweeping nature to lament.

In applying to you as senior officer of the station, we feel bound to state that his excellency the governor of Macao has shown every desire to afford us all protection in his power, and we doubt not you will find him ready to co-operate in any measures that you may deem advisable.

We have the honor to be,  
Sir, Your most obedt. servants,  
Signed by all the British subjects in Macao.



A. R. Johnston, Esq.

Deputy Superintendent of British Trade in China. Macao.  
Sir,—We enclose a letter addressed to Captain Henry Smith, senior officer of H. B. M's. squadron in this neighbourhood, which we will thank you to hand that officer. We leave the letter open for your perusal and trust you will support its prayer.

We are, sir, your most obedient servants.  
Macao, 9th August, 1840. (Signed) As above

Macao, 11th August, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, acquainting me of the distressing circumstance of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Vincent Stanton; since the date of your letter authentic information, as you are aware, has been received that this unfortunate gentleman is in Canton in the hands of the Chinese authorities.

The deputy superintendent has addressed his excellency the governor demanding his interference for the restoration of this individual, and I have myself had an interview with his excellency on the same subject, who I am convinced will use every effort to obtain his release; and I will continue to press upon him by every means in my power the necessity of taking some immediate steps for the prevention of the recurrence of so gross a breach of neutrality as the seizure of unoffending persons residing within the limits of the territory of Portugal, and under protection guaranteed by various treaties.

In the meantime the British community residing in Macao may rest assured that their situation shall not be neglected by me.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,  
Your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) H. SMITH.

Captain and Senior Officer

To the British subjects residing in Macao.

We have to record a most unfortunate and sad accident at Capsingmoon; captain Richard Edward Baxter, commander of the Liverpool ship Litherland, was drowned while bathing alongside on the evening of the 8th instant.—From the mode in which it occurred, as described in the annexed deposition it is supposed he must either have been caught by a shark, or taken with the cramp, most probably the latter. He was much liked by his officers and crew, who are in great distress at his loss. Though every exertion was made his body had not been found by the last accounts from Capsingmoon.

## DEPOSITION

Capsingmoon, 8th August, 1840, 9 P. M. My name is Nugent, I am second officer of the Litherland. Captain Baxter came on deck about half past six o'clock and said he would take a swim; he then took off his clothes and jumped out of the gangway; he swam about a little with much ease, all at once he seemed to struggle in the water. I jumped down on the stage that was alongside to assist him, but before I could reach the stage he went down and never rose again.

(Signed) J. NUGENT,—2nd Officer.

Canton Register, 11th August.

Captain Baxter's body has since been found, and was interred on Monday last on Druid's Island.

We are indebted to a friend for the loan of the first number of the *New Zealand Gazette* published in that new settlement at Port Nicholas and have copied from it Captain Hobson's proclamation on taking possession of his government. From a statement in the gazette we find that in six ships 718 immigrants have already arrived at Port Nicholas since the colonization. From the price current we learn however, judging from prices, that most of the necessities of life were still very scarce—thus flour per ton 40 @ 60 £, beef and mutton 1s per lb, butter 1s 6d @ 2s per lb, rice £1.1 @ 1.12 per bag, coffee 1s 3d @ 1s 6d per lb, Tea, Hyson per chest £11.1, Manila Segars £5 per 1000, Salt 9 @ 14 £ per ton.

It is said that the person who kidnapped Mr. Stanton, is Wangchong, the same who murdered the crew of the *Black Joke* and burned the *Bilbaino*. This person had been lurking, it is affirmed, in the neighbourhood of Macao some days previous. As to Mr. Stanton's imprisonment, we hope that the account given above that he is confined in a room by himself, is the true one, though it is also said that he is imprisoned in the common jail, in which there are several hundreds of malefactors of the worst class, and where the treatment of prisoners is dreadful. The common prisons in China are by the natives not inaptly called hells, from the cruelty with which their inmates are treated, and should it

be Mr. Stanton's fate to have been forced into one of them, the greatest fears for his life may reasonably be entertained, for not only would he be exposed to the sufferings common to all there, but to ill treatment, as a foreigner, from the Chinese prisoners.

Among the many rumours now afloat is one that the English, after a heavy cannonade, have taken the City of Ningpo, distant only about 30 miles from Chusan. Another report says that the Emperor has given orders should an English ambassador demand passports for Peking, that these be immediately given, and that without loss of time he is to proceed to the Dragon's throne. We doubt the truth of this rumour very much, for we can, as yet, not discern the slightest sign of a wish in the Chinese authorities to make any concessions. On the contrary, their deportment, here at least becomes every day more hostile, witness the abduction of Mr. Stanton and the lascars, and the reiterated proclamations against the English, in consequence of which a spirit of more than common enmity against them has been created among the common people, who believe that they may rob and plunder with impunity. An instance of this was given the other day by the attack on Mr. Wolf in Beale's lane, who at midday was assaulted in that frequented street, and robbed of some money. A gentleman's house has also about a week since been robbed of property to considerable amount. We learn besides that the garrison at the barrier has again been much strengthened, and that the Chinese are, after their manner, fortifying themselves there.

On Monday last the play of "the Rivals" was to have been performed by English amateurs at the Luso Britanic Theatre, but the performance has been postponed in consequence of Mr. Stanton's seizure, and the danger in which his life is supposed to be. This sympathy with Mr. Stanton's misfortune not only was due to a countryman, but particularly to one who had, as Mr. Stanton has done, officiated as chaplain at the British Chapel, since the departure of the late Mr. Vachell, he being a student of divinity of St. John's College, Cambridge.

During the week another proclamation has been stuck on the walls threatening destruction to thieves and vagabonds, who nevertheless continue thriving and prosperous.

## Peking Gazette.

His Majesty has been pleased to express his approbation of the conduct of Chang Sze-yen, Collector of Customs, for the skill, talent, and unwearied exertions of that officer in collecting arrears due by the several mercantile companies. Captain Tü Hungo of the Imperial Revenue Service has been promoted to the rank of Admiral for good service done by the squadron under his command. The censor Lin Hing has requested that Lieut. Yin Shwoping may be dismissed the service, and allowed to return to his family on account of severe ill health, which unfits him for the performance of his duties. His Majesty has been pleased to order the several officers of Government to cast off their mourning for the late Empress on the 19th day of the 6th moon (July 18th). The Board of War has issued a command that hereafter red silk be used on the hats of officers instead of hair, as formerly.

It appears that a desperate band of robbers in Mongolia has been committing terrible excesses, setting the military at defiance. A poor woman relates a sad story in a petition to one of the district magistrates. One evening a party of bandits broke into her dwelling and after maltreating her and her husband, an old man of 80, carried away every thing they could find. Upon her giving information of the robbery, a party of soldiers was sent to apprehend them, but was surprised by the robbers and cut to pieces. The courage of the military received a severe shock by this catastrophe, and the robbers ravaged the country with impunity, their numbers daily increasing. At length an ensign, happening to meet one of the gang, attacked, disarmed, and made him prisoner. The man was brought to trial but none were found bold enough to witness against him, except the old woman upon whose evidence he was condemned to death. The wretch, in revenge, accused her son, a private in the Tartar corps, of being an accomplice. The mandarins, glad to have an opportunity of shewing their zeal with-

out either trouble or risque, apprehended the poor young man and condemned him on the mere accusation of the robber. The old woman travels to the capital and lays the case before the authorities there, accusing the mandarins of cowardice. The Emperor orders her son to be released, punishes the mandarins and commands that a large body of troops be forthwith levied to rout the robbers out of their mountain lairs.

## FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION

### ARRIVED IN CHINA.

H. M. S. Mellville	74	Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Wellesley	74	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Capt.
Druid	44	H. Smith Esq.
Blonde	44	F. Bouchier Esq.
Conway	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Volage	28	Geo. Elliot Esq.
Alligator	28	H. Kuper Esq.
Larne	20	J. P. Blake Esq.
Hyacinth	20	W. Warren Esq.
Modeste	20	H. Eyres Esq.
Pyldes	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Cruiser	18	H. W. Gifford Esq.
Columbine	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine	10	T. S. Mosson Esq.
Rattlesnake	—	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. Queen	—	Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden.
Atalanta	—	do.— Capt. Rogers.
Madagascar	—	do.— Capt. Dicey.
Enterprise	—	do.— Capt. West.

### Transports.

Allalevie,	Indian Oak,
Blundell,	Isabella Robertson,
Berner,	John Adam,
Clifton,	Marian,
David Malcolm,	Medusa,
Defiance,	Mermaid,
Eagle,	Mahomed Shaw,
Edmonstone,	Rahamany,
Elizabeth Ainslie,	Rustomjee Cowasjee,
Ernaad,	Stalkart,
Futtay Salam,	Sulimany,
Hoghighy,	Victoria,
Kile,	William Wilson,

Squadron Blockading the Port of Canton, H. M. Ships Druid 44, Larne 20, Hyacinth 20, and Columbine 18. H. C. Steamer Enterprise.

Men of War expected, H. M. S. Pique 44, Inconstant 36, Herald 28, Pearl 20, Wanderer 20, and H. C. armed steamer Sesostri.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. Sir Herbert Compton, Boulton, from Bombay and Singapore; *Falcon*, Vincent, and *Scotland*, —, from Malina.

SAILED.—Brit. *Charlotte*, Liebschwager, for Bombay; Port. *Uniam*, Remédios, for Singapore.

The Port brig *Elia Pulcheria*, which left here for Singapore on the 16th ult., was dismasted in a gale on the 19th, and the news of her being amongst the islands near this port was brought by the *Spy*. On Wednesday last she was towed into port by the H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*.

Vessels expected,—from Bombay, *Adèle*, Bombay Castle, Fort William; From Calcutta, *Golconda*, Maulmin; From Madras, *Hashemy*; From England, *Francis Yates*, *Emily Jane*, *Helen Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Chebor*, *Cheetah*, *John O'Gaunt*. At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, Panama.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND. 4th May via Bombay. UNITED STATES. 10th March via Singapore. CALCUTTA. 28th June *Ariel*. BOMBAY. 2d July *Mor*. SINGAPORE 10th August *Sir Herbert Compton*. JAVA, 10th July *Indiana*. MANILA, 15th August *Scotland*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 47.] Macao, Saturday, 22nd August, 1840.

[No. 255.]

THE estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

Macao, 1st July, 1840

TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. F. REYNOLDS who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

China, 1st July, 1840.

DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARDINE.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840.

DANIELL & Co.

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

W. C. LEGETT.

JOHN L. CANNAN.

China, 30th June, 1840.

Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

WE beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs JAMIESON, McCracken & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

Your most obedient Servants,

JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.

Signatures at Glasgow, of  
GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, } (absent in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

JAMIESON & HOW.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the enclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMSELL & Co.

pproc. BIBBY ADAM & Co.

THOMAS EDMOND.

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

CAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

11th August, 1840.

Agents.

FOR SALE.

of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—  
For further particulars apply to  
PEDRO MARGAL.

at the Shop "Campe de San Francisco," where  
an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE "SIR HERBERT COMPTON,"  
Capt. F. S. BOULTON, will be positively  
dispatched on the 1st proximo.  
For freight apply to—

SHAWKSHAW ROSTOMJEE.

Macao, 13th August, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE fine A. E. American Clipper Brig,  
DUAN. For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Spanish Ship, NUEVA VICTORIA,  
712 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at  
Cap-sing-moon. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co Macao

of Don VICENTE CAGIGAS on board.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

A Supply of FRENCH CLARET: LAPITTE, in 3 dozen  
cases LATOUR, in 2 and 3 do. do. and LIOVILLE, in  
2 do. do. also GRAUB LAROSE from BALGUEIR & Co.

Apply to

Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 31st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRURE-  
TAGOYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and  
5th superiors.—

FOR SALE.

A quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of  
superior blue NANKEENS—apply to

A. F. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.  
CARBONHEAD, SALT BEER and PORK, FLOUR, TAR,  
PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR,  
BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS,  
PINK CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH  
CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM.  
A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SELOITZ  
POWDERS, WHITING PAPER, QUELLS, INK, WAFERS.  
A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to  
CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public  
is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES  
MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at  
Macao to the Undersigned:—viz—  
Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and  
"BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "St. GEORGE and  
"GREYHOUND."

JOHN SMITH.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. RANGEL JUNK.

A Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and  
Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces,  
of CLARENCE'S new pattern; White and Blue Flowers.

Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in wood and  
bottle; apply to

Macao, 29th April, 1840. LINDRAY & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S  
FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal  
translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at  
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

NARRATIVE OF AN AFFAIR THAT TOOK PLACE OFF

AMOI, ON FRIDAY, 3RD JULY, 1840.

On Thursday, 2nd July 9 a.m., having been ordered,  
with captain Boucher of H. M. S. Blonde to repair on  
board the admiral, a dispatch said to be of great im-  
portance was delivered to us, which we were instructed

to deliver into the hands of the Chinese admiral of the  
station, or, supposing him to be absent, to deliver the  
same into the hands of the highest local authority re-  
sident at Amoy, so as to secure it's safely reaching the  
dignitary for whom it was intended. The letter was  
addressed "der in chief of the Great English nation, to his excel-  
lency the imperial appointed admiral of the Great  
"Pure (i. e. Chinese) nation, for H. E.'s inspection  
" &c. &c." It must be borne in mind that the man-  
darins of the celestial empire only permit foreigners to  
address them in the style of petition or as inferiors,  
whereas this dispatch was called a letter and addressed  
on a footing of perfect equality.

With a view to fulfil the admiral's commands the  
Blonde cast anchor off the port of Amoy about midday; a  
battery built for five guns, none of which then appeared  
mounted, and which guarded the entrance to the inner  
harbour, bearing from the N. N. E. & E. distant about  
a mile. When we had been at anchor nearly an hour,  
a boat resembling those used by the hongmerchants on  
Canton river, and bearing a red flag with the characters  
"Hou Yang ting" (Hou Yang) (cruising boat of the Amoy  
district officer) came along side. Within were five or six  
low followers or servants, who on coming on board said  
that they had been dispatched by the mandarins to en-  
quire who we were, and what we wanted. They were  
told briefly in reply, that we had an important commu-  
nication for the admiral, of the station and that if he  
came on board to see us, he should be treated with  
kindness and courtesy, but that if he declined doing so,  
we should lose no time in waiting upon him. To this  
they replied, that the admiral was at Chinchew, and  
requested us to go thither in search of him. We then  
enquired who were the principal mandarins of the dis-  
trict, and they answered that the chief civilian was a  
"fun foo" or sub-governor of a district of the first order  
of the name Tiao, who wore a light blue button, and  
the highest military officer was a "chahying" or principal  
military commandant, sur-named Chao, who wore a  
christal button: there was also a "tanfoo" or intendant,  
sur-named Lew, who occasionally visited Amoy, but  
was at that time absent. We therefore determined to  
deliver the document formally into the hands of the two  
first.

Before leaving the Melville, the admiral commanded  
me to draw up a few lines in Chinese, explaining what  
was meant by a "flag of truce," and stating that such  
was held sacred by all civilized nations. The following  
document was drawn up to answer this end.

"The commanding chief of the Great English nation  
addresses this to the honorable officers presiding over  
this district, in order that peace and harmony may  
be kept, and war and calamity avoided.

"Behold! it hath been said by the ancient sages,—  
"the ten thousand kingdoms of this earth form but one  
"house, and all mankind are but one great family of  
"brothers!! thus although they may at times have  
"their differences, yet in the end all hope to drop their  
"enmity and love each other as before," this is a  
"principle of human nature, applicable alike to all  
"countries. The object of this then is to say, that a  
"misunderstanding having unfortunately arisen between  
"the two great nations of England and China in order  
"to restore their brotherly harmony as of old, it will  
"be necessary for quiet, peaceably-disposed people to be  
"continually coming and going between both parties  
"for the purpose of speaking kind words, or delivering  
"letters or such like. These people go utterly unarmed  
"and carry a white flag which, with the exception of  
"savages, is looked upon by all nations as a sacred sign.  
"No violence is ever offered to their persons: on the  
"contrary, all mankind look upon them as good men,  
"and treat them accordingly: it answers very much  
"the same purpose as a *meen chen-pai* (board having  
"the characters "avoid fighting" on it) in your own  
"honorable country. We therefore beg that you com-  
"municate the same to all your fellow-officers that they  
"may know accordingly: At the same time distinct  
"warning is hereby given, that if any of your people  
"fire off guns or muskets at such white flag, it will be  
"impossible for me, the great English chief, to prevent  
"my people exacting a most fearful vengeance! Be-  
"ware therefore! Beware!!"

This document was delivered *amen* and in order to  
avoid all mistakes, was read to the mandarin's servants  
at the capstan. They were asked again and again if  
they understood it's purport; they replied as often that  
they understood perfectly that the white flag was to be  
held sacred. With this document and verbal message  
they departed, promising to return with an immediate



answer. Within an hour they came back, accompanied by another person of good address, apparently a head servant, who pulling out the document which the others had taken ashore, presented it to me, saying, "that the district mandarins had taken a copy of it for their superior officers, but as they did not dare to hold communication with outside foreigners, they begged to return the original document whence it came." To this he was answered, that, "in writing this document for the mandarins we were merely fulfilling the commands of our superior officers and therefore he must take it back." Upon this he said a few words to his followers to convince them of our reasonableness, and quietly put the paper in his bosom. Still anxious to know if he was indeed aware of the contents, we cross-questioned him on that point, and found him quite aware that the white flag was to be regarded as a sign of truce and duly respected. He then asked the captain's name, &c. &c., to all of which we replied, that we should inform the mandarins fully when we landed, and as they did not like the idea of coming on board, we should have the pleasure of calling upon them ashore immediately after dinner; and begged him in the meantime to present our very kindest regards to them. When just going over the ship's side, we asked him which would be the better place to land, the pagoda or the fort? and after a moment's hesitation he replied, that he thought the fort would be better.

At 3 P. M., accompanied by the 2d lieutenant, Sir Frederick Nicholson, we went into the cutter and pulled right for the beach close beside the fort. We had a white flag flying at the cutter's bow and were quite unarmed. To our amazement, instead of the kind reception which we had counted upon—we found the beach lined by about half a dozen mandarins and from 200 to 300 soldiers drawn up in hostile array and manifesting the most unfriendly disposition. We run the cutter's bow on the beach, when myself and the 2d lieutenant went forward and, pointing to the white flag, said that we had a letter for the admiral and wished to land in order to deliver it. In reply they said that the admiral had gone to Chinchew, and that if we dared to set a foot on shore they would kill us or bind us hand and foot and send us on to Poochowfoo. They showed that they were prepared to support what they said by deeds, for their spearmen and matchlockmen approached the water's edge until their weapons were within a yard of our bodies and we could not have jumped ashore without literally rushing upon them. The conversation on our part was confined to begging them to receive and forward our letter as they would thereby avoid a great deal of trouble, all of which was done with perfect politeness and their only reply was, "off! off! get you gone!" to which were superadded sundry abuse and imprecations. Finding it impossible under these circumstances to deliver the dispatch, we pulled off again for the frigate. In the meantime Captain Bouchier had seen our hostile reception from the ship, and had sent the 3rd lieutenant with an armed boat's crew to take possession of a large junk that was just leaving port. When the junk anchored under our stern the captain of her was brought on board who presented a written paper saying that he was only a merchantman bound for Chinchew, and did not know for what reason he was thus detained. We endeavored to explain that we merely wished him to carry a letter on shore for the mandarins, and that the moment he returned with an answer, that moment his junk should be restored to him. Upon this a paper was drawn up addressed to the mandarins, stating, that having sent a flag of truce to deliver a letter, it had been repulsed with threats and rudeness and that we had determined to seize their junks and stop their trade until they should consent to receive it. No reply was ever brought to this note, and the junk slipped away in the grey of the morning. Early on Friday morning we hoisted sail, resolving to stand in shore and to make another attempt to deliver the dispatch under cover of the frigate's guns. It being perfectly calm we could not weigh till 11 A. M. and at mid-day anchored close to the shore, the Chinese battery bearing off our larboard quarter distant about 500 yards. In order to explain our object clearly a document had been written out in the morning in large Chinese characters on a piece of calico to the following effect.

"A clear and distinct notice. Behold! I the foreigner employed, have received orders from my superior officer to land here and deliver an important dispatch to the honorable mandarins of this district, who in their turn are to hand the same up to H. E. the admiral of the station, which being done we depart hence immediately, having in fact no other business here." "Now this is to say, that having received such a commission from my commander, I dare not do otherwise than execute it, and am determined therefore to deliver the said dispatch into the very hands of the mandarins, and if they refuse to receive it, I will then resort to the threat of killing me or binding me, I regard them not! If you consent to receive this dispatch, you will thereby avoid giving birth to a very serious affair, if you decline to receive it, you will thereby bring upon yourselves a great calamity; lo! happiness and misery are in your own hands, say not that we failed to give you due warning before hand! These words are true!"

With this hung out so as to be legible at a great distance and with the white flag flying as before, we went to the same place to repeat the experiment in the little jolly boat with five men and boys utterly unarmed. It may here be mentioned that the mandarins had been busy all day making warlike preparation, their best guns had been placed in the battery, three pieces more were mounted at the landing place, the beach had already become an encampment, being covered with soldier's tents, and it would appear that the Amoy mandarins did not contemplate confining themselves to the defensive, for several large junks had been towed down from the harbour in the course of the morning and were being mounted with cannon and soldiers, no doubt with intention to attack the frigate. Every thing in fact denoted the most determined hostility.

When we got to the landing place the mandarins and troops were drawn up as the day before and a considerable crowd of spectators had assembled, no doubt from curiosity, to witness the scene. Fearing some treachery, I had ordered our men to back the boat to the beach, and, in the event of the Chinese seizing me, to make the best of their way to the frigate. When about 5 or 6 yards off shore, I sat over the boat's stern, and holding out my "notice" to the mandarins requested them to peruse it. Their fury was beyond all bounds, and seemed to be aggravated by the surrounding people reading it as well as themselves. I told them that being most friendly disposed towards the Chinese, I had come at great hazard to speak to them words of peace and kindness, as I could not bear the idea of injuring them. They replied with threats and curses, making the well known sign of cutting off the head &c. &c. At this time we were scarce a couple of yards from the beach, and our men called my attention that their soldiers were wading into the water to seize the boat, upon this I told them to pull a stroke or two, and when 8 or 10 yards off stood up in the boat and said with a loud voice. "I now ask you for the last time, will you receive it or not?" "No!" they all roared simultaneously "we fear you not!" and other expressions of defiance; seeing all hope of delivering it gone, I ordered the men to pull back to the ship, and they making the boat spring with the force of their oars I lost my balance and fell: a most lucky fall! as just at that very moment a well directed arrow flew over the spot I had quitted and struck the bottom of the boat with such force as to shiver its head to pieces, *one moment* sooner and it had passed through my body! A matchlock bullet hit the stern of the boat a couple of inches from the coxswain's back, two or three more passed close by our heads, a couple of Chinese field pieces were discharged either at us or at the ship, and the troops were getting ready for a general discharge which would certainly have killed the whole of us, when a circumstance took place which completely turned the tables in our favor, and most justly punished the Chinese for their coldblooded cruelty. Captain Bouchier had been observing the hostile attitude of the mandarins and soldiers, and being apprehensive for our safety, had got the after guns of the frigate to command the beach, so that when the Chinese troops were just on the point of firing the fatal volley, a couple of 32 pound shot came bowling in among them, which soon made them quit the jolly-boat to attend to their own safety. I had scarce recovered from the momentary stupor into which amazement at the barbarity of the Chinese had cast me, when a confused crowd of mandarins, soldiers, and spectators, each flying for his life, danced before my eyes! a few moments before, they had, in defiance of the law of nations, attempted to take my life, now the same measure they had meted out to me, was being amply measured out unto them again! scarce had they finished their menaces and loud protestations of defiance, ere they were scattered like chaff, every one seeking safety in flight save some ten or a dozen, whose carcasses remained on the beach, never to fly more!

On returning to the ship, as many guns as possible were got to bear on the fort and those junks which had in the morning been filled with soldiers, and we battered them at intervals for nearly a couple of hours, the fort was riddled at all points and nearly quite unroofed, still, being well built, we could not succeed in battering it down. In the meantime, the noise of our firing had attracted people from far and near, and the tops of the hills and all high places now quite crowded with men, women, and children—as far as the eye could reach!

By order of captain Bouchier the following document was drawn up in Chinese.

"The English military chief—hereby addresses this to the common people of Amoy, that they may thoroughly know and understand. "Whereas, I, the said military chief, having received orders from my commanding officer to repair hither for the purpose of delivering an important letter which our Government had sent to H. E. the admiral of the station, and fearing lest they might not understand our foreign manners and customs, did first upon my arrival address them a letter stating, that among all foreign countries a white flag was the emblem of peace, that the people making use of it were respected as good people and never injured, and that therefore relying upon this universally admitted law of nations, I should send some unarmed people

ashore with a white flag to deliver said letter, whom I expected to be treated with kindness and respect. "At the same time I gave them to understand distinctly that if they dared to fire upon my flag of truce, or otherwise injure my defenceless people, I should exact at their hands a dreadful vengeance.

"This, then is to state that yesterday, when I sent my first flag of truce, it was repulsed with threats and curses, a procedure quite unworthy the majesty of a great nation! But what is still worse, this day when I sent an officer in a little boat with five unarmed men, to deliver the said letter, and speak words of peace and kindness, your mandarins fired at them, and were within an ace of murdering the whole party! This is indeed most detestable! I, the military chief, could not but fire in return in order to save the lives of my own people, and avenge the unprovoked hostility of the mandarins! But I have no enmity against you, the common people of the land, and if any of you have suffered injury from the fire of my ship, most sincerely do I lament it! and you must rather impute this to the mistake of your own mandarins, than to any bad intention on my part. Had I had any wish to kill you, what difficulty should I have had in slaughtering you by tens of thousands at a time! but such is far from my wish, and you have seen with your own eyes that I have confined my fire to the fort and soldier ships. This is issued for the right information of all the Chinese common people!"

Tauoukwang, 20th year, 6th moon and 5th day. This document was sent by the 2nd lieutenant, with two armed cutters, to be pasted upon the wall of the fort, but before it could be done, the party who had landed were attacked by the Chinese soldiers, and captain Bouchier, feeling anxious lest the boats' crews should be cut off, hoisted the signal for their recall. They came back bringing with them the shields and spears of those who had been killed, and the above notice was afterwards put into a bottle and cast overboard, when a fisherman was observed to pick it up. An armed boat was next dispatched to cut the cable of a large junk lying near us (one of those which had been taken up for their troops) and set her on fire. This was done but the fire went out ere she had drifted half way up the harbour. The ship was then ordered to be got under weigh and about 4 p. m. we resigned the large town of Amoy once more to its amazed and paniestruck inhabitants.

I consider this affair which took place off Amoy as likely to produce several important consequences. The common people witnessed our pacific but ineffectual attempts to deliver the letter intrusted to our charge, and they also witnessed their own mandarins and soldiers fire upon our unarmed boat's crew. They heard the loud note of defiance set up by their own troops and officers, and next moment they saw them flying before a despised, barbarian ship, each more anxious than the other to save his life. They saw their immense town at the mercy of the foreigners, and the perfect inability of their own soldiers to drive them away, and yet they saw victorious foreigners spare the town, and confine their vengeance to the cruel mandarins who commanded the affray. It is only to the regretted that we had not had a steamer which by being lashed to the Blonde might have taken her up in front of the town, when selecting the different public offices or mandarin courts we might have battered them down one by one or blown them up. This would have served still more strongly to show the people, that our quarrel was with the mandarins alone and not with them. Perhaps, however, this was not absolutely necessary in our case, for it was no deed done in a corner, having been witnessed by at least a hundred thousand spectators! Moreover, the quarrel having originated concerning "a white flag" this will now be recognised all over the empire as the foreign emblem of peace.

As to the wisdom or propriety of delivering a communication of the kind at Amoy, that is not my province to discuss, but as to the necessity of doing what we did, I hereby solemnly declare and aver, that but for the merciful providence of almighty God, and the well-timed and well-directed fire of H. M. S. Blonde, myself and every individual in the jolly boat had without doubt been most barbarously murdered!

The above narrative is true according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

On board H. M. Frigate Blonde, 7th July, 1840.  
(Signed) R. THOM.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

CAPT. ELLIOT TO THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER.  
Canton, April 8th 1839.

"Elliot &c. &c., has had the honor to receive the Excellency's commands concerning the execution of certain bonds by the merchants of his country and himself, respecting the future entrance of opium into the Empire: "It has been a great satisfaction to Elliot to know, that the merchants of his own and other foreign nations at Canton, have sincerely pledged themselves

to your Excellency to discontinue a trade which the Emperor has strictly forbidden. And assuredly they will faithfully fulfil their obligations: For honour, tho' with poverty, is of far more value than shameful life and disgraceful profit: And their characters are gone for ever, if they violate their solemn pledges to this Government."

As the Editor of the Canton Register has kindly favoured the public with a list of American vessels engaged in the Slave trade; will you have the goodness to insert in your next paper the above extract from a communication made to the Imperial Commissioner last year; and publish with it a list of British vessels now engaged in smuggling Opium on the coast of China?

Macao, 19th August, 1840.

J.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 22d Augt. 1840.

**FIGHT AT THE BARRIER.**—It will be seen from the Circular copied below, addressed by Capt. Smith to the British subjects resident here, that H. E. the Governor of Macao had informed him that the Taoutae had left Macao on the 11th of this month for the sole purpose of laying before the Viceroy Lin, the strongest demands for the release of Mr. Stanton. On Monday the 17th the Taoutae returned, but without Mr. Stanton, and we are informed that the only answer he gave was that it was impossible that Mr. Stanton could be liberated, he not having been seized on Portuguese territory, and that besides he, the Taoutae, had brought with him a number of soldiers to assist the Portuguese in driving away the English. It was known before, and we stated it last week, that strong additions had been made to the fortifications at the Barrier and to the number of the garrison there, and a great many boats filled with soldiers were on Tuesday seen to pass through the inner harbour towards the barrier, where also were stationed eight warjunks, which before had been anchored opposite the town of Macao. The H. C. Steamer *Enterprise* left the roads here for Capingmoon soon after the return of the Taoutae was known, and returned on Tuesday in company with H. M. S. *Druid*, and towing the Transport *Shah Nazareth* having the Bengal volunteers on board. From the Taoutae's answer it was evident that the Chinese had hostile intentions towards the English resident in Macao, and there seemed but the alternative, of quietly awaiting the attack, or to check them by falling upon them first. On Wednesday morning, the 19th, H. M. Ships *Hyacinth* and *Larne* were seen getting under way, standing towards Fisherman's bay, and the Bengal volunteers were embarked on board the Steamer whilst we saw nine boats filled with marines and sailors leave the *Druid*, and following in the same direction as the *Hyacinth* and *Larne*. The weather was favorable, a light southerly breeze wafting the ships very soon to a favorable position right in front of the barrier and the fortifications there, at a distance of only about 600 yards. At about half past one o'clock the *Hyacinth* began the cannonade, which was answered by the Chinese from their fort or rather breast work, consisting of pyramids of sandbags, having each a foundation of about 9 yards square, and upon which the 32 pounders made little or no impression. The Chinese had altogether 21 guns in the embrasures of this fortification, 17 of which were pointed towards the ships, but their fire was very soon silenced by the *Hyacinth* and *Larne*, after the guns had been only thrice fired. The neck of land on which the barrier is built is just there only about 100 yards wide, and close to the land on the inside were anchored the eight junks already mentioned of which from the ships only the masts could be seen, the hulls being hid and in a great measure sheltered from shot by the land. There was besides on this side of the barrier, and on territory hitherto considered as subject to Portuguese jurisdiction, a joss house or temple where there were several cannon from which a brisk fire was kept up upon the ships, and it was observed that these guns carried farther than those from the junks, many of whose shot fell short of the ships. Though several balls passed over the ships, they received no injury in their hulls, but a few balls passed through the awning and sails of the *Hyacinth*. After the engagement had begun, the garrison at

the joss house was reinforced by about 300 Chinese soldiers who marched to it from the town of Macao. There was besides a considerable encampment filled with soldiers just behind the barrier, and sheltered by a sandhill, and it is supposed that there must have been altogether about 2000 Chinese soldiers on the spot, of whom a considerable proportion were armed with matchlocks. The distance from the barrier to Macao being scarcely two miles, the whole of the engagement was witnessed from the town, and numerous spectators, Chinese as well as Portuguese and foreigners, crowded the adjacent heights.

From half past one until about half past three the ships kept up a heavy fire upon the fort and the junks behind, which was latterly only faintly answered from the junks, but with more spirit from the Joss-house. Parties of soldiers were seen running to and fro between the barrier and the Joss-house, often interrupted in their course by the shot passing over them or ploughing up the ground near them, when they would cower down, or creep along on all fours. Twice we saw them remove a dead or wounded soldier. At about half past two the English troops began to be landed on the beach at some distance from, and on the Chinese side of, the fort. Some Chinese soldiers here, favored by the rising ground, crept up and fired upon the parties landing, but a field-piece was brought on shore, and planted on the height, and a sharp fire kept up from it upon the Chinese encampment below, upon the junks, and latterly also upon the Joss-house, which by the positive orders from Capt. Smith had till then been spared, as being considered on neutral ground; but when the firing from it continued, all pretence to neutrality of course ceased, and a great number of soldiers were soon seen flying out of it, and from some matchlocks, through which a few balls were sent, and running back to Macao. At a little after four, all the troops being landed, (180 sipahis, 120 marines and 80 seamen, Commanded by Capt. Mee of the Bengal volunteers) they marched upon the fort, which they found deserted, but a fire, when already in the fort, was opened upon them from the junks and the Joss house which was soon silenced by the musketry from the volunteers, the Chinese still on board the junks tried to save themselves by leaping into the water, where many, it is supposed, were killed. Two of the guns in the fort (they were very large and heavy, in bulk equal to 32 pounder carronades, though bored for 18 pounders only) were disabled, the carriage of the one being broken, and the other broken to pieces by a shot. All the guns were spiked, and every thing else in the fort destroyed and burned. A powder magazine blew up, and two men, we are sorry to say, were severely hurt by the explosion. The Chinese encampment was next burnt, and in fact everything found on that side of the fort destroyed, with the exception of the junks, which escaped being burnt from there being no boats available to get at them. Many of them were however so much injured by shot, that they will probably never float again. The joss-house from which the liveliest fire had been kept up, escaped destruction as being on neutral ground, very much to the disappointment of the assailants, who could only by the strictest orders be restrained from attacking it sword in hand. Indeed, during this affair, Capt. Smith seems to have been most anxious not to violate in the slightest degree the neutrality of the territory of Macao, although the Chinese had no such scruples, for not only was the joss house on this side of the barrier, and therefore on Portuguese ground, but, the greatest part of the soldiers that occupied it, marched to it from the town of Macao itself. The forbearance of Capt. Smith in not attacking the enemy, on neutral ground, arose no doubt from due consideration of the very peculiar position in which Macao is placed with regard to the Chinese, and we hope that his conduct will in future be imitated by the Chinese, who can have no reason whatever for complaining of the Portuguese in this affair, when even their soldiers, although engaged in active hostilities, were spared because they were on neutral ground.

The English had four men badly and two slightly wounded—a marine had his arm shattered by a ball, and had to submit to amputation of the limb; another was shot in the body, and two as we have already said were badly injured by the explosion of the powder-magazine. The loss of the Chinese cannot be known with any degree of certainty. Those connected with their mandarins state it at only four killed, but other statements of 50 or 60 killed and about double that number wounded

are probably more correct.\* One shot was seen to strike a tanka boat plying between the junks, and pulled by two women; the boat was shattered to pieces, and nothing was seen of the poor women, who it is possible however may have escaped, they being all expert swimmers.

We hear that the Chinese soldiers ascribe their defeat to the cowardice of their officers, who they say were the first to run away, and that they were therefore obliged to follow their example. What the result of this affair may be, it is difficult to foresee, but we hope that having received this severe lesson, the Chinese will hereafter refrain from troubling Macao. The Chinese population here has been very quiet ever since, with the exception of many families removing. The Taoutae it was rumoured had disappeared since the fight, but we learn he is now at Casa Branca. The Keun-min-foo and Tsou-tang have also left Macao.

The following letter was circulated on Monday last.

Macao, 17th August, 1840.

"SIR,—As the British community residing in Macao must be deeply interested in the fate of Mr. Stanton, lately seized by the Chinese, I have now to request you will be pleased to make known to them, that assurances have been received from the governor of Macao by H. M.'s officers, that the Taoutae, Yih, left Macao at 7 p. m. on the 11th instant, for the sole purpose of laying before the Viceroy Lin, the strongest demands for the release of the aforesaid British subject;"—and H. E. has been kind enough to state that he will make known at the earliest period the result of this officer's mission. I have &c.

(Signed) H. SMITH.

Commanding the blockading squadron.

To \_\_\_\_\_, Esq. and other British subjects in Macao.

Our Correspondent J. has favored us, as will be seen in a preceding column, with an extract of Capt. Elliot's correspondence with the Imperial Commissioner, and requests us to publish a list of vessels engaged in the Opium smuggling trade on the coast of China, because the Editor of the Canton Register has published a list of sailing vessels fitted out on account of Americans. Now we cannot see in what manner our publishing the list required could affect the truth of the statement of American vessels engaged in the slave-trade given by our cotemporary, and we suppose that must have been our correspondents object in addressing us on the subject, as we cannot believe that he wishes those particulars suppressed from any feeling favorable to the parties implicated. From the many details lately published concerning American vessels engaged in the slave-trade, it appears that either the laws to prevent that abominable traffic are not sufficiently strict, or that they are in abeyance, and that no other means are left to deter these speculators in human flesh and misery, but giving publicity to their misdeeds, thus holding them up to general detestation. We therefore highly approve of such publications, particularly where, as in this case, the intelligence must be perfectly true, being communicated to his government officially by Mr. Thomas Buchanan, governor of Liberia, and Agent of the United States Government for captured Africans. Nationality has, it appears to us, nothing to do with a matter in which all mankind are equally concerned, and it is the misfortune of America that a small portion of her citizens should engage in a traffic, which we doubt not, is abhorred by the rest. Much as we dislike the Opium trade, yet we cannot, and no candid person will, we believe, class it in the same category with the Slave-trade, though we are aware that the tetotalists have in some of their speeches and publications ranked them as equally offensive to divine and human laws. If this were the case, we ought also to look upon the wine growers and dealers of France and the brewers and distillers in England and Holland as most guilty criminals, for all strong drinks have, when used to excess, no less pernicious consequences than Opium. It is not however the

\* We find that O. Portuguez na China states the loss of the Chinese at more than threehundred. This may be correct, but we have not heard it computed as high by any we have heard speak on the subject, though the Chinese are always anxious to prevent their real loss being known. No English officer has lost his life as O. Portuguez states.



Opium-smugglers that are alone to blame for the taste the Chinese have for the drug, no more than a wine-merchant is blameable for the drunkenness of his customers; the chief offence of the Opium-dealer seems to be that he offends against the laws of China, and that by carrying on the illicit traffick, he has been the cause of much disorder by inciting the natives to set their own laws at defiance. The weak and vicious government of China has not the means to prevent its subjects obtaining the drug; and it is quite evident now that all forcible measures to wean them of this taste will be unsuccessful. That the evil of Opium smoking has fearfully increased in China of late, we have sufficient evidence to know, but it is not by force that it can be lessened or destroyed. Unless moral agents are set to work and public opinion in China itself begins a crusade against Opium, the use of it will continue, and as long as the demand lasts, supplies will not be wanting.

An attempt was made a few days since to set fire to the transport *Nazareth Shaw*, but detected in time to prevent injury. A man had mixed among a crowd of Chinese boats which were at the time alongside, and was observed to throw something on board, which by emitting smoke was found to be a fireball, and immediately thrown overboard, but it was only after great exertion that the incendiary was secured. When he became aware that he had been detected, and that the boats were being lowered to seize him, he jumped into the water, and diving under the bottom of the ship reappeared on the other side. For some time he eluded the grasp of his pursuers by diving, and by hiding among the Chinese boats, but he was at last taken, and is now in irons on board the *Druid*.

There has been a report prevalent here during the last few days of Amoy having been taken by the English, but comparing the date when this is said to have happened, with the known movements of the English ships, we have every reason to doubt its truth, and it has probably arisen from the confused statement of some fisherman of the bombardment of the fort of Amoy by H. M. S. *Blonde*.

**PORTFOLIO CHINENSIS**, or a Collection of Chinese State Papers. A volume under this title has recently issued from the Press in Macao. It gives the Chinese statepapers in the Chinese language with an English translation by the Revd. J. L. Shuck under it on every page, which is filled about two thirds with the Chinese text printed from blocks, and one third english letter press. The document here given and entitled "Paper relating to the internal Policy of the country" is an exhortation of commissioner Lin to the people to leave off Opium smoking, and establishing regulations for its prevention, and a short appendix to it by the Nam-hoy yane. The other documents all refer to the foreign Opium-trade, and translations have been published in the Canton Press at the time of their appearance. Though therefore this volume contains but little that is new to the reader it may prove useful to the student of the Chinese language. It is well got up, bound in handsome silk, Price 2 s.

We have been obliged by the loan of Mr. Thom's very interesting account of what happened between H. M. S. *Blonde*, and the Mandarins at Amoy, which will be found in preceding columns.

In consequence of the fight at the barrier on Wednesday last, a new sort of trade has sprung up in the bazar, the Chinese having gathered the 23 pound shot and offering them for sale. We understand that on Thursday these balls might have been bought at 100 to 150 cash each (5 to 7d.) but the curious have since raised the price to more than double. Many of the Chinese families here seem to be leaving the town, but no Chinese soldiers have since Wednesday been seen in or about Macao, and the barrier and Joss-house remain altogether untenanted.

regarding Mr. Stanton, but it is said that he has been confided to the charge of the Hong-merchants, although he continues confined in the City. If this be the case, there is every reason to suppose that his treatment will be liberal. The report we mentioned last week of the lascar who was seized somewhere near Macao, having been executed, we cannot, we are sorry to say, treat as unfounded; on the contrary, we have reason to fear it to be too true, and that his execution took place on the 8th day of this month, a day after Mr. Stanton's examination. It is also said that five other Englishmen are in the hands of the Chinese; this we think requires confirmation, since none are wanting either here or at Capingmoon, and they are not likely to have fallen into the hands of the Chinese anywhere else, except they have been shipwrecked and cast on shore. Apprehensions are again entertained of another attempt being about to be made on the shipping of Capingmoon, but we think the Barrier affair is likely to render the Chinese more careful how they excite the English to fresh hostilities.

We do not intend to take any lengthened notice of the attack made on us in last Tuesday's *Register*. The charges are too ridiculous, and too plainly evince the animus with which they are written to deserve serious refutation. We are accused of being toad-eater to Capt. Smith and of having made unhandsome reflections upon that officer, in the same breath; now if the one is true, the other must be false, but we are altogether unconscious of having sinned either way; the remark that we have made unhandsome reflections, either consciously or unconsciously, on the British community and on H. E. the Governor of Macao is equally untrue, and we defy any one, even the *Register*, to twist that sense into any one thing we have said in last week's paper. Another ridiculous charge of cruelty is made against us by the *Register*; cruelty we are said to have been guilty of by publishing an account of Mr. Stanton's examination, though our cotemporary does not condescend to explain why that publication should be cruel to the friends and relatives of Mr. Stanton as there appears nothing in the account we gave in which that gentleman is made to appear to his friends in an unfavorable light. As the *Register* also takes pains to cast a doubt on the truth of the statement we gave last week, we again assure our readers, that it was not gathered together from vague reports, but that its truth may, in all chief points, be fully relied on. These observations of the *Register* we can call nothing better than a neck and neck race run between malice and folly in a two-column-heat.

#### SCHOONER BOMBAY. — (Communicated).

On the 19th ultimo a severe gale was experienced on the west coast. It came on from the northward and westward about day light; when it commenced the Bombay was at anchor under the west side of Mongchow island; she got under weigh, about 7 a. m. and endeavoured to beat up to the anchorage under *Hawchuene*, (where the Snipe had previously anchored), but failed fetching in, the gale having increased and hauled to the northward and eastward. The gale increasing fast, she found it impossible to fetch back to her original anchorage under Mongchow, so have to 10 a. m. she was still hove to and driving fast to sea: the Ryan, and Antares in sight lying to under bare poles. We learnt afterwards from these two vessels, that they lost sight of the Bombay about 15 to 20 miles to the southward of *Hawchuene*. Two days subsequent to this the "Ryan," in returning to the anchorage under *Hawchuene*, passed a quantity of wreck, which from the description, we knew to belong to the Bombay. There can be no doubt of her being lost. We suppose that a sea must have struck her and carried away her sky-light and that she must have immediately filled and gone down. She was totally unprepared for bad weather, having no hatches to secure or protect her sky-light: in fact she was in the same state as when she used to be wrecked at Capingmoon. It is to be hoped that the loss of the Bombay will be a warning to parties sending vessels of her class and unprotected condition to the coast. Besides, such small vessels run imminent risk of being capture by the Chinese.

—Canton Register 19th June.

## FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION

### ARRIVED IN CHINA.

H. M. S. <i>Mellville</i>	74	Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
<i>Wellfleet</i>	74	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
<i>Blenheim</i>	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse
<i>Druid</i>	44	K. C. H. Capt.
<i>Blonde</i>	44	F. Bouchier Esq.
<i>Conway</i>	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
<i>Volage</i>	28	Geo. Elliot Esq.
<i>Alligator</i>	22	H. Kuper Esq.
<i>Larne</i>	20	J. P. Blake Esq.
<i>Hyacinth</i>	20	W. Warren Esq.
<i>Modeste</i>	20	H. Eyles Esq.
<i>Pylades</i>	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
<i>Nimrod</i>	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
<i>Cruiser</i>	18	H. W. Gifford Esq.
<i>Columbine</i>	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
<i>Algerie</i>	10	T. S. Mosson Esq.
<i>Rattlesnake</i>	—	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
<i>H. C. S. Queen</i>	—	Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden.
<i>Atalanta</i>	—	do. Capt. Rogers.
<i>Madagascar</i>	—	do. Capt. Dicey.
<i>Enterprise</i>	—	do. Capt. West.

### Transports.

<i>Allalevie</i>	Indian Oak,
<i>Blundell</i>	Isabella Robertson,
<i>Bemer</i>	John Adam,
<i>Clifton</i>	Marian,
<i>David Malcolm</i>	Medusa,
<i>Defiance</i>	Mermuid,
<i>Eagle</i>	Mahomed Shaw,
<i>Edmonstone</i>	Rahamany,
<i>Elizabeth Ainslie</i>	Rustomjee Cowasjee,
<i>Ernauld</i>	Stalkart,
<i>Fortray Salem</i>	Sulimany,
<i>Hooghly</i>	Victoria,
<i>Kite</i>	William Wilson,
<i>Clariass</i>	Shah Nazareth,

*Squadron Blockading the Port of Canton*, H. M. Ships *Druid* 44, *Larne* 20, *Hyacinth* 20, and *Columbine* 18. H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*.

*Men of War expected*, H. M. S. *Pique* 44, *Constant* 36, *Herald* 28, *Pearl* 20, *Wanderer* 20, and H. C. armed steamer *Sesostriis*.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British *Psyche*, Stevenson, from Singapore.

PASSENGER,—per *Falcon* from Manila, omitted last week Mr. W. Macdonald.

SAILED.—Amer. *Valparaiso*, for Manila and New York; Brit. *Lithland*, for Liverpool. This day Dutch *Elizabeth*, Linested, for Singapore.

PASSENGER,—per *Valparaiso*, Mr. W. P. Peirce.

Vessels expected,—from Bombay, *Adele*, *Bombay Castle*, *Fort William*; From Calcutta, *Golconda*, *Maulmin*; From Madras, *Hashemy*; From Fugland, *Francis Yates*, *Emily Jane*, *Helen Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Chebor*, *Cheelah*, *John O'Gaunt*.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th May via Bombay UNITED STATES, 10th March via Singapore. CALCUTTA, 25th June & *Ariel*. BOMBAY, 26 July & *St. Lawrence* from August & *Sir Herbert Compton*. JAVA, 10th July & *Indiana*. MANILA, 15th August & *Scotland*.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 48.] Macao, Saturday, 29th August, 1840.

[No. 256.]

**NOTICE.**—Mr. W. H. DALE is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

Macao, 26th August, 1840. **DIROM & Co.**

**THE** estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

Macao, 1st July, 1840. **TURNER & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The twentieth volume of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNVAAN who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839; and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

China, 1st July, 1840.

**DENT & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARDINE. **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840.

**DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

W. C. LEGEY.  
JOHN H. CANNAN

China, 30th June, 1840.

Coppy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

**WE** beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMIESON, M'CRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta.

Our Firm in this City is as unjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMIESON & HOW, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,

JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.

Signatures at Glasgow, of  
GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, } (absent in China)

**NOTICE.**—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

Macao 1st July, 1840

**JAMIESON & HOW.**

**NOTICE.**—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.


pproc. **BIBBY ADAM & Co.**  
**THOMAS EDMOND.**

Macao, 20th June, 1840.


**VICAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.**

**THE** Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. **RUSSELL & Co.**  
11th August, 1840. Agents.


## FOR SALE.

 **THE** Portuguese Brig "BRILHANTE," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to **PEDRO MARC, AL.** at the Shop "Campo de Sam Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.  
Macao, 29th July, 1840.

## FOR BOMBAY.

 **THE** "SIR HERBERT COMPTON," Capt. F. S. BOULTON, will be positively dispatched on the 1st proximo. For freight apply to **SHAWUXSHAW ROSTOMJEE.**  
Macao, 13th August, 1840.

## FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

 **THE** fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, **DUAN.** For particulars apply to **DIROM & Co.**

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** Spanish Ship **NUOVA VICTORIA,** 712 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at Cap-ang-moon. Apply to

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co** Macao or to Don VICENTE CAGIGAS on board.

## JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

A Supply of **FRENCH CLARET:** LAFITTE, in 3 dozen cases LATOUR, in 2 and 3 do. do. and LIOVILLE, in 2 do. do. also **GRAND LAROSE** from BALQUERIE & Co. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praya Grande.  
Macao, 31st July, 1840.

## FOR SALE.

**AT** the Office of Don **GABRIEL DE YRURE.** TAGOYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.—

## FOR SALE.

A quantity of **PEARL SAGO** in cases, also a lot of superior blue **NANKENS**—apply to **A. F. MOOR.**  
Macao, 1st July, 1840.

## FOR SALE.

**ON BOARD** the **ISABELLA** at TUNGKOO. CABIN-BREAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, FINE CHERESSE, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to **CHARLES MARKWICK.**  
Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**FOR** PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to **CHARLES MARKWICK,** on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at MACAO to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND" and **JOHN SMITH.**

## JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

**F. A. RANGEL JUNR.**

A Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE'S new pattern; White and Blue flowers.  
Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

## FOR SALE.

**DUFF GORDON & Co's.** SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**  
Macao, 29th April, 1840.

**FOR** SALE—At the Canton Press Office, **ESOP'S FABLES,** in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office *Pe do Monte* at 30 cents each.

## CALCUTTA.

The actual population of Calcutta has been variously, but never very accurately, estimated. The numbers have fluctuated between four hundred thousand and a million. But Captain Birch, the Superintendent of Police, was recently employed for eight months in preparing a faithful return, and he states that the accuracy of it has been confirmed by subsequent tests. Strange to say, it gives to the City of Palaces, the Metropolis of India, a population of only 229,705, scarcely more than that of Manchester and its immediate suburbs; and stranger still, it exhibits a male population nearly double that of the female, or 144,893 of the former, to 84,812 of the latter. Until, however, we learn the local limits of this census, it would be difficult to form any probable guess how far it may be depended on. Calcutta, to all outward appearance, has assuredly a population more than double this amount. There are few who, after traversing the length and breadth of the town, and threading their way through the dense mass of its inhabitants, would deny it a population of half a million. The following is an analysis of Captain Birch's census.

	Males.	Females.
English,.....	1,952	1,185
Eurians,.....	2,950	1,796
Portuguese,.....	1,715	1,415
French,.....	101	59
Armenians,.....	465	171
Jews,.....	185	192
Moguls,.....	314	195
Parsees,.....	32	8
Arabs,.....	272	79
Mys,.....	453	233
Chinese,.....	243	119
Madrasians,.....	30	25
Native Christians,.....	30	10
Hindoo,.....	55,145	52,506
Mahomedans,.....	38,934	19,810
Low Casts,.....	12,074	7,010
	144,893	84,812

Total.... 229,705

Friend of India, June 11.

## CAPTAIN ELLIOT'S OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston. Received September 21, 1839.)

Canton, 6th April, 1839.

My lord,—I resume my anxious task, taking up the narrative from the date of Mr. Johnston's departure to Macao on the 3rd instant.

The blockade has not relaxed,—indeed, judging from the increased variances with which we receive information from below, the reverse is the case.

We are without further intelligence than I recorded in my last despatch. In other respects our situation is the same.

Yesterday forenoon, Howqua and Mowqua visited me, and brought me the draft of a bond, which they said had just been placed in their hands by an officer deputed by the high commissioner. I returned it to them; but in the course of the afternoon, they left a copy of the same paper with the general chamber of commerce.

Last evening, I received the accompanying official paper on the same subject, to which I made no reply; and this afternoon a direct address from the high commissioner himself, enjoining the execution of this monstrous instrument. To-morrow, being Sunday, no reply need be made; but on the next day I shall return the answer now transmitted, and if we are ever free, the more practical and fit reply will be the withdrawal of all the queen's subjects from the grasp of this government. It has seemed to me, however, that the direct avowal of such a purpose at present would have the effect of increasing the great risks and discomforts of our situation. Trade with China at any point remote from the station of our ships, as I have already observed to your lordships, is no longer a possible state of circumstances.

On reconsidering the public correspondence already transmitted, I find that the high commissioner boldly fastens our actual condition of imprisonment on my intention to make my escape, taking with me Mr. Dent.



The facts shall answer his excellency. On the 19th ultimo all intercourse between Canton, Whampoa, and the outside anchorages was authoritatively stopped by the commands of this government, and not a single ship's boat has succeeded in getting from Canton to Whampoa since the 21st ultimo, (excepting my own on the 24th at the risk of my life) from Whampoa to Canton up to this date, 6th April. I did not leave Macao till the 23rd March. On the 24th I passed through the Bogue, and there I fell in with the British ship the *Heroine*, detained (notwithstanding the perfect formality of her pass) upon the express ground that "householders" might attempt to escape on board of her.

So much for the implication that all was open till I came in, with the intention to run out. Your lordship will know that I came here to do my duty, which was to place myself, if possible, between the fearful proceedings of his excellency and her majesty's subjects, and, if I could not ward them off, at least to share them.

This rash man is hastening on in a career of violence, which will react upon this empire in a terrible manner.

I am sensible, my lord, that the whole body of reasoning governing my proceedings throughout the momentous affairs cast upon me, will demand a separate and detailed exposition. But situated as I am, uncertain of the means of communication or opportunities of leisure which may be afforded to me, I feel assured your lordship will pardon me for noting my reflections that may occur to me in this detached and occasional way.

Before the arrival of the high commissioner, I had readily considered the expediency of formally requiring all the British ships engaged in the opium trade to sail away from the coast of China. But the objections to that measure were very strong and the result has proved that I took a sound view in refraining from it.

In the first place, it was remembered that the late frequent changes of policy of the government in relation to this trade, left it a matter of perfect doubt to the very day before the commissioner's first edicts appeared, whether the avowed purpose were to be depended upon or not, or whether the object was merely the extensive check of the trade by subjecting it to heightened temporary inconvenience, and exacting some considerable toll for the price of its future relaxation.

Although I had certainly come to the conclusion, for some months since, that the determination of the court to put down the trade was firmly adopted, I had neither then nor now formed such a judgment of its power effectually to accomplish that object. And it behoved me to pause most gravely before I committed her majesty's government to any direct concernment with this delicate subject, and immediate mass of property, upon my personal opinions; or, without the strongest public necessity, immediately affecting the safety of the lives and general interests of her majesty's subjects.

It should be added too, that my own opinions were contradicted, in a strong practical form, by the persons most deeply interested; for the increasing imports proved that there was no real and general apprehension of the measures which have been taken.

But an additional and pressing motive for caution in this respect arose from my conviction, that, be the traffic carried on how it might, the time had arrived when the merchants engaged in the trade at Canton must resolve to forego their connection with it. And I was of opinion that the continuance of the shipping on the spot might enable them all frankly to meet any reasonable advances on the part of the high commissioner, with plain and respectful statements, setting forth their readiness to abandon the further pursuits of the trade entirely; but soliciting time and reasonable opportunities, upon the ground of the long course of connivance it had enjoyed; and upon the great impulse it had so lately received by the public preparations of the imperial government to legalize it.

Up to a very late date, my lord, no portion of the trade to China has so regularly paid its fees to the officers of this and the neighbouring provinces, high and low, as that of opium; and, under all the circumstances of the case, I am warranted in describing the late measures to be those of public robbery, and of wanton violence on the Queen's officers and subjects, and all the foreign community in China.

In my despatch of March 30 last, I have already acknowledged to your lordships that, looking to pressure of extreme urgency, I had made up my mind to incur very heavy personal responsibilities for the sake of peace and the general trade, concerning these ships. Once more referring your lordship to my note to the governor, dated at Macao, on the 23rd March, and a copy of which reached the Kew Min Foo, on the same day, by the arrival of the chief pilot whose duty it was to deliver it, I would ask, upon what admissible principle the government could make a prisoner of me? It was my fixed purpose, my lord, when I left Macao, to afford every reasonable satisfaction concerning the immediate withdrawal of this property, unquestionably drawn here by a long course of encouragement on the part of this government; and either to cause the merchants of my country, engaged in trade at Canton, to make solemn promises that they would abstain from connexion with the opium traffic in future, or myself, on the part of her majesty's government, to undertake that no proclamation

should be made if they were forthwith expelled.

I must confess, that I had contemplated those grave responsibilities with intense uneasiness; but for the sake of the considerations I have noticed, and mindful of the character of the trade, I should not have shrunk from them, if I could have drawn from this government reasonable securities for the future, and moderate explanations concerning the past.

But, my lord, when I arrived at Whampoa, on the 24th ultimo, and learnt that this intemperate man had absolutely begun to work out the dark threats involved in his edicts, against the merchants of my country; I saw that there was no hope of accommodation by such means as I had considered. His purposes were plain; and it was my clear duty to let them reach me, and not the merchants acting principally for absent men, and therefore wholly incapable of taking conscientious courses, or any other than those which would lead to separate and ruinous surrenders of all this immense mass of property.

The surrender of the property at the first public summons was founded upon the clear perception, that the demand without alternative of any kind, under the circumstances of strictest and most unprovoked restraint, faithfully described in my public notice, (Inclosure No. 20 in my despatch of March 30) was an act of forcible spoliation of the very worst description justly leaving to her majesty the right of full indemnity and future security.

The situation of this peculiar property has been entirely altered by the high commissioner's proceedings; and his continuance of the state of restraint, insult, and dark intimidation, subsequently to the surrender, has certainly classed the whole case amongst the most shameful wrongs which one nation has ever yet dared to perpetrate against another.

It is not by measures of this kind that the Chinese government can hope to put down a trade, which every friend to humanity must deplore; great moral changes can never be effected by the violation of all the principles of justice and moderation. The wise course would have been to make the trade shameful, and wear it out by degrees in its present form. The course taken will change the manner of its pursuit, at once cast it into desperate hands, and with this long line of unprotected coast, abounding in safe anchorages and covered with defenceless cities, I foresee a state of things terrible to reflect upon.

Perhaps, indeed, the chief mischief of the actual proceedings, is the evil feeling of revenge they will unquestionably produce in the minds of the class of men, otherwise disposed to engage in the traffic for the mere love of gain; they will seem to justify, in the consciences of such persons every species of retaliation. Indeed, I feel assured, that the single mode of saving the coasts of the empire from a shocking character of warfare, both foreign and domestic, will be the very prompt and powerful interference of her majesty's government for the just vindication of all wrongs, and the effectual prevention of crime and wretchedness by permanent settlement.

Comprehensively considered, this measure has become of high obligation towards the Chinese government, as well as to the public interests and character of the British nation. There can be neither safety nor honour for either government till her majesty's flag flies on these coasts in a secure position.

## The Prefect of Canton to Captain Elliot.

Choo, by special appointment, Prefect of Kwang Chow, taking with him Lew, the magistrate of Nanhse, and Chang, the magistrate of Pwanyu, issues commands to the English Superintendent, Elliot, for his full information.

On the 26th March, 1839, he received the within official injunction from His Excellency Pang, Governor of the two Kwang:

"Upon the 26th March, 1839, I received from Lin, the High Imperial Commissioner and Governor of Hookwang, a communication of the following tenor:

"I received on the 26th March, 1839, between 5 and 7 A.M., your Excellency's communication to me of the following tenor:

"That the English Superintendent, Elliot, having come up to Canton on the 24th, had a foreign address ready and presented, at 1 A.M. on the 25th; that a clear and plain reply had been given to it and the particulars communicated to me, as appears explicitly on record; that now, between 1 and 3 P.M., another prepared address has been presented, the requests contained in which are all found difficult to be at present granted; and that it has appeared right to send for my examination the foreign addresses, that commands may be given in reply.

"Upon the receipt hereof, I have given the subject my consideration. The said Superintendent, Elliot, requests, I find, that an officer may be de-

puted to enable him clearly and minutely to state matters. These words seem somewhat reasonable. But how then is it that this day, from 7 till 5, when I had sent several times, Choo the Prefect of Kwang Chow, Foo, Yu the Prefect expectant, Lew the Sub-Prefect of Fukang, Lew the magistrate of Nanhse, and Chang the magistrate of Pwanyu, who jointly repaired to the Consol House of the Hong merchants, waiting for the said foreigner, in order to express to him commands; and when the Territorial and Financial Commissioner, and the Judicial Commissioner, also both went to the new city, to await information; nevertheless, the foreigners all remained in concealment, not one appearing; and the said Superintendent Elliot also did not even to the last show himself? What kind of conduct is this?

"I find that foreigners, by dealing in opium, have long infringed the laws. I, the High Commissioner, having received the Imperial commands to repair to Kwangtung in order to make inquiry and to act, cannot bear to destroy ere I have instructed. Therefore did I first issue an edict, requiring the delivery up of the opium. This was a measure of indulgence beyond the bounds of law. Had the said Superintendent one glimpse of light, how ought he to have been roused by gratitude speedily to act? But whereas, before Elliot came to Canton, I heard that all the foreigners verbally expressed their readiness to deliver up opium, and only failed to state the true amount; and even Dent, although (having the conviction that he had been long in the habit of dealing in opium) he ventured not at once to appear before the officers, yet neither did he venture to abscond; whereas, I say, this was before the case, no sooner had Elliot come to Canton, on the evening of the 24th, than he wished to lead off Dent to abscond, with the view of preventing the determination in regard to the delivery of the opium. Had not the precautionary measures been most strict and complete, almost had the hare escaped, the wolf run off. Elliot's conduct being thus exactly the same as that of an artful schemer, can he yet be regarded fit for the office of Superintendent?

"And while confusedly presenting to your Excellency the Governor two addresses in one day, he makes not one word of reference to the inquiries now being made for the prevention of opium, or to the orders that have been given to deliver it up, just as though there was a causeless and vexatious detention. This only he has failed to consider, that had he really indeed been ready to command clearly all the foreigners to deliver up the opium in obedience to the commands given, should not I, the Commissioner, have then praised and encouraged him greatly? Or had he even abstained from giving such clear commands, yet if he had not proceeded to work upon and seduce the minds of all, to induce them to abscond, should I in that case have indeed taken the step of withdrawing the Compradores, and making inquiry regarding the vessel he came in? At this time, the offence of contumacious resistance and opposition is turned away from Dent, and fixed on Elliot. Even should I, the Commissioner, treat him with a partiality of leniency, yet, his country having long enjoyed the advantages of a commercial intercourse with Kwangtung, even for a period of two hundred years, if it shall find these advantages suddenly stopped and destroyed by the individual Elliot, will his Sovereign treat him with consideration and indulgence?

"When on former occasions, foreign officers that have been here have failed to keep the laws, the nation aforesaid has several times gone to the full extent of the law in inflicting punishment upon them. Can Elliot not have heard of this?

"Having received your communication as afore stated, it behoves me to request your Excellency the Governor, to be so indulgent as once more to enjoin it upon Elliot, that it is needful he should come to have a fear of crime, and a purpose to repent and amend; that he should give clear commands to all the foreigners to obey the orders, requiring them to take the opium opium on board the storeships, and speedily to deliver it up. Then not only the Compradores of individuals and of ships will be all restored as usual; but I, the Commissioner, with your Excellency the Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor, will assuredly cease to go back into the past, and will lay our entreaties before the Great Emperor, that favors may be shown beyond the bounds of law. And thenceforward all the foreigners will conduct a legitimate trade, rejoicing in the exhaustless gains thereof. If, assuming a false garb of ignorance, he voluntarily draw

upon himself troubles, the evil consequences will be of his own working out, and where shall he find place for after repentance?

"Herewith is sent a proclamation, under four heads, which, while I send copies to the Hong merchants to be pasted up, I hope you will at the same time enjoin on Elliot, that he may have it translated and given to all the foreigners, for their information. I wait your reply, &c."

"Upon the receipt of the above, I the Governor, proceed to issue this injunction, requiring of the Prefect instantly to take with him the two magistrates of Nanhai and Pwanyu, and to act in obedience to what is contained in the communication from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, joining the commands on the said Superintendent Elliot, that he may without fail obey."

Having received this, he (the Prefect) proceeds at once to issue commands. When these reach the said Superintendent Elliot, let him pay immediate obedience.

Let there be no opposition to these commands.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 12th day.  
(26th March, 1839.)

(L.S.) of the Kwang Chow Foo.

(L.S.) of the Nanhai magistrate.

(L.S.) of the Pwanyu magistrate.

True Translation.

(Signed) J. ROBT. MORRISON,  
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

Captain Elliot to the Imperial Commissioner.

Canton, 27th March, 1839.

Elliot & Co., has now had the honour to receive, for the first time, your excellency's commands, bearing date the 26th day of March, issued by the pleasure of the great Emperor to deliver over into the hands of honourable officers to be appointed by your excellency, all the opium in the hands of British subjects.

Elliot must faithfully and completely fulfil these commands; and he has now respectfully to request that your excellency will be pleased to indicate the point to which the ships of his nation, having opium on board, are to proceed, so that the whole may be delivered up.

The faithful account of the same shall be transmitted as soon as it is ascertained.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—Judging that a communication in your paper of this morning signed "J" was written by a countryman of mine, I beg leave to notice it.

It is a strange infatuation (or something worse) that can lead a man to couple the Slave Trade with the Smuggling of Opium—for he commits himself thereby to a very great absurdity on very grave subjects:—which the Editor of the Register will not fail to avail of, and which all sensible men must condemn.

Your rebuke was a very proper one,—that Nationality had nothing to do with the matter; and for one American I thank you for it, in the hope that "J." on the one hand, and the Editor of the Register, on the other, will remember it.

But what parallel did "J." propose to draw between the two? Does he hold that there is a sin in dealing in Opium comparable with the moral turpitude of trafficking in human beings?—That the guilt of buying and selling God's creatures is to be likened to the mere agency in the dissemination of one of the productions of the Earth—a preparation from a plant, forming a part of that beautiful and perfect whole upon which, when it was furnished, God looked, and said that "All was good?"

No, he cannot mean to advance so absurd a doctrine.

Does he mean to admit a breach of good faith in the Americans in the violation of the treaty regarding the Slave Trade, and attempt to justify that by a breach of faith shown by the Opium Trade at this time?

He would object to this; but such is the inference from his article.

Does he then deem it a great sin to assist the natives of this country in the evasion of its arbitrary

and inefficient revenue laws; and a breach of national faith in Great Britain to permit it?

Would he call it a national sin of Great Britain alone; and endeavour to fix a stigma upon the British name?

How futile, how absurd, the attempt! how contemptible the spirit which dictated it!

I, for one, Mr. Editor, disclaim all share in such censure: I hold that there is no breach of Good Faith either on the part of the Government or the Merchants of England; the Opium trade is, and has been the last 16 months, a very powerful weapon in the hands of England in opposition to the policy of the reckless Minister which has driven the Emperor to the brink of ruin by his evil counsels; and England is not only justified, but performs a duty, in using it. Who, that has reflected, has not felt the difficulties of this question; who will point out the safe track to extricate this Empire from them if the policy of prohibition is persisted in?

What nation will China hold responsible? who will she require to enforce her Revenue Laws, to furnish the Custom house keepers?

A change of ministers, a change of policy at Peking, is but a preliminary to the settlement of the present controversy.

Great Britain at war with China is justified in using the Opium trade as a weapon for the good of China as well as the civilized nations.

For one, Mr. Editor, I disclaim all Nationality in this contest: Great Britain is nobly perilling her influence in China and spending her treasure, for what? For the benefit of all the civilized nations!

What feelings, but those of respect and gratitude, should be mingled with our admiration of this? Justice and Truth says, None.

I am, your's truly,

A SAXON.

Macao, August 22d, 1840.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 29th Augt. 1840.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHINA, presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty. This volume, of which but a very few copies have yet reached China, has been kindly lent us, and though we have not had sufficient time attentively to go through the whole of these documents (many of which have already appeared in the *Canton Press*) we have recopied a few, and shall probably continue doing so from time to time. Among the documents copied this day is the order from Lin to Captain Elliot to deliver up all the Opium belonging to British subjects, and the latter's answer that he will comply with these commands. Now, although we perfectly well remember the circumstances under which the Opium was delivered, and although Capt. Elliot calls this forced delivery, in writing to his own Government, and in his Public Notices to his own countrymen an act of "violent public spoliation," yet in the correspondence with the Chinese authorities, no allusion, (at this early period of the proceedings) is made to such violence; on the contrary, Capt. Elliot, in the polite terms, declares his willingness to obey the orders he has had the honor to receive from H. E. the Imperial Commissioner, and no protest against the consequences of such spoliation has ever been made, though one would think it to have been at once natural and prudent that Capt. Elliot, on receiving the commands from the Commissioner, under such extraordinary circumstances, to deliver up so enormous an amount of property, should have apprized the Imperial Commissioner, that he did so at the peril of the Chinese Government, and being forced thereto by personal restraint, and threats of violence to him and his countrymen. Whether such protest would at that time have impeded business, and still longer protracted the imprisonment of British subjects at Canton, to effect whose liberation was Capt. Elliot's principal object, we must leave those to judge, who shared that imprisonment. We cannot help regretting that by the omission of such protest a coloring of truth is given, if matters are to be judged only from these public documents, to the subsequent representations of Lin to his Sovereign of the voluntary surrender by the English of 20,283 Chests of Opium. At the same time, how-

ever, that we cannot but notice this apparently tame acquiescence in the spoliation contemplated by the Chinese, we must remind our readers that the surrender was made only three days after Capt. Elliot's arrival, when the foreign community were still in a state of the greatest alarm; when food and even water was refused them; when their houses were closely watched by a number of armed men, rendering escape, or successful defence, had violence been attempted, altogether impossible, and when threats of punishing foreigners by death for nonobedience to the orders of the Commissioner had actually been made. That Capt. Elliot participated in the excitement and alarm caused among the foreign community by these violent measures, is evident from the tenor of his despatches to Lord Palmerston, and was very natural, the more so as his position pointed to him as the most conspicuous among his countrymen, and he would possibly, before any other, have become a victim of Chinese vengeance. It would therefore be hardly fair, at the present moment, when the danger is past, to speculate upon what had best been done, without making every allowance for the situation of the actors at the time.

In going over the correspondence of this period, we are, we must confess, disappointed, in not finding in any of the papers from the Commissioner the threat of death held out against Capt. Elliot individually, as that Officer informs his Government and his countrymen had been made. Possibly the whole of the correspondence is not printed in the volume now before us, but so very important a point, and one which as much as any other would justify the English Government demanding satisfaction from the Chinese, would we think hardly have been omitted in that publication. The only expressions that seem to justify Captain Elliot's statements are where the Yum-chae says, that after the first three days of erroneous delay in the delivery of Opium, water, and after the second three days food is to be withheld from the foreign residents; "if (continues the Yum-chae) such delay continues still three days longer, the laws shall forthwith be maintained." This seems to be more a general threat, than one especially pointed at the Chief Superintendent, and to say true, a threat even more special from the Commissioner would not have been at all remarkable, he having only the day previous been told by Captain Elliot himself: "And should those officers (Elliot and Johnston) break faith in the smallest article, they may be punished with death, and their sovereign, severely indignant at their offence, would not regard their punishment." Thus it will be seen that Capt. Elliot, in the anxiety to impress upon the Chinese authorities with what good faith he acted towards them, almost invited them to the breach of one of the most sacred international usages, for we need hardly observe, that whatever might have been Capt. Elliot's conduct in this business, the Chinese could have no right, under any circumstances, to punish for it the acknowledged agent of the Queen of England, to whom alone the judgment of offences committed by such servants would belong.

We shall on a future occasion return to this correspondence, and close these observations with a few remarks on the comments on the same subject by our Contemporary of the *Register*, who in his intemperate zeal to prove Capt. Elliot in the wrong says: "With reference to the fact of American seamen having been concerned in the affray on the 7th July, two citizens of the U. S., one a supercargo, the other a Captain of a ship, declared in the most positive manner to the Editor of this paper that not a single seaman was on shore from the American ships on that day. We do not now give their names, as they are absent." How can this negation of a fact, proved by a number of witnesses, be considered as of any value, even supposing, as we do, that these American gentlemen spoke to the best of their knowledge? They could only assure the sagacious Editor of the *Register*, that they had not seen any of their countrymen on shore, or that others had told them that none had left their ships. Capt. Elliot in the most positive terms informs Lord Palmerston that he possesses evidence that American sailors were concerned in the riot at Hong-kong, and we learn from those who sat on the jury in the case of the five men afterwards convicted of riotous assault, etc., on that occasion, that there was no doubt from the evidence brought forward that American sailors had been equally ac-



tive as the English in this riot. Such positive evidence we should conceive infinitely to outweigh the negative of the Register's informants, and though it is at the present day of very little importance who were the parties engaged, we are astonished at the avidity with which our Cotemporary seeks for subjects of blame, whether right or wrong. In Capt Elliot's conduct, thereby betraying most blameable partiality. If we mistake not the Register has on several previous occasions stated that Americans were on shore when the disturbance at Hongkong occurred, and took part in it; this is not now remembered by him, but the contrary asserted, merely to throw a doubt upon the truth of Capt. Elliot's statement. His readers will be able to appreciate such conduct as it deserves.

The Register's remarks as to Capt. Elliot's statement that he went to Canton on the 24th of March of last year "at the risk of his life" display equal bad feeling. Why should not Capt. Elliot mention, and he does so incidentally only, what every body in Canton was aware of at the time? We are certain that all foreign residents in Canton, whatever their judgment may be of other parts of the Superintendent's official conduct, gratefully remember the risk of life Capt Elliot then run, by which they felt their own considerably more assured.

CHUSAN.—On Saturday last, the 22d instant arrived the *Isabella Robertson* from Chusan the 6th August, but without bringing much addition to our stock of information received from that quarter by the *Enterprise*. But very few private letters have been received by her, and the following are the few particulars we have been able to gather. The troops were encamped near the town and we are sorry to learn that a good deal of sickness prevailed among them, particularly dysentery caused, it is said, by the bad quality of the water. Fever also was frequent, and both Messrs Gutzlaff and Thom had been attacked by it, but had recovered when the *Isabella Robertson* left. The Admiral on the 30th July proceeded to the Peiho, in the *Blonde* accompanied by the *Volage*, *Modeste* and Steamer *Madagascar*, and it was supposed would be about one month absent from Chusan. The port of Ningpo and Amoy are blockaded, and some of the transports have been armed to form part of the blockading squadron. The inactivity in which people at Chusan are kept, and the little advance yet made towards a settlement of the question, seem to have somewhat soured the temper of our friends at Chusan, and they all agree in speaking of it, in its present state at least, as by no means a desirable residence. The following letter we recopy from the Register.

Extracts of a letter from Chusan, August, 6.

"The admiral left us about a week ago, to negotiate, if possible, with the court at Peking, or to act otherwise as circumstances might render expedient; and until his return, which is not looked for in less than a month from this date, all must remain in doubt and uncertainty here. If people profess to tell their friends at Macao, more than I have mentioned, they do so wholly on surmise:

In respect to Chusan becoming a desirable resort for trade, we have no means of forming an opinion, and must depend I think in a great measure upon the power of the Chinese government to check at will our intercourse with the mainland. The island itself produces little but grain and salt. One hears such contradictory reports respecting the climate throughout the year, it is hard to know what to believe. For some days after our arrival, we had constant showers and a moist atmosphere. During the last fortnight the sky has been clear and the air dry. The thermometer in the room where I write stands at 90, though well protected from external glare and heat. The troops, both officers and men, are suffering generally from dysentery and intermittent fever. I should not, however, conclude from this that the island is unhealthy, as the sickness we experience might naturally be expected from the exposure we have been subjected to in getting our things on shore, and the men have mostly been obliged to carry up their things and tents from the ships, but few Chinese being procurable. Three of our corps are in tents, and the fourth occupies a suburb on the beach.

I am living with ——— in a temple in the city of Ninghai, about a mile from the sea, and the rest of the staff and our commandant are similarly located. I am not well provided with comforts, but most of all I feel the want of servants.

If you come, one servant and a set of mosquito curtains fitted to a camp bed you cannot possibly do without.

Up to the present moment this city is deserted, and the shops shut, as when we entered it.

Since in our last we reported the Fight at the Barrier, everything has continued quiet here, and the alarm caused by that event is now subsiding and although there were five or six days since rumours of an intention of banditti to attack the town, the nightly patrols kept up by the Portuguese inhabitants have kept the town in the most perfect quiet and security. We stated before that the Taou-tae, Keun-min-foo and Tsotang after the occurrences on the 19th had left the town, and retired to Casa-branca; we believe they still remain there, and so great has been the panic among the Chinese that the families both of officials' and private individuals have left that place and retired further inland. Many at the same time are the rumours of troops concentrating at Casa-branca, but their number, is stated to us so very variably that we are a loss what degree of credit to give them. In the beginning of the week it was evident that there were a great many soldiers at Seen-shan and it seemed as if the place and the surrounding eminences were being fortified, and some stated the number of men assembled there at 10,000; it would appear however that many have since left, and if we can trust to our informants, there are at present no more than 500 soldiers there. Several junks filled with stones have been sunk behind Isla Verde with the object, it is supposed, of preventing the English boats to approach Seen-shan, and it appears to us as if the preparations there of the Chinese have ever since the affair at the barrier been rather of defensive than of offensive nature. We believe upon good information, it to be a fact that the Taou-tae has in his official despatches to his master Lin reported that the English barbarians stole up to the Barrier quietly and unperceived, intending to surprise and plunder the natives of the central land, but that he, ever watchful, soon collected his invincible soldiery, and, killing several tens of the English, drove them back to their ships, thus vindicating the honor of the celestial arms. (A board moreover has been stuck up there with the characters of Tih-shing (Tuck-sing in the Macao dialect) which translated means "A glorious Victory.") The Governor's reply to this despatch was a high encomium upon the conduct of the Taou-tae, restoring him to the two degrees of rank lately lost by him on account of the protracted presence of the English in Macao. It is now said that tents are again being pitched at the barrier, and that the station is again to be occupied by soldiery. Be this as it may, it will be seen below from a proclamation of the Tsotang that he enjoins on everybody to remain quietly in Macao and follow his business, there being no prospect of the peace here being interrupted. The Governor we hear continues near the Bogue, though he has not yet ventured beyond it in the *Cambridge*, as it was said he would do. A report of a serious revolt in Tartary has reached here, as likewise one of the communication of Admiral Elliot to the Emperor at the Peiho having been refused—both require confirmation.

From letters from Singapore per *Asia Felix* we learn that the *Kusroie* from Bombay 8th July had arrived there bringing the intelligence that the June mail arrived there when she was leaving the port. The mail is hourly expected in the *Adèle*. Among the items of European intelligence in the *Sing. Free Press* of 6th Aug. (our copy has not yet reached us) we find the murder of Lord William Russell, uncle to the duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell. He was barbarously murdered in his bedroom.

With this number we circulate a lithographed plan of the barrier and of the position of the forces on Wednesday the 19th. We are indebted for it to the skill and kindness of a friend, and think it will be an interesting addition to our this day's issue.

Want of space obliges us to defer the publication of the letter until next week. The communication from 'Carolus' reached us at too late an hour to give it insertion, but we fear that we shall not be able to publish the letter entire at any subsequent time, it containing many things which for reasons that we will explain to him, should he make himself

known to us, cannot be put in print here. With many of his observations we agree, and others are well worthy of discussion, and we shall therefore be glad to confer with him.

#### Proclamation by the Tsotang.

Tang, Tsotang of the Heang-shan district, &c. &c. issues these admonitory commands.—It is authenticated that the population of Macao is a promiscuous medley of Chinese and foreigners. The Portuguese, with a clear perception of the right of justice, have always been reverently and submissively obedient for the space of three hundred years.—As they have all families and property in the place, what occasion is there for suspecting them now of harbouring other thoughts? All you natives trading at Macao set your hearts at rest, and carry on your business peaceably and quietly; you need not harbour a single anxious thought.

The high authorities, placing the most implicit reliance in the power of the Portuguese to uphold the dignity of their laws, will not allow a single officer or soldiers to enter the walls of Macao. This is satisfactory.—I understand that lately some shameless lawless reprobates have been spreading about false and seditious reports, thereby misleading and deceiving my people. Their object is to create a panic, and in the confusion of moving about to rob and plunder you! These wretches are as robbers: where I hear talk of them my very hair stands on end! I, the magistrate, long ago suspecting their designs, issued my commands to the heads of the people to direct every shop keeper to send one of his own people to keep watch night and day against these lurking scoundrels. You must all unite with heart and hand: hire extra watchmen to keep guard, that you may all be well protected by your own means. Should any of these lawless wretches attempt to palm their false and insidious lies upon you, in order to create a panic and plunder you during the confusion, seize upon them and drag them to my office, when I will forthwith request the Taoutae to solicit the Royal Warrant for putting the laws into execution against them. Decidedly no mercy shall be shown towards them.

Besides sending out police officers secretly to examine and apprehend, I again issue my commands, which commands, my people, must be, at once, implicitly obeyed. Let every thing go on as before; let each mind his own business without the slightest fear or anxiety. Pressingly urgent are these commands.

August 25, 1840

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—22d British *Isabella Robertson*, Edwards from Chusan 16th August; *Asia Felix*, Roy, from Singapore; *Thomas Lowry*, Graham, from Manila 13th August; American *William*, Underwood, from San Blas.

SAILED.—None.

PASSENGERS, omitted in our last: per *Litherland* for Liverpool, Mr. W. H. Grimes; per *Elizabeth*, Mr. W. H. Foster.

Vessels loading: for England; *Isabella*, Barrosa, *Psyche*; for Bombay, *Sir Herbert Compton*.

Vessels expected.—from Bombay, *Adèle*, *Bombay Castle*, *Fort William*; from Calcutta, *Colconda*, *Maulmein*; from Madras, *Hashem*; from England, *Francis Yates*, *Emily Jane*, *Hein Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Chebur*, *Cheekah*, *John O'Gunn*.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th May via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 10th March via Singapore. CALCUTTA, 28th June & *Ariel*. BOMBAY, 2d July & *Mor*. SINGAPORE 13th August & *Asia Felix*. JAVA, 10th July & *Indiana*. MANILA, 13th August & *Scotland*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 49.] Macao, Saturday, 5th September, 1840.**

**[No. 257.]**

**NOTICE.**—Mr. W. H. DALE is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

Macao, 26th August, 1840. **DIROM & Co.**

**THE** estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

Macao, 1st July, 1840. **TURNER & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The twentieth volume of the **ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA** has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNVAAN who will sign for our firm by procuration.

**S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.**

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

China, 1st July, 1840. **DENT & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARDINE.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840. **DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo, under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

**W. C. LEGGITT.**

**JOHN H. CANNAN.**

China, 30th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

**WE** beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMIESON, McCRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co., and at Canton, our firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,

JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.  
Signatures at Glasgow, of  
GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, } (absent in China.)

**NOTICE.**—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

Macao, 1st July, 1840. **JAMIESON & HOW.**

**NOTICE.**—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

pproc. **BIBBY ADAM & Co.**  
**THOMAS GEMMELL & Co.**

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

**VISCALDE ABBRIGIO CONSIGLIERE DEL RANCIO OFFICE OF REVENUE.**

**THE** Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in Insurance to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. **RUSSELL & Co.**  
11th August, 1840. Agents.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**



**THE** Barque **SYLPH**, Captain **THOMAS VIALI**, will have quick despatch for Treasure freight only apply to

**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**

Macao, 4th September, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**



**THE** Portuguese Brig "**BRILHANTE**," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to

**PEDRO MARCAL.**

at the Shop "Campo de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

**FOR BOMBAY.**



**THE** "SIR HERBERT COMPTON," Capt. F. S. BOULTON, will be positively dispatched on the 1st proximo.

For freight apply to

**SHAWUXSHAW ROSTOMJEE.**

Macao, 13th August, 1840.

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Macao, 1st July, 1840.

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Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

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Schooners: "**ALPHA**," "**UNION**," "**SYLPH**," and "**BLACK JOKE**," and Cutters: "**ST. GEORGE** and "**GREYHOUND**." **JOHN SMITH.**

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## Latest English News.

From the Sing. Free Press of 15th August.

Rear-Admiral Sir E. D. King, K. C. H., in the Southampton, 50, takes command of the Cape Station.

May 25.—The death of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith is announced, in his 76th year. Accounts from the West Indies are most satisfactory. A meeting of the merchants, planters, and others, had been held at Kingston, at which resolutions were passed, congratulating the inhabitants of the island upon the reconciliation of the Executive and Legislative authorities, through the happy intervention of Sir C. Metcalfe, whose administration was highly eulogised. The sectarian disputes of religious bodies were considered at an end.

JUNE 2.—The only candidate for Sudbury is Mr. G. Toinin, a conservative. The great meeting for the extinction of the Slave Trade, and Civilisation of Africa, took place at Exeter Hall yesterday. On taking the chair His Royal Highness Prince Albert addressed the meeting in the following terms:—"I have been induced to preside at the meeting of this society from a conviction of its paramount importance to the great interests of humanity and justice. I deeply regret that the benevolent and persevering exertions of England to abolish the atrocious traffic in human beings, at once the desolation of Africa, and the blackest stain on civilised Europe, have not led to a satisfactory conclusion. I sincerely trust that this great country will not relax its efforts until it has finally and for ever put an end to a state of things so repugnant to the principles of Christianity and the best feelings of our nature. Let us therefore trust that Providence will prosper our exertions in so holy a cause, and that under the auspices of our Queen (here the whole assembly rose and cheered with the utmost enthusiasm for some minutes)—under the auspices of our Queen and her Government, we may at no distant period be rewarded by the accomplishment of this great and humane object for the promotion of which we have this day met.

The most enthusiastic applause followed this address, which was delivered with perfect self-possession, and so slight a tincture of foreign accent as to be scarcely perceptible.

The resolutions were moved and seconded by Mr. F. Baxton, the Bishop of Winchester. Sir S. Lushington, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Sir R. Peel, the Bishop of Chichester, Samuel Gurney, Earl of Chichester, Marquess of Northampton, and Lord Howick. Much dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the day that no prominent duty was assigned to Mr. O'Connell. Upon his appearance he was loudly cheered, notwithstanding an ineffectual attempt to express disapproval. Mr. Baxton, who was speaking at the time, said—I now see the cause of the interruption. I do trust that the cause of Africa will not be sacrificed this day to party feeling (loud cheers.) This, however, I can say, I know the gentleman who has just entered is one of the most powerful advocates of our cause (cheers.)

MAY 12.—PEERS.—Lord Stanhope presented an address to her Majesty, expressing the deep concern of the House on learning that an interruption had occurred in our friendly relations with the Chinese empire; representing that it had been occasioned by the perseverance of British subjects in taking opium to China; and praying that her Majesty would be pleased to take measures for the prevention of such proceedings.

Whether the motives which had actuated the Chinese government were moral, political, fiscal or capricious, be apprehended that it was still incumbent upon every foreigner to render absolute and unconditional obedience to the laws of the country in which he resided, and whether therefore the importation of opium was prohibited because it debased the intellect and depraved the character of the Chinese, or because it rendered a scarcity of the circulating medium, we were equally bound to respect their laws. It had been said that the prohibition existed only in theory, while the practice was in fact freely admitted, if not subjected to a stated impost, and that the edicts of the Emperor were mere waste paper. Venality and corruption were indeed as



prevalent in China as elsewhere; even in this country, contraband goods could be insured for 10 per cent; but the villany of inferior mandarins by no means proved the connivance of the imperial government, whose policy had been always most decided, who had imposed the most rigorous prohibitions on the trade, and had punished most severely those officers who had neglected their duty. It had been stated that the superintendent was only bound to prevent smuggling within the Canton river. He was unaware of any such geographical distinction, but he thought we could not permit a fleet of smugglers to rendezvous at Spithhead although their boats were not allowed to land at Portsmouth. The disposition of the Chinese had always been to conciliate; edicts had been passed to prevent exaction of the Hong merchants; Captain Elliot spoke of the increasing desire to come to an amicable arrangement; and their humane treatment of shipwrecked seamen proved that implicit confidence might be placed in their good feeling. A corresponding policy was not, however, acceptable to the English residents, who had repelled all advances by the most insulting and offensive conduct, and by threats of an appeal to force.

A great deal had been said of the imprisonment of our ambassador; but it would appear that it was at most but a short detention; that he was at best but a consular agent, with none of the privileges of an ambassador; and that he had only been detained because he chose to force a passage up to Canton to join the merchants who were most justly imprisoned there, and who had no reason to complain of their treatment, as by the Chinese law they would have been capitally punished, and by the English law they would have been fined treble the value of the contraband goods, which were simply confiscated.

It might be impossible to suppress the opium trade and it was so in the case of the slave trade; but no exertion should be wanting to restrain a traffic which had already proved so detrimental to our commercial interests.

Lord Melbourne entirely agreed with the noble Lord as to the duty of foreigners to obey the laws of the country to which they traded; but although it was unquestionable that a country should not abet its subjects in infringing the laws of another, it was by no means necessary that it should take upon itself the charge of enforcing them. It had been for some time clear that matters were coming to a crisis in China, but it was impossible to foresee whether the importation of opium would be legalised upon payment of a duty, or whether it would be altogether prohibited; and, in fact, circumstances were such, that at no period could the Government at home have sent out instructions which would not at the time of their arrival have found matters in a state wholly different from that to which they were intended to apply. The noble Lord had only attacked the Government through its agent, Capt. Elliot; but he thought that, considering the difficulty of the circumstances he had to deal with, the novelty of his situation, and the danger to which he was exposed, he had acted with the greatest prudence and resolution. The firing on the junks had been complained of, and it was not perhaps the most prudent course he could have adopted; but making allowance for the want of supplies and the circumstances of irritation, his error should be overlooked both in this case and the blockade. The address proposed by the noble Lord would only have the effect of embarrassing all operations, whether of the nature of negotiations or of hostilities, and would hold out to the Chinese expectations which could not possibly be realised of the suppression of the trade. We possessed, moreover, immense territories, peculiarly fitted for raising opium, and though he would wish that the Government were not so directly concerned in the traffic, he was not prepared to pledge himself to relinquish it.

The Duke of Wellington felt the inexpediency of the House interfering in a matter on which it had as yet so little certain information. It appeared certain that the trade now denounced as contraband had been so with the knowledge of the local authorities, who had received large sums either as bribes or as legal duties. That the existence of the trade was well known was proved by the long discussion which had taken place on its proposed legalisation upon the payment of a certain duty, and thus seemed to show that it was not prohibited from mere notions of morality, as its effects would be the same, whether duty was paid upon it or not. The trade had been recognised by the House, it was hard therefore to turn round upon the merchants, and tell them, that as they were guilty of an offence, they were justly punished by the loss of their property, when the trade in that article had been specifically recognised. He could not bear that an officer of his Sovereign should be treated as a Captain Elliot had been, that he should be assailed in such unwarrantable language, and that the surrender of British property should be extorted from him by the means that had been resorted to. He would not, however, interfere to prevent the duty, and would advise the Government not to interfere at all.

After a few words from Lords Lytton and Colchester, Lord Ellenborough insisted upon the extreme inexpediency as well as the inefficiency of any attempts to

prevent the growth of opium in our Indian possession. The sum at present received as revenue from that source amounted to upwards of a million and a half which was in effect a tax upon foreigners, and if that were lost, the deficiency would require to be supplied by a tax on our own subjects, while all endeavours to suppress the trade from other parts would be entirely fruitless. The cry that had been raised against the importation of opium, proceeded in a great degree from the impression that broad cloth might be imported instead, but no idea was more completely unfounded.

Lord Ashburton having shortly addressed the House, Lord Stanhope spoke briefly in reply, and contended that nothing had been advanced in answer to any of his arguments.

Upon the question being put, the amendment was carried without a division.

MAY 15.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement in the House of Commons, showing

The Income would be . . . £ 46,700,000  
The Expenditure being put down, as before, at . . . £ 49,432,000

The Deficiency would be . . . £ 2,732,000

To meet this, Mr. Baring would neither propose new loans nor new taxes; but he proposed to increase the Assessed Taxes 10 per cent; the Customs and Excise (with the exceptions of Spirits, Corn, and Post-horse duty) 5 per cent; to lay an additional duty of 4d. per gallon on all Spirits, British, Colonial, and Foreign; and to take a vote of credit of £95,000.

Mr. Hume's amendment, that there be imposed a tax on the descent of real property, varying from 1 to 10 per cent was rejected.

## WAR WITH CHINA.

Lord Ashburton having presented a petition from Frome against the opium trade, took the opportunity of putting a question. It was notorious that a very large military and naval expedition had of late been fitted out for the invasion of China. Perhaps in no expedition ever prepared by this country did the public mind take so deep an interest, yet with respect to no expedition had the public ever been kept in such complete ignorance by the government. For his own part he (Lord Ashburton) had not the least knowledge of whether the expedition was to consist of one thousand, or ten thousand, or twenty thousand men; or whether it was to be aided by half a dozen or half a score, or half a hundred ships of war. The question, however, that he wished to put did not relate to the strength of the expedition, which perhaps it might not be quite consistent for the noble viscount to answer, but to another point, upon which he thought the noble Viscount could not hesitate to give him the information required. It appeared from common rumour, which from alone the public had as yet derived any information upon the subject, that the expedition was to be of a joint naval and military character, and that there was to be connected with it the responsibility of conducting diplomatic negotiations, the power of making reprisals, and establishing courts to condemn vessels captured from the Chinese. Would the noble viscount (Melbourne) have the goodness to state to whose guidance this armament, with these vast and complicated powers, was to be entrusted?

Viscount Melbourne.—The general conduct of the expedition will be under the direction of the Governor-General of India.

Lord Ashburton.—Will the Governor-General accompany it to China?

Viscount Melbourne.—Oh, no.

The Earl of Ripon.—Will the Governor-General act entirely upon his own views, or upon instructions received from home?

Viscount Melbourne.—Of course there will be instructions from home from time to time; but the Governor-General meanwhile will act as circumstances require.

Lord Ashburton.—To whom, then, is the command of the expedition to be given?

Viscount Melbourne.—To a naval officer, I apprehend.

Lord Ashburton.—To Captain Elliot?

Viscount Melbourne.—No. (1)

Earl Stanhope presented petitions from different parts of the country, denouncing the opium trade, and deprecating the war with China.

## OPIMUM.

The Supreme Court of Bengal decided on the 14th of last March, that the British Government was not bound by the contract of Capt. Elliot to pay for the seized opium, he being at the time a prisoner, and acting under the constraint of a For-

eign Power. Should an appeal be made to the Privy Council here we have no doubt that the decision of the Supreme Court will be confirmed. It is the Chinese Government and not the British, that is responsible for the opium; and in exacting payment for it Great Britain will only enforce the right of the injured subjects. The non-responsibility of England does not in the least weaken the claim of the merchants, whose opium was delivered up, as appears to be the view of the question taken by the Bengal Journals. On the contrary, Great Britain holds China responsible, and deservedly so, for every ounce of opium obtained under a threat of starving a helpless community of British merchants, and imprisoning the Representative of our gracious Sovereign. To admit the principle that Great Britain could be bound by the act of a coerced Agent would soon open a door for a demand upon the Imperial diadem itself. To obtain one of our colonies it would be only requisite to compel any one of our Consuls to yield it up in the name of Great Britain. *Sam, May 6.*

## LATEST NEWS.

From Bombay, 31st March.  
" Calcutta, 24th March.  
" Madras, 31st March.  
" Ceylon, 10th March.  
" China, 25th January.  
" Singapore, 20th February.

We have it from good authority that the *Hashmy, Gipsy* and *Fatze Allum* are under despatch from Calcutta with stores &c. for China, touching at this to pick up anything it may be advisable to send on—and that the *Goleconda, Sophia* and *Thetis* were despatched from Calcutta to Madras to bring over the 37th Regt. N. I.

The report we noticed about the 3rd Buffs being under orders for China proves to have originated in error.—*Sing. Free Press, 15th August.*

## TEA FROM AMERICA.

By the following extract from a letter dated New York, March 31, it appears that large shipments of Tea were being made from that port to England.—

Since the news of the troubles in China there has been some excitement among the tea merchants. Within the past month lower qualities, such as Canton made teas, have declined from three to four cents a pound. Sales are now made of that description at thirty-eight cents. This is owing, probably, to the great quantity of all kinds in market—there being no less than tea cargoes unsold, namely, the *Navigator's*, *Treasures*, *Mores*, *Sabina*, *Albion*, *Splendid*, in port; *Girard* ditto, *Canada* ditto, *Florida*, and *Onida*, worth in the aggregate two million dollars, and, perhaps, two and a half.

LARGE QUANTITIES HAVE RECENTLY BEEN SHIPPED TO ENGLAND, AND THE OXFORD, WHICH SAILED THIS MORNING, HAS SEVERAL HUNDRED CHESTS, MORE WILL GO FORWARD BY THE NEXT PACKET.

We copy the following on the same subject from a London paper:—

## OPIMUM WAR.

Sir.—Is it not a new thing to see an American ship (the *Samson*, just from New York) with a cargo of tea landing in the Wapping Docks?

Having recently had occasion to pass through the St. Katherine and London Docks, and seeing the above, I asked one of the upper Custom House officers to explain it, but he could only answer "it was a new order." Perhaps you can do it better for the satisfaction of your readers.

April 28, 1840. ANTI-OPIMUM AND CO.  
If the fact is correctly stated by our correspondent, it proves what every one must have anticipated, viz., that our opium war with China is a great boon to the Americans.

This is certainly something new. There is, indeed, reason to believe that in strict conformity with the letter of the act of parliament—which is a penal one and must be construed literally—tea may be imported from some parts of the United States or America. The words are "from the Cape of Good Hope and from places eastward of the same to the straits of Magellan." Now within those bounds are New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Washington, and even New York the great emporium of the Chesapeake. It is time the British government on the opening of the China trade refused to allow the importation of tea from Dantzig

\* Sugar-candy to keep the children quiet.

which is to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, but under the present suspension of the British trade with China, the dread of a defalcation in the revenue may induce it now to look upon the matter in a different light—to say nothing of the "Sugar Candy to keep the children quiet," which possibly (tho' we hope not) has also something to do with it. The importations ought at least to have been confined to British vessels. The tea we imagine can only be admitted for re-export. Can any of our readers throw additional light on the subject?—*Bombay Times*, 24th June.

The following conversation took place in the House of Lords on May 5:

"CHINA.—Lord Ashburton said, that the public having been left more in the dark respecting the expedition to China than had ever been the case respecting any expedition of equal importance and strength, he wished, therefore, to know under whose guidance and command it was intended to place the ships and men. The armament being a joint naval and military one, he thought it important that the public should know who was to have the conduct of it.

Viscount Melbourne said that the general conduct of the expedition would undoubtedly be under the Governor-General of India.

The Earl of Ripon asked whether the Governor-General would act on his own discretion, or from instructions sent out from England.

Viscount Melbourne said, of course instructions would be sent, but still the Governor-General would act as circumstances might require.

Lord Ashburton.—Will he accompany the expedition?

Viscount Melbourne.—No, no.

Lord Ashburton said, that the objects of this expedition being to obtain reparation, to establish courts of judicature, and to conduct negotiations, he wished to know who was to have the conduct of these negotiations.

Viscount Melbourne.—The naval officers, I apprehend.

Lord Ashburton asked if the noble viscount mean Captain Elliot?

Viscount Melbourne.—No.—*Calcutta Courier*, 15th July.

#### CALCUTTA, JULY 20, 1840.

An Express reached Government House this morning, but we regret to say that no newspapers came with it. Surely this might be amended? The Government have evidently no desire to keep news from the public, and would no doubt put up with the delay of the hour which might be consumed in getting two or three copies of the London Extra put up with the Express?

The letters received by this opportunity contain but a scanty allowance of news.

We gather from them that the House of Commons' Report is expected to be favorable to the Opium claimants, but the resolution will be non-effective unless the money can be extracted from the Chinese.

The Peninsular Steam Company entertain the project of establishing an office of their own Company upon this side of the Isthmus of Suez, and have applied for a charter accordingly.

Little Wonder won the Derby beating all the favorites. Mr. Robertson is his owner.

The murderer of Lord William Russell has not been discovered, but there is every reason to suppose that the valet was the culprit.

Mr. Lawrence Peel has been appointed Advocate General at Calcutta. He is a cousin of Sir R. Peel's. Sir W. McNaghten has been appointed a Provisional Member of Council.

Mr. Norman McDonald, a relative of the Adjutant General of the British Army, has received the appointment of Under Secretary to Ireland, in the room of the late Mr. Drummond.

The Company have raised their Exchange 2s. per rupee.

Prince Albert has delighted the people by making an Anti-Slavery speech.

The Assessed Taxes are to be increased 10 per cent.

The owners of Cotton cultivation had arrived in England from America, and would set out for India some of the week.

The Government have concluded a contract with the Peninsular Company for a monthly communica-

tion between Falmouth and Alexandria, with steamers of large power. The arrangement comes into operation in August. It seems doubtful whether the Marseilles route will be superseded or not.

The ministerial candidate, Mr. Horsman, lately appointed Lord of the Treasury, had beaten General Wyndham, by a majority of 25 for Cockermouth.

The Ministers were beat at Ludlow and Cambridge. Colonel Lister in Canada is dead.

Lord Brougham had returned to England, and resumed his activity in Parliament.

Extract of a private letter from an officer who proceeded to England by the February steamer.

'I had an opportunity of seeing Mahomed Ali's preparations for resistance to the commands of the five powers, all of whom he seems to treat with great contempt as he says none of them will go to the expense of a grand armament against him, and he cares nothing for the paper warfare. All the world are having locks and double locks put on their doors since poor Lord W. Russell's murder. There seems little doubt as to the guilt of his valet, but I fear there is not sufficient evidence to hang him.'—*Englishman Extra*, of 10th July.

#### MARKETS.

From a Private Circular dated 20th May, 3rd June.

EXCHANGE.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company gave notice on the 13th instant, that the rate of exchange at which they would receive Cash for Bills on Bengal would, from that day, and until further notice, be 2s the Company's Rupee; and for Bills on Madras and Bombay 2s 0½d the Company's Rupee.

OPINION.—The Committee of the House of Commons have examined several gentlemen.—Mr. Robert Inglis, Capt. John Thacker, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Alexander Matheson, Ardassar Curajee, and Mr. Malcolmson—and it is expected that in the course of a week or two they will make their Report to the House. It is hoped by many, and we think upon somewhat good grounds, that the Report will be favorable for the claimants. This anticipated result will have been greatly promoted by the sentiments expressed by the Duke of Wellington on the 12th instant, on a motion by Lord Stanhope in the House of Lords condemnatory of the proceedings in China, on which occasion his Grace stated his approval of Capt. Elliot's measures. Subsequently Mr. Palmer withdrew his intended motion on China affairs in the House of Commons.

Postscript, 2nd June.

TEA.—The Sale on the 1st instant comprised 6965 Packages for home consumption, and 3999 for export only. The former consisted chiefly of fine blackish-leaf Congou, and sold at 2s 3½d a 2s 3½d per lb, or 1d a 9d under the May Sale. A few flowery Pekoon sold at 3s a 3s 0½d, and good Hyson 2s 1½d a 3s 1½d, being 2d reduction on the latter, and 1d on the former. There being no buyers for the Tea for Export only, they were all withdrawn, excepting a few common black Teas sold at 1s 9d a 1s 9½d, and one or two lots of Hyson at 2s 1d for common to 2s 7d for good. Yesterday about 4100 Packages of Congou, nearly all good to fine blackish-leaf, were offered, the whole of which found buyers at and after the Sale at 2s to 2d 4½d, principally at 2s 3d a 2s 4d per lb.

Resolution adopted on 4th June 1840 by the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to take evidence respecting the Opium surrendered to Capt. Elliot.

'Your Committee to whom it was referred to enquire into the grievances complained of in the petition of merchants interested in the Trade with China, presented 24th March, by reason of the surrender of Opium to H. M. Superintendent there, in the month of March 1839, feel that they best discharge their duty, by laying before the House, without any observation on their own part, the evidence which they have taken on the subject.'

Much surprise was excited by the circumstance of the claimants under Capt. Elliot's guarantee being opposed in the Committee by his cousin, the Hon. member James D. Elliot M. P. for Roxburghshire.

#### FRANCE.

Count Las Cases intends shortly to bring forward in the Chamber a proposition for the recall of all the Princes of the family of Napoleon.

There has been a vast sensation in Paris, owing to an announcement made in the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of the Interior, who said:—'That the King had commanded his son, the Prince de Joinville to go to the Island of St. Helena (bursts of cheering interrupted the sentence), and to take from there the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon, in order that they may find their last resting place in France.' (Repeated cries of 'Bravo') 'Our magnanimously,' continued the Minister, 'in this circumstance has wished to efface the last trace of past animosity; if any still existed, it ought to be buried in the tomb of Napoleon. The frigate charged with this precious deposit will arrive at the month of the Seine, and another vessel will bring the ashes to Paris, where they will be placed in the Invalides, and a solemn ceremony worthy of the country and of the occasion will take place. Napoleon was legitimate Sovereign of the country, and at his return he must reign and command still. His sword will be placed on the monument to be erected in this glorious and silent asylum of his former comrades in arms; for an important monument must be erected, accompanied d'ordre et de silence (verbalis). The project of law we propose is to ask a million of francs for the removal of the ashes, the ceremony, and the erection of the tomb.' (Cries of 'Bravo, bravo.') M. Herroux rushed to the Tribune, and proposed to vote with enthusiasm the money asked for. The President said he was equally inspired by this generous impulse, but the regulation of the Chamber required 24 hours for the presentation of a new law. The Deputies quitted their seats, and for a quarter of an hour the business was suspended.

The bill for the transportation to France of Napoleon's bones was subsequently carried by acclamation, and a Committee of Imperialists appointed to carry it into execution. These were Marshal Clausel, Count de Las Cases, General Schneider and Subervic M. Bacot, M. Mathieu de la Redorte, Admiral Surrien, and M. Solvady. The Committee on the bill recommended that a sum of 2,000,000 francs be granted to defray the expense of the voyage and interment, and an equestrian statue of Napoleon to be erected in Paris.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, to whom the question was referred, have decided by a majority of 8 to 1, that Napoleon's remains shall be deposited in the church of the Invalides. The Prince de Joinville's illness alone postpones the sailing of the *Faust* corvette, which would receive the body; and of the *Belle Poule* frigate, which would act as escort.

Such was the enthusiastic approbation with which the project of restoring to France the ashes of Napoleon received. On Thursday in the Chamber of Deputies the proposition was carried by acclamation; on the following Tuesday, however, the same Chamber reduced the sum recommended by the Committee for carrying out this universally popular suggestion, from two millions of francs to one and declared that there shall be no statue. All the Journals are furious at this determination of the Chamber, except the Court and the Legitimist organs.

#### AMERICA.

We have accounts from America to the 16th May. The commercial accounts are not favourable, and the spring trade had been literally nothing, which is attributed to the state of domestic exchanges.

A private letter from New Orleans by the last arrival contains some information relative to the state of the cotton trade. The receipts of cotton into the ports by the 29th of April were nearly 1,800,000 bales; exceeding the crop of last year by more than 440,000. A considerable quantity was still in the country, and there was no doubt that the receipts would exceed 2,000,000. The Export to Europe was immense, and a large amount was shipped to Havre and Liverpool, on account of financiers in American stocks.

An American squadron of vessels of war is to be despatched to the India and China sea. It will consist of the Independence, 40 guns; Constellation, 38; the Concord, and another sloop-of-war, under the command of Commodore Warrington.

A ship of about 300 tons burden, named the Sultana, belonging to the Imam of Muscat, had arrived at New York, bringing a cargo of coffee and other products from the dominions of its owner. There were several beautiful Arabian horses on board, designed as a present to the Government. This is the same vessel that rendered service some years since to the United States fleet of Mr. B. in distress at the Island of Maseira.

No further steps had been taken with the Sub-Treasury Bill, and it is probable that the session may pass over without any settlement of the question.

There appears to have been a good deal of squabbling in congress. Members abused each other in the same language; and a scuffle was applied by one honourable member of the House of Representatives to another, brought on a scuffle with bowie knives, forcibly stopped by other members.



With respect to the Boundary Question nothing fresh had transpired.

"The attention of the American public appears to have been occupied with two great national conventions held in Baltimore for appointing or confirming the previous appointment of candidates for the ensuing election for the presidency. The Whig or Opposition Convention, was one of the largest and most political gatherings, ever held in the United States. More than ten thousand delegates were present. Strong resolutions were adopted in favour of the election of Gen. W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, as the next President, and the Honorable John Tyler, of Virginia, as Vice-President. The Van Buren convention was large and enthusiastic, but not so numerously attended as the one just noticed. Resolutions were passed in favour of the policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and he was unanimously put in nomination as a candidate for the re-election to the Presidency.

#### RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

Extract from the *Breslaw Gazette*, of the 11th April, of a letter written by General Niolestone, with the Khiva expedition, upon the 19th Feb.

"In my former letter I informed you, that we had a fortified post on the Emba, where we could replace our supplies so as to have the hope of arriving on the frontier of the mysterious crisis of Khiva with provisions, independent of all the accidents of war, for at least two months. In the same letter I mentioned the extraordinary severity of the winter upon the Emba, and that circumstances became more serious. The severity of the season and the depth of snow caused an impenetrable crust of one foot of thickness, which made it impossible to feed the camels. The poor beasts fell by hundreds, and on leaving the Emba we were convinced of the extreme weakness of the base of operations for our ulterior enterprise. We employed a whole month to Amboulak where was our last fortified place and our last deposit of provisions. Each column was obliged to work on (whilst the snow was falling in large flakes), a road which an instant afterwards was filled up by snow newly fallen."

"The letter goes on to ascribe it to the fortitude of the soldiers and the Magazines in the rear that the troops did not perish: if they had advanced a few marches further it would have been impossible to proceed or retreat, and death would have been the common lot of all. This and other letters intimate a possibility of the enterprise being renewed."

#### FOREIGN.

**NAPLES.**—We know little or nothing of the state of the Neapolitan question.

The *Eclaircissement de la Méditerranée* of the 29th ult. states that it was becoming more complicated, and that the English Government had resolved on sending six ships of the line to Naples. Admiral Rosamel would, it was believed, proceed thither with an equal force.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—To all who are desirous of gaining information concerning China, in this eventful period of her history, and of learning the present state of affairs with particular reference to her foreign relations, it must be a source of great pleasure to find the means of acquiring such knowledge increasing as the demand for the same becomes more urgent. It is no less important than interesting, to become acquainted with the mind of the Chinese to examine into their sentiments, their feelings, conclusions, and modes of thought and action,—and to compare these with those of the more civilized nations of the West.

In prosecuting this enquiry I am glad to see that we have a valuable aid in the "Portfolio Chimensis",—noticed in your last,—a collection of recent, authentic state papers, illustrative of the present position of affairs in this country; comprising copies of original Chinese documents with translations, notes and introduction.

The papers are the productions of some of the most eminent statesmen of the Empire, and treat of subjects of vital interest to the whole internal and foreign policy of this nation.

The first is entitled "Prohibitory regulations

against Opium, proposed by the high Commissioner and sanctioned by the Court," and relates to the internal policy of the country.

The second is a "Proclamation by Lew, chief officer of Nanhai, and was attached to the preceding document when it was first issued. It relates particularly to the establishment of a Depot for the delivery and destruction of the drug and the implements concerned in its use. This is followed by that memorable document "the first Proclamation of the high Commissioner to foreigners demanding the surrender of their Opium."

The next is a "Proclamation by the high Commissioner to foreigners detailing four reasons why they should obey the injunctions contained in the preceding paper. Then follows a "Proclamation by Commissioner Lin, Tang, Governor of Kwangtung and E. Lieut. Governor, containing the Imperial decree which declares the English trade with China for ever at an end.

The Letter from the Commissioner to the Queen of Great Britain comes next in order, and is followed by the "Memorial of Tsang Wangyen to the Emperor, recommending plans for the entire suppression of all foreign intercourse and the extermination of foreigners; with a supplement having special reference to the Portuguese of Macao."

The notes are explanatory of many points, which, to one perusing the papers remote from the scene of action, or previously unacquainted with Chinese idiom and custom, might otherwise be obscure. As an Appendix we have the late edict of his Excellency Governor Lin, offering rewards for the arrest and murder of the English; a document which has an important bearing upon the safety of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects resident in China; and in obedience to which one has been seized and abducted to Canton within a few weeks past.

To the Philologist this "Collection" is a valuable acquisition as illustrative of the language and literature of a nation constituting one third of the human family.

The student will here find a useful aid in the arrangement of the original and the translation; having presented to the eye at a single glance eight columns of characters, seventy two in all, neatly printed from blocks; and an accurate version of the same in English occupying the lower part of the page.

The Introduction is divided into four Chapters.

I. The localities, mode, and extent of the cultivation of the poppy.

II. The preparation and use of the inspissated juice.

III. A brief outline of the history and extent of the importation of the drug into China.

IV. An epitome of the commissioners efforts for the suppression of the traffic in 1839.

A volume of important papers is thus presented in a neat, convenient style, to all who are in the least degree interested in the subjects which elicited them and an opportunity of preserving the original in a suitable form for reference is afforded to those who may feel disposed to do so.

I have the honor to be your's most respectfully,

D.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor.—A writer who professes to be an American and signs, "A SAXON"—I perceive by your last number has placed himself under the Opium banner, and I wish the friends of the trade joy on such an accession to their ranks.—One so ultra in his notions and so deeply versed in "Scotch Metaphysics" may prove a valuable acquisition—if they will have him, and in defending a bad cause there is nothing like mystification.—I note that your "esteemed cotemporary" has passed him over in contemptuous silence,—will not praise his maiden essay and encourage him to go on?—he can be spared by

E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

Macao, 2nd September, 1840.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—I have read in your last numbers the remarks upon the former and, tho' not addicted to newspaper correspondence, am tempted to express my views on some of the points alluded to. As to the communication signed J., whatever

may be the writer's estimate of the comparative iniquity of the 'Opium' and the 'Slave trades' I am inclined to think he intended the publication of Mr. Elliott's encomium upon the Honor of the British merchants, who surrendered Opium and signed the pledge to discontinue all traffic in the drug, as a sort of off set to the articles with which you, and still more your cotemporary of the Register, have so long delighted to grace your columns with a view to depreciate American character, and in doing which you have not seen fit to spare criticism and remark upon American females resident here.

Wicked as is the Opium trade, I admit that the Slave trade may be worse, and should be most happy to see published to the world the names of every American citizen and vessel that during the last twenty years have been engaged in the disgraceful traffic. Such a publication, if properly authenticated, would arouse a feeling in the United States, where the guilt of some few of its citizens is little known or suspected, as deep and as strong as it would do in England, and it might induce more vigorous measures on the part of the United States Government in aid of the suppression of the Slave trade, or at least for the prevention of the surreptitious use of the American flag upon vessels engaged in it.

As for 'A SAXON,' I regret that any American should have been found capable of the perpetration of such a farago of nonsense and abuse. If the Opium trade is to be continued as part of the means of reducing the Chinese government to an admission of the demands of Great Britain, why does not the latter assume or encourage the trade upon that ground? But no! the sense of the British nation is adverse to the Opium trade and that Government in justice to itself must and will repudiate it.

Viewing the Opium trade prior to March 1839, conducted as it then was under the eyes and with the sanction of the highest local authorities, in a light entirely different from the Opium trade subsequent to that period, I consider the imprisonment of foreigners, and the seizure of Opium in 1839 as acts of most wanton violence and as such ought to bring down upon the perpetrators a full measure of punishment. I sincerely wish success to the attempt of Great Britain to recover indemnity for losses, satisfaction for injuries and the establishment of relations with the Empire of China upon a reasonable, just and proper basis. But Great Britain avowedly acts for herself alone, "perilling her influence in China" (Quere) for the accomplishment of objects of her own, and neither asking nor desiring our "respect," "gratitude" or "admiration." 'A SAXON' would have done better had he been less prodigal in the display of his *fine and generous feelings*.

The question of what nation will China require to enforce her Revenue Laws "I do not pretend to answer, but when the question comes up—which shall be sacrificed? a precarious traffic in Opium—or, a legal trade in the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and China—I for one have little doubt what will be the decision of an enlightened and Christian Government.

I have only to add that I am not the author of the communication signed J.

and remain Your's,

NEW ENGLAND.

Macao, August 30th, 1840.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—The alarming condition to which the British residents are reduced, and the calamitous consequences that may result from the irrelative policy pursued since the arrival of the fleet, involve questions too fearfully important to be contemplated with any other than the deepest anxiety by this community, and the mercantile interests of England and India, connected with this vast empire.

In taking a hurried glance at our perilous and conflicting position, and the imbecile proceedings so pertinaciously pursued by Capt. Elliot, and his subalterns—since he merged from the humble duties of Master Attendant to the high office of Plenipotentiary—we are actuated by the wish of rousing—in some degree, however trivial—our countrymen's attention to their present unprotected state; and into taking some precautionary measures to guard against any further such proceedings. We have adopted to revenge the defeat at the Barrier, rather than by the hope of propounding a solution to the existing difficulties: for, having so much matter to

compress into the short space that we have any right to expect you will allow for a letter, in your valuable columns, we must content ourselves at present with a general view.

There never was, perhaps, displayed by any minister greater ignorance or more reckless indifference to the foreign commercial relations of Great Britain than, by Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, in allowing the management of our affairs in China to fall into such hands as form the present commission. A commission constituted "for the purpose of protecting and promoting" the trade to China. They have protected and promoted it with a vengeance!

The proceedings of the Chief of this charlatan legation are characterized by signal tergiversation. Look at the Blue Book—or his opposition to the Opium trade. He has exerted his influence to injure it: this too, whilst it was a lawful and recognized article of commerce by the Government he served, and from whom he was receiving £3,000 per annum "for protecting (?) and promoting (?) the interests of British subjects resident at, and resorting to, the empire of China." How to account for his perversions interference with this traffic we know not—we beg his pardon, we had nearly forgot to say, perhaps it arose from another fit of irritation.

At a moment requiring the guidance of an able statesman to steer us safely through these stormy times, we are thrown into the hands of a man proverbially incompetent. The appointment of this man to the highly responsible office of plenipotentiary at such a crisis as a collision between Great Britain and the Celestial Empire, fills us with melancholy apprehensions for the future. Where, we ask, has he even exhibited the slightest evidence of diplomatic talent to warrant his appointment to such a post? Has he ever evinced a depth of thought, a power or strength of mind, in any of his measures to lead us to suppose that he is capable of grappling or surmounting our present difficulties, or to entitle him to any pretensions as a statesman? No, but he has given irrefragable proof of his incompetency, and that he possesses as little energy as sagacity. Why Capt. Elliot, in the face of these notorious facts—in the face of the Blue Book—should have been elected as Plenipotentiary, or even allowed advice in the "communications" we leave our readers to answer.

The expedition arrived: no steps however, were taken to chastise the lying, dastardly, braggart Lin; unless the preposterously memorable declaration of a Blockade, that would now appear was never intended to be enforced, be considered as such.

Few, very, few can now be found who do not feel convinced, that the fleet committed a fatal error in not adopting stringent measures, and effecting the destruction of the Bogue Forts, immediately on its arrival within the precincts of the inner waters. This unfortunate mistake is now generally—even we believe, by Capt. Elliot himself—regarded as an event deeply to be regretted. At the time we prognosticated that evil would arise from not striking at once a vigorous blow at the scene of all our disastrous humiliations and the ruffian spoliation of Lin.

Capt. Elliot seems doomed to meet with opposition, disappointment, and misfortune at every turn.

The reports from Chusan are any thing but cheering. Procrastination appears to be the order of the day. The troops are languishing in inactivity and sickness. Some rumours of discontent are rife on all sides. We have heard that dissension is springing up amongst the masters of the transports, some of whom have tendered their resignation, and applied to be discharged, but were refused. We are not in possession of sufficient details to enable us to judge on the merits of these grievances; we trust, however, if any just grounds of complaint exist, to hear of their removal. If, on the other hand, they are—as we take them to be—a perverse opposition against the regulations of naval discipline, we hope they will be summarily dealt with, and not allowed to play such disobedient pranks as they were last year by Capt. Elliot at Hongkong &c. &c.

The Blonde, Volage, Modeste, and the Steam ship Madagascar, we perceive are despatched to the northward. We think it bad policy to send so small a force. What can it accomplish? Nothing. Is it to be supposed that we can have produced any more productive of any very great or good results? certainly not. That it will even intimidate the Chinese is questionable. It will certainly, however, be a demonstration, as a movement of the men of war is so termed. We have never heard what good they have done. Now we are to have one at Peking. If it is thought that a conciliatory line of procedure will succeed, we tell them they

labour under a fatal delusion. The day for conciliation has passed. They must be up and doing. Much valuable time has already been wasted. The winter is rapidly approaching, the change of the monsoon is at hand, and will be found very serious impediments to carrying on hostile operations.

The late proceedings lead us to infer that Capt. Elliot's voice still preponderates in our councils. We know not how it is, but we dread some catastrophe from his predilection for negotiating. The Chinese are subtle diplomatists, and will readily perceive all the advantages to be gained by "fooling him to the top of his bent." They will foil and wear him out at every point as they have hitherto invariably done, and he will find at last that, to establish our intercourse with this isolated race on an honourable, a secure, and a permanent basis, it can only be accomplished by coercion. Yes, it must now be obvious to the most careless observer of passing events, that energy and decision must predominate in our councils ere the momentous differences pending between England and China can be brought to an honourable termination. It is impossible for any one to be so blind as not to foresee that, unless a course of policy be adopted widely different from that which has been pursued by Capt. Elliot, a gloomy morning will dawn on our relations with this might Empire when we shall find them river asunder, and violently changed, not for the better but ruinously for the worse.

The departure of the fleet to the northward without, in the slightest degree, ameliorating our condition, or even intimating that any measures were provided to secure our safety, was a most gratuitous piece of cruelty. We were left to the tender mercy of Lin, and the very agreeable prospect of some of us getting our shadows shortened, or of being kidnapped for the sake of the reward offered for our heads. The seizure of a British Subject, by the Chinese in open violation of the laws of neutrality, proves that one risk was no so remote in consequence of Capt. Elliot's cruel neglect, as some might have supposed. It remains to be seen whether an unfortunate countryman is to lose his life, and to verify the other risk. Allah protect us from Celestial beneficence, say we, or such a delightful prospect of euthanasia!

The supreme indifference of the English to recent events is to us wholly inexplicable. Truly, they possess wondrous meekness and forbearance. Do they imagine the calm which has succeeded the affair at the Barrier will continue? Can they place any reliance in a Chinese chop? Are they not convinced from practical experience, that the Chinese mandarins are immeasurable liars from the sneering rascal with a Peacock's feather down to the lowest vagabond with a gilt button? The large force collecting at Casa Branca is without a motive, or has no hostile intentions? or do they suppose that Lin will not seek to revenge the defeat at the Barrier? Why, the veriest tyro, possessing a knowledge of the heterogeneous elements composing the Chinese character and policy must feel convinced that he will not remain idle, but will, so long as we remain inactive, endeavour to drive us from Macao. Lin must be checked at this point: the Bogue forts must be taken and destroyed. We will venture to assert that unless offensive steps are soon taken, the storm gathering around them will burst, when least expected, with a crash that will wake them with startling certainty from their present lethargic dream of security.

Capt. Smith acted nobly in driving the Chinese force from the Barrier, and we think a firm yet respectful requisition to him to take some means for our protection would meet with attention. He has displayed great decision and energy in a most trying, a responsible juncture. We say responsible, inasmuch as we suspect, judging from Capt. Elliot's well known irresolution and leaning to the Chinese, that he was left with limited powers to act on the offensive.

The Chinese are incapable of appreciating our merciful leniency—having the power to destroy yet sparing. This is so totally different to their murderous feelings that they attribute our late defensive measures to a want of power to act on the offensive. Seeing us inactive and that Capt. Elliot's half and half policy still prevailed, they were emboldened as to make very serious demonstrations of attacking this city. They have hastened on a crisis which Capt. Elliot, in all the wisdom of his generation, never dreamt of. This is a fair inference, or why did he not leave some soldiers for our defence? He did not—on? no fear. The poor harmless Chinese won't interfere with Macao. But for the opportune arrival, and prudent detention here by Captain Smith, of the transport Nazareth Shaw where should we now be? ay, where indeed. Echo, answers—

where indeed!

The affair at the Barrier has given a blow to Lin's influence which he will not easily repair.

The Celestial Dragon crouches before the British Lion. The long vaunted courage of the invulnerable Dragon heart Legions has oozed out. They have shown themselves a miserable and pitiful gang of poltroons before a handful of British soldiers. The dogs held by western nations of China's cast resources, the prowess of her swarming hosts, is solved. Numerically, she is the strongest nation on earth—physically and morally the weakest. China's power lies in her diplomacy—in the admirable skill with which she avails herself of her equivocal laws—in her unscrupulous lying, and use of any means in her power, of delusion and chicanery.

We witnessed the engagement at the Barrier. It was a spirit stirring sight. We watched with breathless interest the landing of our gallant troops—doubtful of the result of so daring and hazardous an enterprise as attacking an enemy upwards of 2000 strong, occupying a naturally strong position, with barely 400 men. It was with a thrill of pleasure, such as can only find an echo in English bosoms, we saw the Barrier taken, the complete rout, "sauve qui peut" flight of the Dragon hosts, and the triumphant success of our arms. The whole affair was well timed, well planned, and nobly executed. It reflects great credit on the officers and troops; for however much we may despise the Chinese soldiery, we must not allow that to detract from the merit due to them for this affair. The coolness of the Jacks was admirable—we could have "hugged the rogues" they pleased us so when we saw the careless, steady easy, way they behaved.

This community owes to Capt. Smith a deep debt of gratitude for his bold and prompt decision to dislodge the Chinese forces at the Barrier. For we do not hesitate to say had he not acted thus vigorously, a few days would, in all human probability, have witnessed an appalling tragedy.

Capt. Smith has, in his late proceedings, given us cause to congratulate ourselves on having him for our protector in an eminently critical crisis. We hope they may prove an earnest of his future acts, and the commencement of more firm and energetic measures. He is evidently cast in a different mould to Elliot. When he gets an accession to his force we trust that he will continue the good work he has so ably commenced, by attacking the Dragon in his lair and destroying it—the Bogue. That success, honor, and glory may crown his attack on these strong forts is the fervent hope of his countryman,

Macao, 25th August, 1840.

CAROLUS.

## CANTON PRESS. Macao, 5th Sept. 1840.

By the arrivals from Calcutta and Singapore a portion of the overland June-mail has been received, and we have made copious extracts from the Singapore Free Press of 13th August, from the Calcutta Englishman of 20th and 21st July, and from private advices kindly furnished us. The intelligence by this mail is of little general interest, but it appears that the very loud clamors of the total-abstinence-party have been somewhat silenced, the most influential of the Tories siding with ministers as to the measures taken to obtain redress from China. Among our extracts will be found the report of the Committee to enquire into the Opium-claims, which merely refers the matter to the evidence taken before them—we have not seen this evidence yet, but doubt not but that it must be favorable to the claimants. It is somewhat singular that so near a relation of our late superintendent (for we suppose that title is now merged into one of more acknowledged rank) as the Hon. I. E. Elliot, should have opposed the interests of the claimants in the committee, and as we shall have hereafter opportunity to return to the Blue Book and to its supplement, we doubt not but that this will be explained by the tenor of Capt. Elliot's later despatches from Hongkong and Tongkoo, in which the Opium-claimants are not very favorably dealt with. We shall return more at length to this subject in our next.

Though our correspondent 'Carolus' to whom we allude in our previous notice, has rather of most of the objectionable parts, we still have thought it advisable to leave out a few passages and substitute stars instead. Time and space prevent us noticing his letter more at length.

On Monday night a good deal of firing was heard in the direction of Cap Sing moon, and on the following day it was known that a sort of half and half engagement had taken place between



H. M. Brig *Columbine* and some 50 or 60 junks or rather fishing-boats filled with soldiers, near Fansiak. H. M. S. *Druid* was towed up to the place of action by the *Enterprise*, it being nearly calm, as soon as Capt. Smith heard of the presence of the Junks, and the *Larne* followed, but owing to shallow water the ships could not get into firing distance, and the junks escaped over the flats. We have not yet heard whether the fire of the *Columbine* proved very destructive, altho' as usual the Chinese have a great many reports. We fear that not much was accomplished.

The quiet of Macao during the past week has not been disturbed, and the Portuguese inhabitants continue to patrol at night with great regularity, which no doubt contributes considerably to the tranquillity of the town. At Casa Branca and in its immediate neighbourhood there are still a good many soldiers, but it is difficult, from the conflicting accounts, to guess at their numbers. The barrier remains deserted, altho' we are told that two Portuguese riding that way the other night, were attacked with spears, and one of them slightly wounded. We ought to have mentioned last week that Admiral Kwan, descendant of the great warrior Kwang-futze who died some 2000 years since, has paid the debt of nature. This illustrious commander who, supported in his reports to the throne by Lin, boasts of having defeated the English in six naval battles, died at the Bogue about a fortnight since, a very short time after having received a visit from H. E. the Governor of Kwang-tung. His spirit is now rambling with his ancestors among the hills. Governor Lin left the Bogue on the 29th ultimo for Canton. No accounts have been received of Mr. Stanton, altho' it is said that he is being well treated by the Chinese.

Our Correspondent "A Saxon" whose letter we published last week, has set the pens of his American countrymen in motion, as will be seen by two letters we publish this day, and by another which appeared in the last Register. Our correspondents "E Pluribus Unum" and "New England" are in great wrath at the sentiments brought forward by "A Saxon", the head of whose offending seems to have been the too favorable view he takes of the proceedings of the British Government toward the Chinese. We do not go the whole length of "A Saxon's" feelings, who thinks the demonstrations now made by the English deserving of our respect and gratitude mingled with admiration, though they are meant only to obtain redress for wrongs already suffered, and a guarantee for future good behaviour; demonstrations the full success of which we heartily wish and confidently expect, and which in self defence England must make, or be contented not only to take up with insults without satisfaction, and to submit to the loss of a valuable trade, but to that of great part of her influence in eastern Asia also, which to her is of paramount importance. If then war with China has to England become a measure of unavoidable necessity for her own interests, and if therefore she may for waging it not be entitled to the thanks of other nations, yet its justice few will deny, and it is probable, that though it has been commenced for reasons purely English, that its result will be most beneficial to all other trading nations, to whom an immense field for commerce, hitherto inaccessible, will be opened. We may even venture the surmise that, had the English, like the merchants of other nations, quietly sat down under the spoliation of their property and the insults offered them and their sovereign's representative, the restrictions imposed upon the persons as well as the trade of foreigners would in a short time have become too oppressive for any one but the most patient to bear, and the trade have been monopolized by the few grown callous to such sufferings as Chinese arrogance would devise. That it was one of the objects of the Imperial Commission to humiliate foreigners as much as possible is apparent from his treatment of them; the numerous little annoyances without any object but insult, as for instance the breaking down the terraces on the tops of the houses; mandarines enter-

fore even in this inhospitable land. In fact the position of merchants in Canton lately had become fully as bad as that of the few Dutch in Dezima, and would gradually, we doubt not, have grown worse. Galling as these restrictions were, yet being according to long established laws of the country, now revived, they would have given no sound pretext for war, and this state of things might have gone on much longer, had not the temper of the Imperial Commissioner been much more hasty and more domineering than that of any Chinese officer with whom foreigners have hitherto come in contact. He, by his rash acts of imprisonment and spoliation, gave but too just grounds to demand satisfaction and reparation with armed hand, and in obtaining these, the great boon of doing away with the other grievances also, and of teaching the Chinese a more moderate estimate of their own, and more correct one of the power of foreign nations, will be conferred on foreigners generally.

We wish with "New England" to see the Opium-trade cease, and that the East India Company should divest itself of the monopoly of its growth, but we much fear that though the latter may be done, it will have but little influence on the former. We have now during almost two years seen the Chinese Government employ its whole strength to suppress the use of Opium; to gain this end the whole country has been subjected to new laws, the people have had to submit to domiciliary visitations, to capital punishment fine and imprisonment, and to the thousand & one abuses which under the cloak of these new regulations, the corrupt officers of the govt. called into being; besides this a great part of the regular and legitimate foreign trade has been destroyed, to the detriment not only of the Imperial Revenue, but to the ruin of the sober and industrious artisan and agriculturist. Poverty has widely spread among the labouring classes of not Canton only, but among all those whose industry supplied that market, and must be as severely felt in the tea-growing districts of Fokkeen, as in the mulberry plantations of Che-king, Kiang-nan, Zichuen, and Kwangtung. Thousands of silkweavers, lacerated ware manufacturers &c. &c. are thrown out of bread, and a part of the population has by hunger been driven to seek a precarious subsistence by piracy which is but too frequent now on the coast & rivers, rendering all travelling very dangerous to the peaceable citizen. And, let us ask, has the Yumchee's object been gained? Has the misery he has entailed upon so many of his fellow-men had at least had the desired effect of weaning them from the use of Opium?—By no means—the trade in that drug continues almost as lively as ever, and, if our information be correct, the mandarins again take in it as great a share as before, and the old system of fees for connivance has in most places again been revived. The Government, it is now shewn, is too weak to enforce its own regulations, whilst its own instruments are too corrupt to assist in the execution of its plans, and the Opium-trade will continue as long as a pipe continues to be smoked.

Our correspondent "New England" very unjustly accuses us of 'delighting in depreciating the American character', as we are certain that no unprejudiced reader will find anything in our columns that could possibly bear such interpretation. We regretted to have cause to blame the conduct of American merchants in remaining in Canton after having there suffered insult and imprisonment, and we altogether disapproved of their signing the bond, in which they declare themselves and the crews of their ships willing to suffer death, should Opium be discovered on board their vessels. As public journalists and watching over the welfare of the foreign community in China, we conceived it to be our duty to express our opinions on this subject, nor have we yet seen reason to alter them. Had the Americans left Canton with the English, as was their avowed intention, we still think that the Chinese would not have proceeded to the extremities they afterwards did; but seeing part of the foreign community quietly sit down under affronts which the other part resented, and being well aware of the truth of 'divide et impera,' they thought that the example set by the Americans would be followed by the English also, and that they would for ever be allowed to continue in their course of wanton insult and insolence with impunity; in this belief they became the more confirmed when the Americans and after them Dutch, French, Spanish, Germans, and Swedes, for the sake of a little gain, by signing the bond, sanctioned an atrocious Chinese law purposely made against them, thereby acknowledging the principle that the Chinese

had the right to take their lives, should this new law be infringed. We have so often spoken about the signing of this bond that we shall not now offer anything further, but surely, our deprecating such doings cannot justly be called "delighting in depreciating the American character." As to our not having "spared criticism and remark upon American females resident here" we are not aware of ever venturing a single observation that could be so construed, unless our correspondent alludes to a short letter, of a very innocent nature indeed, we published some time since, without due consideration we admit, but without knowing at the time to whom allusion was made.

Cases of piracy have of late been frequent in the waters of this neighbourhood. Several passenger-boats from Heangshan have been attacked and robbed of everything of value they contained, so destitute were their crews left that on arriving here they depended on charity for food; in these robberies on the river, the thieves contented themselves with the spoil, and did not much maltreat the people in the boats, but it is said that sometime since, a vessel coming from Hainan with a large cargo of pigs was attacked by pirates, and the crew made to change places with the pigs in their baskets, and thus thrown overboard and drowned. One man only escaped to tell this dreadful tale.

Though as before said, the warlike preparations of the Chinese at Casa Branca have hitherto apparently been confined to the defensive, it is now said that Governor Lin has given the most positive orders that the Kwang-chap or barrier is again to be occupied, at all hazards, by Chinese troops; we fancy that the Governor will find in this case that it is much easier to give orders than to have them obeyed.

We learn from Manila that the *Syden* had arrived there after the very short passage of 5 days. She was shortly to proceed to Chusan, as also the Swedish ship *Actif*, several Spanish vessels were also being got ready for the same destination.

The American Ship *Formosa*, late *Triumph* has, we understand, been purchased by Messrs D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.; she has been put under English colors having obtained a pass from the Superintendent, and been named *Cursetjee Cawasjee* in compliment to Dadaboy Rustonjee's uncle at Bombay.

The *Isabella Robertson*, Transport, returned to Chusan a few days since; passengers, the Revd. Chas Gutzlaff's family.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Emily Jane*, Kennedy, from London; Span. *Patriota*, Grande, from Singapore; Port. *Margarida*, Aquino, from Manila; Brit. *Tematin*, and *Ranger*, Proudfoot (Storeships) from Singapore and Calcutta; *Maulmein*, from Calcutta, 25th July, Singapore 19th August; Span. *Rafaela* from Manila.

SAILED.—Brit. *Isabella*, for London. The following are the arrivals from China, in England. May 9th, *Alexander Baring*; 16th, *Cordelia*; 16th *Helen Stewart*; June 1st *Ann*; 3rd *Princess Louise*, *Tupley*.

SAILED.—May 1st *Athena*, for Singapore and China; 8th, *Bleng*, Stewart for Manila; 9th, *Devon*, Gothing, Singapore and China; June 1st, *Horatio*, direct from Liverpool, *Linx*, from the Downs; 27th *May Louisa Bailie*, for Manila.

The *Thirti*, *Golconda*, and *Sophia* have left Calcutta for Madras, chartered by Government, there to take in troops either for Singapore or China.

Vessels loading: for England; *Barroosa Psycho*; for Bombay, *Sir Herbert Compton*.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Adle*, *Bombay Castle*, *Fort William*; from Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *Golconda*, *Maulmein*; from Madras, *Hashemy*; from England, *Francis Yalc*, *Helm Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Chesbur*, *Cheekah*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Athena*, *Devon*, *Horatio*, *Linx*.

AT PANAMA.—*Admiral*, *Koiciusko*, *Panama*. LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th June via Calcutta UNITED STATES, 16th May via England. CALCUTTA, 25th July & *Maulmein*, BOMBAY, 8th July & via Calcutta, 10th August, 10th August & *Maulmein*, JAVA, 10th July & *Indiano*, MANILA, 22nd August & *Rafaela*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

**NOTICE.**—Mr. W. H. DALE is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

Macao, 26th August, 1840.

DIROM & Co.

**THE** estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

TURNER & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNVAAN, who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

China, 1st July, 1840.

DENT & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARDINE.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840.

DANIELL & Co.

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

W. C. LEJEY.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

China, 30th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

**WE** beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMIESON, M'CRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta.

Our Firm in this City is as before; and that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co., and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,

JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.

Signatures at Glasgow, of

GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,

JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.

JAMES HOW, — (absent in China.)

**NOTICE.**—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishment of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

JAMIESON & HOW.

**NOTICE.**—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIRBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

pproc.

BIRBY ADAM & Co.

THOMAS EDMOND.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

**THE** Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co. 11th August, 1840. Agents.

#### FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE *Barque SYLPH*, Captain THOMAS VIAL, will have quick despatch; for Freight freight only apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 4th September, 1840.

#### FOR SALE.



THE Portuguese Brig "*BRILHANTE*," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to

PEDRO MARC, AL.

at the Shop "Campe de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

#### FOR BOMBAY.



THE "*SIR HERBERT COMPTON*," Capt. F. S. BOULTON, will be positively dispatched on the 1st proximo.

For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 13th August, 1840.

#### FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE fine A. L. American Clipper Brig, "*DUAN*," For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

#### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Spanish Ship *NUOVA VICTORIA*, 713 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at Cap-sing-moon. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co Macao

or to DON VICENTE CAGIGAS on board.

#### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE FALCON.

FINE SALT BEEF and FISH, apply to Captain VINCENT, or Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

#### FOR SALE.

AT the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRUERE, TAGAYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiores.

#### FOR SALE.

A quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKERINS.—apply to

A. F. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

#### FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE *ISABELLA* AT TUNGKOO. CABIN-BREAD, SALT BEEF and FISH, FLOUR, TAR, FITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARRE, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITS POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**FOR PASSAGE** in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "*ISABELLA*," and at MACAO to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "*ALPHA*," "*UNION*," "*SYLPH*," and "*BLACK JOKER*," and Cutters: "*ST. GEORGE*" and "*GRAYHOUND*." JOHN SMITH.

#### JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. RANGEL JUNR.

A Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE'S new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

#### FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SUGAR in wood and bottle; apply to

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

LINDSAY & Co.

**FOR SALE.**—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

#### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 7

For three..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

#### THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON CHINA AFFAIRS.

From Galignani's Messenger, 15th May.

The Duke of WELLINGTON felt as strong objections as the Noble Viscount did to the interference of the House in a question of this description. He (the Duke of Wellington) therefore proposed to vote for the previous question. He thought the House ought not to interfere and decide that the Chinese Government and the Chinese authorities were right, and that her Majesty's subjects and her Majesty's superintendent of trade, upon the spot, and her Majesty's Government at home, were wrong. He might be prepared with the knowledge which was to be gathered from the blue books and the documents which were before their Lordships, but he did not know the force, he did not know the means, he was ignorant of the resources which could be brought to bear in order to avenge the insult and injury which we had sustained, supposing an insult had been offered to her Majesty and an injury had been done to her Majesty's people. Therefore, he entreated their Lordships not to give any vote on this address, being determined himself, if he could not prevail upon their Lordships to vote for the previous question, to give no vote at all, because he would not make himself responsible for a war or for operations, without knowing what means there were for carrying on operations; nor, on the other hand, would he take upon himself the responsibility of advising her Majesty and the country to submit to an insult and to injuries such as he believed had never been before inflicted on this country. (Hear, hear.) He maintained that such insults had never been offered to any person residing under the protection of a foreign Government as had been offered to her Majesty's Superintendent on the part of the Chinese authorities. It was perfectly true, as had been stated that the opium trade was carried on with the knowledge of the local authorities, upon the spot where the trade was carried on. They received large payments by way of bribes or duties, or possibly both, on the importation of opium for admission into the ports of China. He was sure that the Noble Earl, who contended so strongly for the morality of the empire of China would not contend that the morality of the empire, so far as it was affected by the consumption of opium, would be at all improved by the circumstance of the drug being introduced at a large duty, instead of being introduced by means of smuggling and bribes paid to officers of the Government, and being brought from the exterior to the interior waters in mandarin boats—that was, by boats either in the service of Government, or, at all events, under the charge of officers. He (the Duke of Wellington) did not see the force of the Noble Earl's argument with respect to the illegality of the trade, when it was as clear as possible that it was known to the Government of China, and that no steps were taken to put it down, and that when it was finally put down and discontinued, it was only because it was supposed to occasion the export of a large quantity of native or sycee silver. With respect to the trade in opium, as far as British interests were concerned, he conceived that the question must be looked at in another point of view. The trade was well known to the Government of India; it was well known to both Houses of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) It was well known to her Majesty's Government, to the East India Company, and to the Governments preceding the present Administration. He had sat upon a Committee in that House to inquire into this among other branches of trade, and he declared that one of the great objects which they then



had in view was that this trade in opium should be continued after the monopoly of the East India Company was done away with. Questions were put to the witnesses whether it was possible to extend the trade, particularly that branch of it which consisted of the trade in opium; and in the report of the Committee of the other House of Parliament it was expressly stated to be desirable that the opium trade should be continued. Under these circumstances, it was really a little hard to turn round upon these merchants, and to say they had been guilty of an offence for which they ought to be punished, not only by the loss of their property, but by being absolutely abandoned by their own Government—to tell them that they had been the cause of the war, and of these great misfortunes, and that they should never have any redress whatever. He for one could not see the justice of such a proceeding. He wanted to see what it was that had immediately caused this war. He saw clearly it could not be opium. He must say that he had not for a long time read accounts of such proceedings as had taken place at Canton on the subject of the surrender of this opium; and even after the Commissioner had taken upon himself to order the surrender of all the opium in the possession of her Majesty's subjects, whether belonging to themselves or consigned to them by others at a distance, and after arrangements had been made for delivering it up to the officers of the Chinese Government at Canton, he declared he never had in his life seen on the part of the authorities of any country such language as had been written to Captain Elliot by the officers of the Chinese Government. (Hear.) The Noble Earl had talked of provocation having been given to the Chinese Government by the language of British subjects. Why, there might have been such provocation, but he saw plenty of provocation given by other nations (Hear, hear.) But he never did see a person filling a high station in another country treated in such a manner as Captain Elliot had been treated by the authorities of the Chinese Government at Canton. He said, as an Englishman he had passed fifty years of his life in the honourable service of this country—(Hear, hear)—and he could not bear to see that a servant of the British Government doing his duty in his situation at Canton should be treated in a manner and in language such as that which would not have been used to the meanest criminal in any other country in the world; and this, in order to force what?—that which this gentleman stated he was ready to do—viz., to surrender his whole property into the hands of the Chinese Government; and, in point of fact, he did so surrender it. His Noble Friend had stated that this war, or this war that is to be, was to be attributed to the opium trade. (Hear, hear.) But there was no British opium at China at the time these other outrages were committed. But the war had arisen out of another set of circumstances, and first of all, a claim for the surrender of Englishmen to be put to death—(Hear, hear)—because a Chinese had lost his life in an affray. (Hear.) That was one cause of the war. Captain Elliot had, as became him as an officer, inquired whether or not any of certain persons who had been on shore had been guilty of this murder; and the result of that inquiry was, that he could not bring it home to any one, nor had he reason to suspect any one. The Chinese Government, however, still insisted on it that those six men who had been on shore were to be given up, although Captain Elliot had made inquiry, and declared that there was no reason to believe that any one of them had been guilty of the murder of the Chinese. And this was one of the causes of the war. Another cause was, that a promise had been made that matters should be restored to their former state in proportion as the opium should be delivered up; that the British inhabitants should resume the use of their servants; that they should have the common comforts of life, provisions, and that which was necessary for their subsistence; and, finally, that trade should be opened and matters should return to their usual course. Having received that promise, it was discovered that this Chinese had lost his life in an affray with American seamen as well as Europeans, who were on shore at the time. And then there was advanced a fourth proposition, which was this—that the Captain of every vessel proceeding to the Canton river was to sign a bond—(Hear, hear.)—submitting himself and all on board his ship to be dealt with according to the law of China. The Noble Lord had found fault with Captain Elliot for interfering in this matter, and in another matter also; but that appeared to him (the Duke of Wel-

lington) most extraordinary, and tended to prove that the Noble Lord, although he had paid great attention to that particular book which had been laid on their Lordships' table, was not very well acquainted with former transactions in that country. Had he been so, he would have found that the traders had invariably refused to do it, and would rather have broken off the trade than give up British subjects to be dealt with according to the law of China. (Hear.) He himself said that Capt. Elliot did not more than his duty, and that it was much to his credit, as he (the Duke of Wellington) was happy to say, because it showed great firmness on his part in resisting the demand. (Hear.) He said it would have been most unjust if Capt. Elliot had given up these six men to be dealt with according to the laws of China—to be put to death—(Hear, hear.)—when he was convinced, from the inquiry he had made, that none of them were guilty of the crime with which they were charged. (Hear.) Then there was another circumstance for which Capt. Elliot was blamed, and that was the protection that he had given to Mr. Dent. After it had been said that the opium trade should not be continued, it was supposed that this Mr. Dent had been a party very much concerned in it, and had made a fortune, as he believed many had, in this illicit trade;—(hear, hear.)—and Capt. Elliot was blamed because he, her Majesty's representative in that country, the superintendent of the trade, and charged with her Majesty's affairs in chief in China, should have stepped forward and said he would not allow that gentleman to be given over to the Chinese government to be treated as they might think proper.—(Hear, hear.) He should be ashamed of the name of an Englishman if he could have found one in her Majesty's service capable of giving up a gentleman under such circumstances.—(Hear, hear.) It was his duty, he would say, to protect Mr. Dent, say, even to shedding the last drop of his own blood (hear, hear). Then the noble lord told their Lordships there was a great deal of difficulty on the subject of this fourth proposition, as the Americans had accepted it. But the Americans had also given up their seamen on former occasions—(hear, hear.)—to be dealt with according to the Chinese law.—(Hear.) He was sorry for it. (Hear.) He wished they had not done so.—(Hear, hear.) They would have done better to have taken a leaf out of our book—(hear, hear.)—and to have followed the example of the East India Company, by putting an end to trade rather than risk the life of one of her Majesty's subjects by giving him over to such authorities.—(Hear, hear.) Capt. Elliot had been placed from the very commencement of the period when he undertook the service, in a very unfortunate and critical position. He (the Duke of Wellington) confessed that from the beginning he had never approved of the system on which we had been acting in regard to China. What his opinion was originally he had already stated to the house. There were present on the records of their Lordships' House, amendments moved by him to the China Trade Bill and the other bill connected with China, in order to induce the Government and Parliament to continue the trade in the hands of the East India Company simultaneously with her Majesty's subjects at large, and to leave in the hands of the East India Company most particularly the management of the whole with the Chinese Government at Canton. But that of which he particularly disapproved was, that the Government had not carried into execution themselves the measures which they chalked out originally, and which at this moment they had left undone. Now, one thing that had not been done up to the present moment had been the establishment of a Court of Judicature. That court had been repeatedly called for by every one of the gentlemen who had been in the situation of Superintendent, and whose letters were contained in the volume of papers on their Lordships' table, and most particularly by Capt. Elliot, and even up to the very last moment when his letters had been received. And the Noble Earl should have adverted to that point in considering this question. The act of Parliament gave to her Majesty the power of regulating the trade of her subjects in China by an order in Council. (Hear.) Where was that order in Council? (Hear.) There was no such order. The Noble Lord blamed the Superintendent because he did not send away the ships as they came in—because he did not order the owners of those ships to do certain things; and at last it was said he found he had not the power of doing it. From the commencement of the period at which this gentleman had charge of the station at Canton he had been crying out for a naval force.

Those gentlemen who preceded him did the same. Mr. Davis did the same, and so did Sir G. Robinson. He believed that up to this period there was no naval force at this station of the Superintendent. The conduct of the Chinese, the threats that were held out at a very early period, even during the time of Lord Napier, all clearly showed that a large naval force was necessary; and all the Superintendents had repeatedly desired to have the assistance of a naval force. It was necessary not only to give the Superintendent the authority of a naval force in his political negotiations with the Chinese Government, but it was also necessary for the management of her Majesty's subjects themselves. If their Lordships read the papers on their Lordships' table with attention, they would see that some of her Majesty's subjects in China threatened that they would make war themselves with China—that they would fit out vessels to cruise against China in consequence of the seizure in the river of some of the smuggling boats. The authority of the Order in Council would have been necessary, as well as the naval force, in order to enable the Superintendent to deal with those persons as he ought to have done. Under these circumstances, he again entreated their Lordships not to agree to the address moved by the noble earl; but to vote for the motion which he meant to submit to them—namely, the previous question. That motion did not call upon their Lordships to pledge themselves in any way as to what might be done hereafter on this question of opium; and at the same time it did not approve of the conduct of China, as was stated by the noble earl. In respect to putting down the trade in opium, he did not see any right this country had to interfere with the Indian Government to put an end to the growth of opium in their territories. What this country had a right to do was not to encourage illicit trade anywhere; it was not for this country to interfere with the revenue laws of China, or of any other country in the world. If our merchants went to China, they should do as they did in Spain, or Portugal, or France, or any other country.

## TREATMENT IN CANTON OF THE MATE OF THE BILBAINO.

*From the Blue Book.*

(Received November 24, 1832.)

Dear Sir,

It is true that I have written the paper which you mention in your kind letter of the 4th instant.

But, Gentlemen, I declare in the name of God, I should not have written it, if those infamous Linguists had not told me what I am going to relate. This is the truth: I say it with all sincerity.

We arrived at the Bocca Tigris, and before landing, I entreated the mandarin of the junk to give me the flag of the *Bilbaino*, which had served as my pillow, during the thirty-six hours that we spent in our voyage. He did not comply with my request, but gave me in its stead a shirt, and a chain of from ten to eleven pounds weight, which he put round my neck, and did the same to my companion (named Ynocencio del Rosario). They then took us to the mandarin's house, where they would not believe that I was a Spaniard, notwithstanding all my oaths and tears, &c., &c. They kept us on our knees for about two hours. We were visited the same night by the Chinese "Apan" (who alone understood Portuguese), and the next day we were taken before the tribunal, where we found those two infamous Linguists: I was called the first to depose; and, whenever I said that the vessel was Spanish, the mandarins and all of them were furiously angry with me.

The Linguists treated me with the utmost despotism that you can imagine and at last fastening me by the hands and feet, they wished to beat, and to force me to say, that I was an Englishman; but, seeing that they could not succeed, they carried me off to a dungeon. Then they summoned the innocent Ynocencio, whom they kept on his knees for nearly four hours (as he informs me) in order that he might depose, that the vessel and myself were both English. Lastly offered him a chest full of silver; but finding that they could not obtain anything more from him than the truth, they took him into another dungeon.

They called me up the next day, and told me that I should lose my head, if I did not declare that the vessel had been English. They added, that my companion had been sent down to Macao, in consequence of having acknowledged that the vessel was English. But I replied to these infamous men:

"How is it possible that he should have told such a falsehood?" "Yes, yes, falsehood?" (returned these villains.) "It is not false, it is the truth; and the Mandarins and all know that the vessel is English; and now they are going to cut off your head: there is the axe and the executioner!" (pointing to a Chinese with a frightful countenance, and producing an enormous knife.) These threats, and many others, made no impression upon me. Perceiving this, they took me back to the dungeon, escorted by twenty soldiers, and kept me there for nearly twelve hours, without giving me even a drop of water. As I remained obstinate, they carried me to the house of a Mandarin of war, where I met Ynocencio; and three or four days after, we were summoned again before the tribunal. I was asked the name of the vessel, the owner, and what she was doing in the Taipa. I answered the truth (which, being known to you, I need not repeat). The interpreters and the Mandarins denied it; and said, that they knew the vessel had brought provisions for the English; and, more than that, she was English. I swore three or four times that it was not so; but really what I had declared. They then changed their tone, and began to coax me, by asking what I would like to eat, and begged me not to be afraid; led me back to the Mandarin of war's house; took off mine and Ynocencio's chains, and left us there to sleep with the soldiers, the result of which was, that I caught a fatal itch; and, thirteen days afterwards, what with the itch, the increased wound on my back, and pains in my chest, I was an object worthy of compassion; when they brought me to the house of other Mandarins, where the infamous linguists, soldiers, and all swore, that if I wished to go to Macao (my most fervent desire) I must write whatever they dictated; and if I did not do so correctly they would cut off my head; that the paper, after being written, would be shown to a Chinese, living in such a place (the name of which I have forgotten) who knew how to read and write; if it was truly what they dictated, I should go to Macao; the linguists swore, "Yes, yes, the Mandarins said so." "But, in the name of God, tell me, is there really a Chinese who knows how to read?" "Yes, yes, and so you had better take care what you write, or you may lose your head." I, of course, thought that the Mandarins would have compassion on my miserable state, and would act with truth; therefore, remembering the risk of losing my head, and nourishing an inexpressible desire to be free from the punishment of this infamous people, I at last wrote the paper (but not before four days of importuning had elapsed) upon the assurances of the Mandarins themselves—"Yes, yes, you shall go down to Macao."

But, in the name of God, how could I believe, that the same Mandarins, linguists, and soldiers, would deceive me? If I deserve punishment, I wish and I ask for it from my own countrymen; but never from this infamous people.

You say the infamous Linguists reported that I had declared the vessel contained opium: believe me, on my honour, that I never said such a thing; but, otherwise, I swore five or six times that she had nothing more on board than a few cigar boxes.

Do believe me, my liberators, for the name I bear,—this is the truth.

If I wrote that fatal paper, it was because the Mandarins promised me faithfully my liberty; and assured me they would cut off my head if I did not write it. This is the truth.

In the name of God, have compassion on me; or at least, for the sake of my poor parents, do take me from the hands of these infamous men! I will relate the truth to you; but, indeed, it is the same as I have written.

Excuse this badly expressed note; I write in darkness, because the bearer advises me not to let the Chinese see what I am doing. I assure you, I can hardly distinguish the letters.

I am living in a pagoda under the custody of eighteen soldiers and six servants, who give me everything I ask to eat, but no clothes. For God's sake, I entreat you, take me from this place, as I shall die if I remain any longer here.

(Signed) FEDERICO JIMENEZ.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHINA.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

(Received March 27, 1840.)

H. M's. S. Volage, Toongkoo, November 28, 1839.

MY LORD,—It is a most remarkable circumstance, that throughout the whole course of persecution which

has marked the commissioner's career, he has never ventured upon the expedient for coercing her majesty's subjects, which finds so prominent a place in all Chinese State papers respecting foreign management,—that is, by an effectual stoppage of the trade. For the last six months, and up to this day, the British trade has constantly proceeded; not indeed directly, but in American and other foreign bottoms: and it is a striking and gratifying fact, that up to this time the lawful import trade of the current year, as well in the Indian staple of cotton as in every description of British goods, has been done more advantageously than any of a like period since the close of the company's charter in 1834.

The additional expense of the carriage necessarily falls upon the consumer; and the impossibility of calculating upon the commissioner's measures from hour to hour has incited the native purchasers to speculate extensively, and take off the cargoes at highly advanced rates. Here my lord, is the just explanation of this state of things; and there is no ground for the complaint which may reach the ears of her majesty's government, that large profit and less expense would have accrued to British holders and ship-owners, if the ships had proceeded to Whampoa. The reverse is the fact; for in such a case the holders of goods must either have made no sales, or have disposed of them at far lower rates than they have, and the ships must have paid the heavy port charges. The high prices, in short, are prices of mere speculation, not arising from the state of the markets but from the pressure of political circumstances, left to the management of a powerful but ignorant man, whose next movement is always beyond calculation. Neither has the great body of the shipping been detained one day longer than it would otherwise have been. The ships in the regular country trade never leave China before this period, and they are now departing daily, having discharged their cargoes. In less than six weeks (accident a part) the whole will have been discharged and have gone away. With respect to the home-trade, the season for shipping cannot be said to commence (judging from the experience of the last five years) till the end of December; and therefore, upon that score there can be no ground for complaint yet. In fact, my lord, my own deep regret for the breaking up of the late arrangement, is unmixt with any uneasiness on commercial grounds; for the actual state of things is more advantageous to the trade of the current year, than a settlement which would necessarily have thrown a mass of imports upon the market suddenly; and have allayed those feelings of uncertainty on the part of the Chinese which are the spring of their present activity as purchasers. My concern arises from the perception that the arrangement involved a great principle,—namely, a regular outside trade; if once it had been set in operation, there would have been no difficulty in maintaining and improving it. At first, indeed, there would have been attempts to force us in by tamel outside; but while all the ships remained without, these efforts would have gradually abated for the convenience of the hong merchants and mandarin themselves. The British merchants would have resided in comparative safety at Macao; the ships would always have been out of the grasp of the government. Macao must, day by day, have been more extensively used as a port of safe deposit for valuable British goods, that are now obliged to wait for a market in the hongs of bankrupt merchants; and are frequently forced to a sale for the sake of recovering any returns at all. As a general consideration too, it was a matter of vast moment that the British trade should once more be carried on in a direct recognized form; and not by mere connivance through the medium of foreigners. All these advantages have been cast away by the entrance of the ship *Thomas Coates* upon shameful and dangerous conditions.

It is pretended by the government, that the open state of the trade is to be attributed to the commissioner's consideration for the Americans, who have signed the bond of consent; but his excellency must have learnt, by this time, that the chief convenience is to us. The Americans arrive here, for the most part, in ballast; bringing paper upon British credits to purchase their return cargoes. The cargoes they have carried to Canton are British property transhipped outside; and all this is as well known to the Chinese as to ourselves. If may, I think be depended upon, that there would have been no consideration at all for the Americans, or their profits as carriers in this new course of outside trade which the commissioner has contrived to create, if the experiment of forcing the British into submission by an effectual stoppage of trade could have been tried, without excessive danger to the tranquillity of these provinces from the failure of revenue, and the total stagnation of employment amongst the hundreds of thousands of people living day by day on the foreign trade. And your lordship will give me leave to notice that, when there is no British import trade there can be little or no trade with this empire; because, at least eleven-twelfths of all that is exchanged with China is British property. American payments for their trade with China must be made in England, not in Canton; and, in the present situation of circumstances, the cutting off the British trade, which the commissioner frequently speaks of, is a cutting off of the trade with all the western nations,—a departure from that wise policy of avoiding extremi-

ties, which I am not disposed to believe the court will sanction in any more serious form than angry papers.

The British trade is formally cut off at present; but I have never known it carried on with more vigour or advantage; and is a striking comment upon what I have just said; that the leading American merchants have been constrained to live, for a least four months, not at Canton but at the station of the British merchants,—that is no ship-board, exposed to all manner of privation and danger. Their business at Canton is done by their clerks or junior partners, and they would have no business there at all, if our trade were at a stand. We are now in a situation to judge of the result of the commissioner's policy for the suppression of the opium trade; and it may be pronounced to be a signal failure, and pregnant with the worst character of mischief to this empire, as it was always reasonable to suppose such an extravagant course of proceeding must prove to be.

He found the traffic stagnant; he has made it flourish in a degree and to an extent that it has never reached before.

When he arrived, and for four months before that date, there had been scarcely any deliveries. The great bulk of last year's supply had accumulated; and the immense stock of the current year was only commencing to come in. In China, prices had fallen to between two or three hundred per cent, below the cost of production and charges; and at Calcutta and Bombay, on the very day that the opium was surrendered in Canton, sales were either impossible or ruinous.

These results had been produced by steady adherence to measures of repression against the consumers; a character of proceeding to which the Chinese system of government and police is well adapted, when its strength is put forth; and my own measures of December last, against the river traffic, had pressed heavily upon the whole,—both in a moral sense, as unequivocally separating her majesty's government from the least countenance of it, and, directly, because that channel remained to be the last best vent for the drug.

But, my lord, the moment the commissioner rejected all reasonable projects for working out the solution of the difficult if not impracticable problem confided to him and drove me to the necessity of ransoming my countrymen by the delivery of all the British opium in China, it was clear to me that he could reap nothing but disappointment and difficulty.

The character of his measures was an acknowledgment of his own sense of helplessness against the smugglers themselves either native or foreign. A proceeding of that kind upon a handful of defenceless men could never be repeated; and to take away 20,000 chests of opium already nearly valueless from weight of stocks was not to extinguish the trade. It turns out, indeed, to be a measure nothing short of salvation to the opium trade, generally considered, whatever it might have been to the actual holders of the particular quantity taken away. But, indeed, that very stock had already fallen to a point so far below its price, that it would be difficult to say, the proprietors would have been in a better condition if the commissioner had given it to them again next morning. Certainly, looking to future operations it seems susceptible of proof, that the general market needed the full relief which the commissioner gave to it, before opium could recover such a price as would repay the mere cost of its production and the other expenses of laying it down in China. But looking still further forwards, and seeing that the traffic has been carried on with incessant vigour and immense advantage since the 24th March last, it must be admitted that the persons who have continued to pursue it are deeply indebted to his excellency; and could indeed well afford to sacrifice the price they paid for the opium they surrendered, out of the profits of the opium they could never have sold otherwise, without total ruin. I believe that would be a moderate imposition upon present returns and present prospects; and whilst I am upon this subject I may presume to say, that the commissioner has fallen upon the single device which left any hope of supporting the company's opium returns of next year. If he had left the 20,000 chests of opium in the hands of the holders, the company must have sacrificed their next year's supply. Under present circumstances, I see no reason to doubt that there will be a handsome income from that source. It is greatly to the honour of some of our principal merchants here, that they have steadily adhered to their voluntary pledge to relinquish this unworthy and lawless traffic, under circumstances of in contemplation; and with regard to such of them as stand in that honourable situation, I cannot help expressing the sincere hope that her majesty's government will find it practicable to relieve them from burdens which must press most heavily upon them; and carry out some effectual and comprehensive scheme for their protection in the lawful trade.

The purpose of the commissioner's policy for the last six months, has been to draw the lawful traders once more within his grasp, hoping to control and check proceedings outside by the means of pressure within. I know not why I should hesitate to declare my conviction, that these purposes have only been baffled by my steady determination, never to place the lawful British trade in such a jeopardy again till I am differently instructed from England; and till the Chinese govern-



ment is taught to understand its responsibilities towards that of her majesty.

In conclusion, I may once more assure your lordship that this determination has been attended with no loss to the traders of this year, but greatly to the contrary.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.  
Chief Superintendent.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ELLIOT  
TO HOWQUA.

(Translated from the Chinese.)

A respectful communication.—I have long been your friend, and we have mutually loved and respected each other for a long time.

I think that according to the principles on which friendship is founded—if a man see that a piece of business is not going on properly, he ought to admonish and warn his friend beforehand. Now I find that at Hong Kong, the place where the Foreign ships are anchored, there are a number of people who, in opposition to the laws, clandestinely take the goods and produce belonging to Englishmen, and tranship them to the vessels of other countries, borrowing their name to bring them to Whampoa.

I would like to ask of you and the other Hong-merchants how, that knowing these facts, you can thus give into them?—Or how that you can thus oppose the laws, and, for the object of gaining a trifling profit shut your eyes to the injury you are bringing upon yourselves.

My country, in carrying on its transactions, only desires that these transactions be carried on uprightly, and does not wish that people who are here buy and sell at their own will and pleasure, in opposition to the laws. I am only waiting till a cruiser of my country, now daily expected, shall arrive; when I shall take all these illegal circumstances and lay them in naked truth and verity before the high officers of government; at that time I fear much that you and the other Hong-merchants will have difficulty in freeing yourselves from the charge of connivance at these irregularities, which will lead to your being severely punished. I consider that you are a clear-headed and talented man, and you must, therefore, know that a trade carried on in opposition to the laws has not the slightest regularity or propriety about it: far better to do no business at all: this would be the wisest and most proper plan.

As regards the reasons why the men and ships of my country cannot now proceed to the city to carry on their business legally, I have already most minutely explained to you all the circumstances connected therewith: and I now take the original document and having had it copied out, hand it up for your perusal: I beg that you will examine it and act accordingly.

Moreover, I must entreat of you to lend an early ear to my warning and admonition. Do not cause unpleasant business, but endeavour to have affairs transacted properly, and thus the men dwelling afar off and who have committed no crime will not again be involved in loss.

Further, you ought to admonish the officers of government, and beg of them that they will manage matters justly and properly; and if they can only repose confidence in me, and consult clearly on the subject, we may yet so arrange matters as to avoid your noble country and my native country having any unpleasant collision. Think of this! Beware of consequences! This for your information, and with compliments.

(No date—probably from the 15th to the 20th of July.)—Canton Press, 3rd August, 1839.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Ship Tryangal: Hoff the  
Hobtnue hend of Kabrita pint.

Dear Heditur,—Claming the privilege hiberent in the bosom of hevery troo born Britton, of hentering intoo Noospaper discussin, Hi beg you to hallow me to trespass one minuter hon yur valuable time, first hand foremost, hi would say, that huntill, the great British trade, with this Heditur, was knocked on the ed, by that vagabond pipitall commishunthr named Lin, and hof woom, you may've hured, hi, with that lawdable spirit belonging to my Kuntry-men, in ginerall, was hin the abit of buying Te, which hi took to hold hengland, for besides the kupe and dishes and Knifes and Forks, over which hi, ad the hexclusive control, there was halways a hodd corner, in the Pantry, hin which hi could contrive, without the Kaptin nothg nothink about it to sto away, a few kaddy boxes, and it being nothink to no body on hi landed them, when they were landed, hi sold them hat a good round profit.

Therefore Mr. Heditur, you may, if you have common sence, conceive, the hindignation, that fil-

led my Brittish bosom, and the rath, that steer'd hup my Brittish Lyon, when, on taking hup the other day, your h invaluable paper, from the kabin table, where the skippers had left it, after taking his gin and water, and retiring for the night, to find, that a rascally man named Hogwa, hand who hi presume, from the hinfuence he is said to have been hable to hexert during all times, with this ere 'potic government, must be a catthen Ong merchant, to find that he ad loded hon his hon account, 3 hof proud hengland's ships, and I no them all, there was the ———, i wunce mad a voyage in her to coast of Hafrica hand a right good jolly time we ad hof it picking hup heelpants teth, and the like-hand the ———, something, and the ——— hand a better ship nor hur, culd you have placed yar two his upon, or four hif you were spectacles of a sum-murs morning. Hi say Mr. Heditur hi was cut rite thro' my Brittish quick to rede the sentence, hi ave menshtuned. Wot hi said, his the Blood red banner of the mistres of the Seas to fly hover a ships loded with te, belonging to a Ong merchant, and his Brittish tars to brave the pittiles storm of the hoocean, to carry them to proud hengland's shore? hi said just so, hand haddid, forbid it grashus powurs.

But hif hi was kindled hup to a grat pitch of hanger at seeing this, my Joy noo no bounds, when I continued to rede, and saw that a damper would be put hupon, the prospects of this houtragus shipper as sum of the most hinfuential of hour British merchants, with a disinterestednes so ighly prase worthy, and for which they are hever been fam'd, hntended to ave them denied hentry, and thus do hup hall the wishus of profits, which no doubt this ethanish shipper alredy fadedy'd was hin his ands.

Therefore Mr. Heditur, being but little in the vey of Noos on ship bor'd, hi pray you to delight me, with the hntelligence, that the cargo's by the habove ships was not hallowed to be landed, that our Grate hand noble Brittish kuntri, skowted hat the hidea of receiving duty from such a sorce, and that, has doubtless they was the ships were drevin away, there cargos spilt and that the howner will make a total loss which would serve hin rite, for his himpirance in supposing that a Brittish custom ouse would stoup to take revenue from Tes, honed by a Chinese and he a man of hinfuence, and wot not.

Hi find it ard, to keep down, the feelings of hndignashun which the Lyon and the humfion keep sturrin' hup at such dastardly traffick.

Mr. Heditur Hi pawse for a reply

hand remain,  
Your hentire,  
COCK AT.

Yu remember the Cock at?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—In answer to the question put by "Mercator" in last Tuesday's Register "upon what principle, and under the authority of what clause in the navigation or registry acts, the deputy superintendent has granted British colors to a ship which forfeited them by sale to a foreigner last year." I beg to send you two extracts, one from 'Abbot on Merchant ships' and the other a letter from the Office of Committee of Privy Council for trade, dated Whitehall, 20th November 1832, and addressed to Mr. Charlton the Consul at the Sandwich Islands, from both of which it will be seen, that such sailing passes as have been given by the Deputy Superintendent are perfectly in order, and that ships sailing under his certificate are entitled to the protection of the English flag, as long as the rights of registered vessels are not interfered with. The flag or flags which such ship, having become British property, has been sailing under previously, cannot, in my opinion, be any good reason for withholding the certificate, as Mercator seems to think. I am of course not able to say why the Superintendent should on former occasions have refused what the Deputy Superintendent now grants, and will hope for the sake of the former that he had sufficient grounds for the refusal, altho' I will by no means affirm this to have been the case.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
FLAG.

From the Committee of Privy Council for trade,  
to Mr. Charlton, Consul at the Sandwich Islands.  
Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

Whitehall 29th Nov. 1832.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for trade, to state to you that their Lordships have considered your letter of the 20th instant, together with its enclosure, the extract of a letter from the British Consul at the Sandwich Islands, relative to the national character of such vessels as shall be the property of British subjects settled in those Islands. Their Lordships have also adverted to the letter of the 6th March 1816 from this Board to which you refer, and I am accordingly to return to you the following answer. The Lords of this Committee are of opinion that there is nothing in the Laws of Navigation or Trade which should preclude a British subject from owning and employing an unregistered Vessel in any port of the World, so long as no attempt is made to exercise, with such Vessel, any privilege the enjoyment of which is expressly confined to registered Vessels. If therefore it should appear to Lord Palmerston that it would be advisable to extend to Vessels owned by British Subjects in the Sandwich Islands, or any other foreign Country, the protection of the British Flag by means of any document recognizing them as the property of British persons, the Lords of this Committee can see no objection to the granting such a document attested in due form by the Consul, care being taken that it shall be expressed in such terms as shall prevent the use of it for any purpose wherein the privileges of registered ships might in any manner be infringed. And which privileges chiefly apply to the carrying of goods of which either the place of exportation or the place of importation, is a place in some part of the British Dominions. I am &c.

Sandwich Island Gazette, 18th February, 1837.

ABSTRACT on merchant ships and seamen. P. 39-22.

From the language of the foregoing enactments, it does not appear that any ship is absolutely required to be registered; the register is necessary only for the purpose of conferring the privileges of a British ship: the forfeiture is only for exercising the privileges of a British ship without having obtained a certificate. Under the former statutes, it was decided, that a foreign built ship might legally be owned by British subjects, and employed by them in the same trade in which such a ship might be employed by aliens. That case arose upon the convey Act, which contained an exception of ships not required to be registered. It does not appear that any question was made as to the legality of the voyage as depending on the cargo; the alien duties had been paid. The legality of the voyage in which British subjects may, as owners, employ a foreign built ship, will depend upon the particular voyage, and the cargo, with reference to the Navigation Act, of which one of the general enactments is: "That no ship shall be admitted to be a ship of any particular country, unless she be wholly owned by subjects of that country, usually residing therein, or under the dominion thereof."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—In your paper of last week we notice a passage regarding the character of the Americans residing in Canton, which we should be sorry to see stand, without some inquiry as to its truth. In the discharge of the great responsibility committed to you by yourself, of which you seen by your repeated avowals to be sufficiently aware, it does not become you to assert as a fact that which only needs truth to become one, and still less does it become us, to suppose, the inference to be deduced from such facts is not apparent to your very sagacious and truthful intellect.

The passage to which we refer reads thus, "Had the Americans left Canton, as was their avowed intention, we still think the Chinese would not have proceeded to the extremities which they afterwards did. But seeing a part of the foreign community quietly sit down under affronts which the other part resented etc."

Mr. Editor there are two charges of a very grave character, in this short passage, which you have penned undoubtedly with deliberate full conviction of their truth, and with the manly and upright in-

\* Lang v. Duff, 2 Bos & Pull 209.

† 43 Geo. 3. c. 57.

2. See Campbell and others v. Innes, 4 B & A 426.

§ 6 Geo. 4. c. 109 s. 15.

tention of in no way misleading that "interest" over which you have peculiar charge. We will not therefore deny the fact, until evidence of its truth be found wanting. We will only request you to furnish us with such proof as will warrant such a charge; it being no less an assertion, than that it was the avowed intention of the Americans to leave Canton with the English when their secret determination was to violate their open avowal.

Most certainly we as Americans have deep cause to blush for ourselves, if such be the truth, and as certainly will you have vindicated yourself from the charge of "delighting in depreciating the American character" upon production of your proof. Your sagacity and experience we suppose will not have led you to rely on vague and unfounded rumor for your very grave assertion, for in discharge of your public duties, you must have found that the private and public reputation of individuals, for themselves, as constituting a body representing traits of national character, is not to be impugned, by the idle assertions of vindictive animosity, and that facts deeply disgraceful to every individual constituting that body, are not to rest for their truth solely on the sanguine surmises of hope disappointed.

The charge involved in the concluding part of the passage quoted will make the subject of another letter, as it will require more of your space than we feel we have a right to demand at the present time.

Yours,

AN AMERICAN.

Macao, Sept. 8, 1840.

## CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 12th Sept. 1840.

By the *Bombay Castle* we have received the *Bombay Courier* to 28th July, and the *Sing Eren Press* of 20th August, and by the *Dankbaarheit, Javaasche Courant* to the 19th Aug., and we give from the latter the shipping report from Amier and Batavia. We do not find much news of general interest in these papers, but have copied from *Galignani's Messenger* the Duke of Wellington's speech on the China war question, which will no doubt be read with interest and pleasure by our readers.

As to local news of interest, the week just ended has proved a perfect blank. The Chinese continue quiet, altho' it is said that the number of soldiers quartered and encamped in and near Seen-shan has increased considerably during the week. They remain however perfectly quiet. Nothing with any certainty is known as to Mr. Stanton, for while by some accounts he is represented to be very well treated, and provided with everything necessary, he is, according to others, confined in the common jail at Canton. Rumours have been flying about of officers having been deputed from Peking to meet Admiral Maitland at Teen-issin—but we know not whether they deserve any credit; it was also said during the week that an Edict had been issued forbidding all foreign intercourse for the future; we have not been able to trace this to a good source, and are inclined to doubt its truth, seeing that during the week permission has been granted to an American merchant to proceed to Canton, which has been availed of.

THUNDERSTORM AT CAPSINGMOON.—The following account of the dreadful thunderstorm on Saturday last has been obligingly sent to us:

On Saturday evening the 5th instant and also on the succeeding day, Capsingmoon anchorage was visited by one of the most awful thunderstorms yet experienced in China. The vivid blinding flashes of lightning, the deafening, stunning peals of thunder, their quick succession, and the long continuance of such unpleasant weather are declared to be unprecedented; it was certainly most alarming, and rendered the situation of all in the storm a most unenviable one. As might have been expected, the damage occasioned by it to the shipping was very extensive. On Saturday evening the transport *Isabella Robertson's* mizen, and the *Danish King's* main mast were struck. In the former the electric fluid entered the mizen-top-gallant-mast, passed through the top mast and foot of the mizen mast,

came out just above the poop, was conducted to a brass rail (on which two or three black steaks were clearly visible), into the captain's cabin, then into the quarter-gallery, and eventually passed out near one of the leaden pipes through an iron rail. The *Danish King* suffered by having her main and main top mast splintered, and on Sunday morning the *Coringa Packet* was numbered among the sufferers. The foremast was struck, the fluid entering at the topmast, cutting away the topmast rigging, thence passing to the head of the foremast which it shattered to pieces, and continuing down the mast to within 2 or 3 feet of the deck. In addition to these, a junk lying abreast of the *Packet* lost her main mast which was shivered into a thousand fragments, and two salt-junks were sunk.

Though the occurrence of these casualties is to be lamented, yet there is reason for consolation, indeed for joyous thankfulness that the losses were not severer and that no lives were lost. Nothing beyond the *Packet's* mate being forced into an involuntary genuflection as the lightning passed him; a gentleman on board the *Isabella Robertson*, to quote his own words, being bewildered (of course) protempore, a lascar completing one of his legs becoming unusually weighty, and the *Serang* of the *Parador* being, according to his own statement, dumbfounded for two hours, is the extent of injury (no doubt more imaginary than real) done to the sojourners at Capsingmoon. Assuredly, this is matter of much congratulation?

In answer to our correspondent 'An American' who requires proof that the Americans avowed an intention of leaving Canton with the English, we beg to say that at this distance of time it is difficult to recollect to memory the exact words in which such avowal was made by many of his countrymen, but we hesitate not in saying that we heard several express such a purpose, and the impression that they would leave Canton immediately on the way being open was very general long before any one could leave Canton, and could not therefore rest solely as our correspondent says "on the sanguine surmises of hope disappointed." But, possibly, the American who addresses us was not in Canton during these occurrences or he might know that a general departure of American merchants was seriously contemplated, and probably would have been carried into effect, but for the refusal of one or two to leave, on which commercial rivalry determined the others also to remain. We did say it was the avowed intention of the Americans to leave Canton with the English, but we never even hinted that at the time "their secret determination was to violate their own avowal," this is an inference which 'an American' is pleased to draw, not we, and which the premises scarcely justify. We confined ourselves to stating the mere fact, such as we believe to be true, and are very willing to believe that after-considerations caused this difference between 'sayings and doings.' We find it not necessary to mix up our own affairs with this discussion, or, we might have good reason to complain of the tone of 'An American's' letter, which might have been more polite without injury to his cause, particularly when he bears in mind that this discussion has not been sought by, but been forced upon, us by 'New England' unwarrantably imputing to us, to delight in depreciating American character.

We have in this day's paper copied from the *Bite Book* a despatch from Capt. Elliot to Lord Palmerston, which well deserves the attention of this community, first as shewing that Capt. Elliot now arrogates to himself the credit of the success of the outside transshipping trade, and secondly on account of the insidious manner in which the interests of the owners of the opium delivered to him is therein treated, who he attempts to shew were in fact no losers at all by that step.

As to the success of the transshipping business outside into foreign bottoms, we are aware that Capt. Elliot has on former occasions boasted of it, as if the credit belonged to him, and as if he had called it into existence, but we then attributed his expressions to haste or want of due consideration, but when we find that his despatches to Lord Palmerston are of the same tenor, that he there, without alluding to what he has done to prevent that trade, seems to invite the government's approbation as if in reality he had been its creator and protector, we then cannot but think of the fable of the jackdaw and the peacock's feathers, and it is but just that the Superintendent like his feathered prototype, should be stripped of his borrowed plumes. We have to that effect, copied under Capt. Elliot's letter to Lord Palmerston, another from him to Howqua which appeared in the *Canton Press* of 3d August last year, and

from which it will be seen, that not only did Capt. Elliot not create or protect the outside transshipping trade, but that on the contrary he did all he possibly could to prevent it altogether, going even the length of writing this private letter to Howqua, warning him that if he continued any longer at such illegal practices, his, Howqua's, government should be thereof informed, in which case, punishment was certain to overtake the Hong merchants. We are not aware whether Howqua answered Capt. Elliot's threats, but know that on receipt of this letter he handed it to American merchants at Canton, and it was thus, it became known. Fortunately, however, for the interests of those concerned, this letter had not the effect of ruining the transshipping trade, by which British merchants were eventually enabled to realize the interests committed to their care. As another instance of Capt. Elliot's constant opposition to this trade we may mention that when at a meeting of British merchants in Macao in June last year it was resolved to address Capt. Elliot, to inform him that parties were preparing to send British ships and property to Canton, and to ask of him, whether the several notices issued by him were to be considered a positive embargo on British ships, Capt. Elliot answered, "It is my duty again to warn her Majesty's subjects in the most emphatic manner, that the entrance of British ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris, in the present state of affairs, appears to me to be perilous in the highest degree. Beyond this consideration of danger too, such a measure would be intensely humiliating and mischievous, because it establishes the principle that British subjects entertain a confidence in the justice and moderation of this government, notwithstanding all that has passed."

On this part of the subject we may also be allowed to remark that Capt. Elliot's description of the great profits made during the last season by means of these transshipments is too highly colored, and that he does not seem to make sufficient allowance in the estimate of profits for the great extra expenses of freight to and from Whampoa, additional insurance and above all of the great risk run as to the safety of the property which well deserved fully as great a return as has been obtained. Besides, not every one availed himself, at the beginning at least, of the facilities held out by transshipments into foreign bottoms, for there were some foolish enough, as it now turns out, who thought Capt. Elliot sincere in his denunciations against that mode of realizing British property, and loyal enough to believe it to be their duty to obey the instructions of an officer of the crown.

We now arrive at the second part of this despatch, in which Capt. Elliot endeavors, although he himself had in March last year pledged his government to the payment of the Opium surrendered to him for the use of H. M. Government, to represent to the secretary for foreign affairs, the claims of the owners of that opium as by no means deserving that consideration which, relying on the good faith of that government, they conceive themselves to be entitled to. We confess that we would have thought the superintendent to be the last man who would have sought for arguments to weaken the claims for compensation of the opium-owners, but having had six months (from April to November, the date of his despatch) to consider on the heavy liabilities to which he had engaged his government, he probably thought that it would not be ill received at home if he were able to represent those liabilities as less than they really are, and what they must at first have appeared to the Government. But, what, let us ask are the reasons brought forward by Capt. Elliot? Why, merely, that after the surrender of the 20,000 chests, and their destruction, the opium trade was again carried on with renewed vigour, and that those engaged in it made greater profits than they ever did before in the same trade, and that these profits must have more than paid them for the Opium surrendered, even if they received no compensation for it, and that previous to the surrender such was the pressure upon the trade, that Opium could have been sold only at a loss of from 2 to 300 per Cent, and that even had the Commissioner on the day after the surrender, returned the whole of the Opium it would have been a valueless drug in the hands of its owners. Our limits do not permit us to shew at any length the foolishness of such reasoning; but were we even to admit that the very same parties that surrendered the Opium, had afterwards been fortunate in other speculations in the same article, that surely could not weaken their claim for compensation for property previously surrendered. But the case is very different; few of the owners of the Opium surrendered had anything to do in the subsequent transactions, and could not therefore obtain thereby an offset for that property; they had actually delivered to H. M. Government so much Opium for which they had paid their money; and they can only be compensated for



it by the British government; the Opium-trade has in great part gone into hands altogether different, from what it was in before the surrender. That the Opium, even had Commissioner Lin returned it next day to its owners, would have been of no value is another fallacy, for altho' it may not be doubted that the destruction of 20,000 chests greatly relieved the market, harrassed at the time by prohibitory measures, it may yet very reasonably be questioned, whether, had Lin not come to Canton at all, the restrictive measures of Governor Tang which had been, during four or five months, very successful, would have been persevered in, and it may as reasonably be supposed that in proportion to the difficulties, would encrease also the activity of importers, and new channels to evade the prohibitions and to dispose of the drug would have been opened. This was already partially the case at the time of Lin's arrival, for whilst near the Canton river not a single chest could be disposed of, it was beginning to sell at good prices in other parts. Prices, had the 20,000 Chests not been destroyed, would probably not have been so high as they have since been, but we see no good reason to suppose that the article would have remained unsaleable for any length of time. To say therefore that the destruction of all this Opium has been the means of putting more money into the pockets of Opium dealers even if they obtain no compensation at all, than had they continued in possession of it, is nonsense, for no one will for a moment suppose even allowing that Opium to the amount of 15 Millions of dollars has since been sold, and we much doubt it to have been as much, that 66 per cent or 10 Millions of that sum was clear profit. Finally, we may remark that it does not look well in a Superintendent of Trade to speak of losses of two or three hundred per Cent, as he may thereby be suspected of knowing, nothing whatever of the thing he is placed to superintend, a suspicion as injurious to him for accepting, as to Government for bestowing, his appointment.

'John Bull's' letter has been received, but cannot be published.

On Wednesday night last, a black man, an American sailor, lately belonging to the Brig *Duan*, was arrested by the Patrole for disorderly conduct, and was being carried to prison, when seizing a Chinese bench, and other weapons with which he attacked his captors, he tried to escape. A picket of soldiers came to the assistance of the Patrole and the man received several shotwounds of which he died soon after.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, JOHN SMITH will sell, to the highest bidders, that fast sailing, coppered, and copper fastened Cutter the "Loon",

now riding at anchor in the Inner Harbour: with her masts, sails, rigging, iron and lead ballast, &c. For particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Albion Hotel—Macao, 9th September, 1840.

## FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION

### ARRIVED IN CHINA.

H. M. S. Melville	74	Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B. Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Wellesley	74	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Capt.
Druid	44	H. Smith Esq.
Blonde	44	F. Bourchier Esq.
Conway	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Volage	28	Geo. Elliot Esq.
Alligator	23	H. Kuper Esq.
Larne	20	J. P. Blake Esq.
Hyacinth	20	W. Warren Esq.
Moderate	20	H. Eyres Esq.
Pylades	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Cruiser	18	H. W. Gifford Esq.
Columbine	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine	10	T. S. Mosson Esq.
Rattlesnake		Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. Queen		Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden.
Atalanta		—do.— Capt. Rogers.
Madagascar		—do.— Capt. Dicey.
Enterprise		—do.— Capt. West.

### Transports.

Allalevie,	Indian Oak,
Birundell,	Isabella Robertson,
Bemer,	John Adam,
Clifton,	Marian,
David Malcolm,	Medusa,
Defiance,	Mermaid,
Eagle,	Mahomed Shaw,
Edmonstone,	Rahamany,
Elizabeth Ainslie,	Rustomjee Cowasjee,
Ernsad,	Stalkart,
Futty Salam,	Sullinany,
Hooghly,	Victoria,
Kite,	William Wilson,
Clarissa,	Shah Nazareth,
Ranger,	Tomatin,

Squadron Blockading the Port of Canton, H. M. Ships Druid 44, Larne 20, Hyacinth 20, and Columbine 18, H. C. Steamer Enterprise.

Men of War expected, H. M. S. Pique 44, Inconstant 36, Herald 28, Pearl 20, Wanderer 20, and H. C. armed steamer Sesostria.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,—British *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, from Bombay 29th July, Singapore 22d August; Dutch *Dankbaarheid*, from Batavia, 23d August; British *Frances Yates*, Beale, from Singapore and London.

SAILED,—Spanish *Patriota*, and Brit. *Thomas Lowry*, for Manila; British *Ternate*, Cleverly, *Corsair*, Porter, *Tomatin*, Wingate, *Ranger*, Proudfoot, *Isabella Robertson*, and Spanish *Joaquin*, Arias, all for Chusan.

PASSENGERS.—per *Bombay Castle*, Mr. W. Blenkin; per *Ternate*, Messrs D. L. Burn, W. F. Gray, W. Wallace, W. Macdonald, A. Drysdale; per *Corsair*, Mr. Lockhart; per *San Joaquin*, Mr. A. Fletcher; per *Thomas Lowry*, Mr. Kennedy.

PASSED ANJER.—28th July American *Jefferson*, Burke, from Wilmington, whaler; 29th July *North America*, Masper, from Warren, and *Maria*, Master, from Fairhaven, ditto; Aug. 2d *Roscius*, Cushman, from Canton for Newyork; August 4th British *George Fyfe*, Pike, from Singapore for London; 5th *Sarah Scott*, Davidson from Cape for Singapore; 7th *Arabian*, Brown, from Batavia for London; *Ardacer*, Macintyre, from China for Bombay; *Guischem*, Conway, from China for London; *Marmion*, Dyer, from Sydney for Manila; 10th American *Ann Mackinn*, Martin, from China, for Newyork; 11th French *T. Asie*, Desse, from Batavia for Bordeaux; 13th British *Sophia*, Johns; and *Sayton*, Bell, from Singapore for London; *Devon*, from Liverpool for Singapore.

ARRIVED IN BATAVIA.—1st August Brit. *Orissa*, Brown, from Port Philip; French *T. Asie*, Desse, from China; 6th Port. *Nossa Senhora da Luz*, Jesus, from Macassar; 9th British *Isle*, Graham, from Glasgow; 11th *Tartar*, Rough, from China.

Vessels loading: for England; *Barrosa*, *Psyche*; for Bombay, *Sir Herbert Compson*, Calcutta, *Sylph*.

Vessels expected.—from Bombay, *Adele*, *Bombay Castle*, *Fort William*; from Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *Golconda*; from Madras, *Hashemy*; from England, *Hel-n Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Chepar*, *Chetah*, *John O'Gunn*, *Athena*, *Devon*, *Horatio*, *Linx*.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th June via Calcutta UNITED STATES, 16th May via England, CALCUTTA, 25th July & Moulmein. BOMBAY, 28th July & Bombay Castle. SINGAPORE 22d August & Bombay Castle. JAVA, 22d August & *Dankbaarheit*, MANILA, 22d August & *Rafaela*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 51.] Macao, Saturday, 19th September, 1840.

[No. 259.]

**NOTICE.**—MR. W. W. DALE is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

Macao, 26th August, 1840. **DIROM & Co.**

**THE** estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

Macao, 1st July, 1840. **TURNER & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNVAAN, who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

China, 1st July, 1840. **DENT & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840. **DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

W. C. LEJEY.  
JOHN H. CANNAN

China, 30th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

**WE** beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMIESON, M'CRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our Firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,  
Your most obedient Servants.

**JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.**

Signatures at Glasgow, of  
GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, } (absent in China.)

**NOTICE.**—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

Macao 1st July, 1840. **JAMIESON & HOW.**

**NOTICE.**—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. Wm & Thos GEMMELL & Co.

pproc. **BIBBY ADAM & Co.**  
**THOMAS EDMOND.**

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

**VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.**

**THE** Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. **RUSSELL & Co.**  
11th August, 1840.

**FOR MANILA**

**THE** Spanish ship Dos Amigos will be dispatched on, or about the 25th instant. For freight or passage please apply to

**JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 17th September, 1840.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**



**THE** Barque SYLPH, Captain THOMAS VIAL, will have quick despatch; for Treasure freight only apply to

**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**

Macao, 4th September, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**



**THE** Portuguese Brig "BRILLANTE," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to

**PEDRO MARC'AL.**

at the Shop "Campe de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

**FOR BOMBAY.**



**THE** "SIR HERBERT COMPTON," Capt. F. S. BOULTON, will be positively dispatched on the 1st proximo.

For freight apply to

**SHAWUXSHAW ROSTOMJEE.**

Macao, 13th August, 1840.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER.**



**THE** fine A. 1. American Clipper Brig, DUAN. For particulars apply to

**DIROM & Co.**

**FOR SALE ON BOARD THE FALCON.**

**FINE SALT BEEF AND PORK** apply to Captain VINCENT, or Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

**FOR SALE.**

**AT the Office of Don GABRIEL DE VIEIRA**  
**A** TAGOYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.—

**FOR SALE.**

**A** quantity of PEART SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKEENS—apply to

**A. F. MOOR.**

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TUNGKOO.**  
**C**ABINREAD, SALT BEEF AND PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHERRIES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITE POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

**CHARLES MARKWICK**

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**FOR PASSAGE** in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to **CHARLES MARKWICK**, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE and "GREYHOUND" **JOHN SMITH.**

**JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY**

**F. A. RANGEL JUNR.**

**A** Complete Set of Crockeryware for Dinner and Dessert services, consisting of about 300 pieces, of CLARENCE'S new pattern; White and Blue flowers. Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**DUFF GORDON & Co's.** SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

Macao, 29th April, 1840. **LINDSAY & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

**TERMS.**

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 72  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each

**ENGLAND.**

By the tables printed by order of Parliament in pursuance of Mr. Herries's motion, it is shown that during the last four years of the Tory government there was a surplus of income over the expenditure of £9,703,392. 18s. 10½d.; and that in the last three years of Lord Melbourne's administration there is a deficiency of £2,513,780. 8s. 7d. The same returns also supply a piece of important information; viz., the annual revenue and expenditure of the two governments. For the last four years of each the account stands thus:—

Last 4 years of Tory government	£906,091,794
Last 4 years of Whig government	190,739,985

Whig saving in four years 15,358,045  
In addition to this the Whigs relieved the country in taxation to the amount of the boasted Tory surplus. The account as between the two governments will, in point of fact, stand thus:—

Whig saving .. .. .	£15,358,045
Tory surplus .. .. .	9,703,393

—Being about the difference of income in the two periods, the gross amount of revenue in which were:—

Tory four years .. .. .	£215,801,331
Whig four years .. .. .	190,456,234

25,061,437

By a Parliamentary return, ordered to be printed March 22, 1836, the gross amount of taxes reported in 1831, 2, 3, 4, and 5, was £5,995,895, whilst the gross amount of taxes imposed during the same period was £871,083; showing a net reduction of more than £8,000,000. Since then the farther reduction to a large amount of taxation has been effected, and various imposts, which pressed severely on the commercial and labouring classes of the community, have been removed, the amounts of which we have not before us, but the facts are known to all.

The reduction or newspaper stamps, and the substitution of a uniform penny postage, for the former heavy and unequal rates, may be estimated at £4,000,000. By that we may term indirect alleviation in the public burdens, relief to the extent of four millions more has been effected. By the operation of the New Poor Law the poor-rates have been reduced to the extent of £4,500,000 annually; by the tithe commutation at least £1,500,000; while by payments out of the Consolidated Fund, such as half the prosecution of criminals, and the whole cost of conveying transports, formerly charged on the country rate, will make up the remainder. It will not be forgotten that previous to the Duke of Wellington's retirement from office, he declared that "reduction could be carried no farther, either in taxation or expenditure." Yet, after his Grace's declaration of the utter impracticability of attempting to effect further reduction, the Whigs have gone on diminishing the amount both of taxation and expenditure, in the ratio we have shown! Although the country is under no apprehensions, of being involved in war, the state of our foreign relations, the position of our Eastern possessions, the disputes which have arisen with China, calling for a display of hostile force in order to obtain satisfaction for insults, and reparation for injuries, and the yet unsettled state of Canada, have necessarily occasioned a large increase in our means of national defence, and a correspondent increase in our expenditure. It is, however, to the praise of the Whig government, that notwithstanding the distance at which some of our military and naval operations are carried on, the expense has been comparatively small. No increase of our funded debt is proposed—no new

taxes will meet the deficiency, and this addition, it is supposed, will be of temporary duration. "Contrast" this with the Tory mode of supplying the "sinews of war." The last four years of the war with France cost this country £100,000,000 annually!—(Globe.)





How wide is the gulf between "New England" and me!

He did not look at the Opium Trade in the same light prior to 1839; then he does not rest his disapproval of it on moral grounds.

Then, I repeat, (and he should, therefore, agree with me, for he wishes England may obtain reparation, &c. &c. he says) England is justified in pressing the question to an issue.

The acts of the Commissioner were avowedly to destroy the Opium Trade, for which he (as did the Emperor) held England responsible.

All confess that China is unable to destroy that traffic. England knows that she cannot forcibly prevent it; and she passively uses it as a weapon in the present conflict.

And what is this policy of prohibition but an experiment? The papers sent up to the throne in 1836-7 prove it to be nothing else; and being so, may not the intervention of England solve the question sooner for the Emperor, and, convincing him that it must be unsuccessful, throw this Great Empire open to the moral sympathies of England and America?

When, who, will fix bounds to the extension of mutual commercial benefits, or to the spread of Truth!

Here is where we will all meet "New England."

I am, Sir,

Your truly,

A SAXON.

Macao, 11th September, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Your reply to our demand for proof of your assertion, that it was the avowed intention of the Americans to leave Canton with the English is as we expected.

At this distance of time nor at any time could you have produced it, simply because it was not the fact.

You urge in extenuation of your charge, that possibly we may not be aware that it was at one time seriously contemplated, this removal of the Americans from Canton. We do not deny the fact, for certainly it was so contemplated. Let me ask, Sir, when are men seriously to contemplate, if not at that time, when their property already destroyed, their lives are threatened. Most strange would it have been had such not been the case. You assert, that "several individuals so expressed themselves to you." We do not question your assertion, for we know that many were so inclined. But, Sir, that it was the avowed intention of the Americans as a body to leave Canton with the English, we do deny. That they seriously contemplated the possibility of so withdrawing, is true, but that that contemplation ever ripened into a fixed, much less an avowed intention, is false.

You complain our inference from your premises is scarcely just. In a crisis such as occurred in Canton at the time to which we refer, demanding as it most imperatively did, mature deliberation, and determined energy, the infringement by one part, of an avowed influencing, as it might well have done, the councils of the other part of the foreign community, justly exposes them to a charge, of a fickleness of purpose, or a dishonesty of expression, alike disgraceful to any body of men. The inference is a true one, but the charge does not attach, solely because your assertion is as unjust in spirit as it is false in fact. In one of his despatches, Captain Elliot complains that the Americans did not leave Canton, with the English. Do you think, Sir, that if we had deceived him by the infringement of one word, he would not, in seeking for facts to our prejudice, have seized upon this most disgraceful truth to array against us? He does not, only because it is not true.

To come to the other charge involved in the terms. "But seeing one part of the foreign community quietly sit down under insults which the other part resented &c."

Not to enter upon the broad question, how far punishment received, in accordance with the law of that nation, is a just and necessary condition to reside, for disobedience to those laws, is to be considered an insult, let us enquire now if it became us to resent it. Was it by the discountenance of our representative? He did discountenance it. He did for that reason, and only for that reason, withdraw from Canton. Unarmed with that authority claimed and exercised by Captain Elliot, what more could he do. Unauthoris-

ed by his Government, to promise indemnity for loss sustained, he could not call upon his countrymen to withdraw. And we, were we as merchants called upon to resent public wrong? Mr. Editor you are not aware of the strength of that argument if you assert it. If private interests, are to measure the resentment due to public injury, there is at once an end to all law. The chief object every government is, to protect individual rights, or avenge private wrongs; if such be the duty of individuals for themselves, there is at once an end to all government. In our individual capacity of merchants, we did all that could be expected, and more than could be demanded from us, by memorializing our home government. Hoping and wishing as we were, that our Government would protect our future interests, we had but to bury ourselves in performance of our present duties: bound by all the ties of good faith to our constituents, abroad, we should have been chargeable and justly chargeable, with want of honor, had we thus withdrawn from the care of property entrusted to us, nay, more, we should have forfeited our character for that common prudence and sagacity, which every man is supposed to possess, in protection or advancement of his own interests. We could not retire Sir, because the duties we owe to others, are no less sacred than those we owe to ourselves.

But Sir, in admitting that the confinement of our representative was an insult, demanding lasting, and active resentment, we may have admitted what you in behalf of a part of the foreign community, may not be disposed to allow. In proof that it was not so considered by Captain Elliot, we have only to refer to his published communications. In reply to the assertion of Lin, that Englishmen residing in China are subject to Chinese laws, he said, "It is beyond dispute then that those who will come to Canton to trade, are bound by the laws. But the new regulation regarding these bonds, is incompatible with the laws of England. If therefore its observance be imperatively insisted upon, there remains no alternative but for the Englishmen and vessels to depart." Was this the language of a man, smarting under a deep insult which demanded most unqualified resentment? Written as it was during the confinement of Captain Elliot in Canton, at a time when cooler considerations had not softened resentment for wounded honor, does it, or does any of his documents, give vent to his indignation? No Sir, the whole spirit, and if words have meaning, the whole expression of his feelings, go to prove that he withdrew and called upon his countrymen to withdraw, from Canton, for two reasons, of which one was his opinion that the lives and liberty of his countrymen and himself were not safe in Canton, the other was, that their honour might not be compromised by signing the Bond. With the first we have nothing to do, the second will engage our attention in a moment. We need not glance at the negotiations at Chuenpee, negotiations with that party from whom he had received such deep insult, an insult which had not then met with the slightest punishment, for corroboration of our position. If then an insult had been given we resented it in a becoming manner, or if our representative is chargeable with being willing, we know that yours attempted to forget it. So far your charge Sir, is unjust in spirit, as it is false in fact.

Admit as we willingly do, that Captain Elliot had cause to feel himself insulted, by the proposals to sign the bond; allow that he refused to sign, or permit his countrymen to sign the bond, because it was dishonorable to have signed it; What has this to do with us? Did we sign it; no sir, we did not; nor would we have signed it, as it was at first presented to us. But we did sign a bond of which you have talked sufficiently, without any other conclusion, than founding upon it a most unjust and calumnious falsehood.

Let us examine the terms of this bond, and enquire what it expresses, and what those expressions mean. In this much talked of instrument, we find the only clause to which any possible objection can be made, written in these words. "If one little bit of opium is found in any part of my ship by examination, I am willing to deliver up the transgressor and he shall be punished with death, according to the laws of the Chinese Government." Both my ship and my goods are confiscated to the Chinese officer.

We need not urge upon you sir, the often repeated avowal of Capt. Elliot, confirmed by the highest authorities at home, that he who comes to China to trade is bound by Chinese laws. Death is the

penalty by the Chinese law, for the introduction of opium, and if we choose to infringe that law, we must suffer the penalty. It matters not, sir, if the penalty is disproportionate to the offence, so long as we cannot incur that penalty, but with our own consent. We promise to deliver up the transgressor. Let me ask sir, are we called upon to shield individuals, be there only one or many, from the consequences of that crime which they have chosen to commit? Are we called upon to forfeit our property and our means of subsistence, in order to do that, which by the laws of your own country, would subject us to the same punishment, as abettors of the crime? We cannot understand sir, why the performance of an act, which in England would make us a criminal, in China is the criterion of a man of honor. We promise to deliver up the offender. But how is that offender to be known? Simply from the assertion of the Chinese authorities? Most assuredly not. We promise no such thing. The offender once known, once convicted by the rules of evidence in his own country, the promise which was made in good faith, in good faith would have been kept. But on bare suspicion only, no man would have been surrendered. Where then the dishonor or where the insult submitted to in signing this bond! There is none, nor can the most curious discrimination of the casuist point out any. If we complain that the Chinese penalty is severe, for the commission of an act, which is spreading misery and poverty through the whole of the broad land of China, what would a Chinaman say, if you should tell him that in that land, for which you claim such honor for its distinguished justice, the same penalty has been inflicted for stealing a sheep? Nay, at the present day, that men are deported from their homes and their country, for shooting a bird. We can find, and if you will allow yourself to reason, you can find, no ground for your assertion. We wish not to enter into any comparison, of the susceptibility to dishonor, of the two people, which constitute this foreign community, tho' you have challenged such comparison. We rest satisfied with a vindication of ourselves.

Confined as we have been, to the limits of a newspaper article, we are sensible we have passed many points hastily, but none which demanded investigation for our honor. We are willing, from the general tone of your paper, to think that the false assertions you have made, were made without any consideration. But sir, you must be aware, that in wounding the feelings, and calumniating the character of one portion of your readers, your assertions or arguments, should not stand in need of that excuse.

It is scarcely worth while in passing, to notice that "unchecked" expression, in a late number from the press of your cotemporary of the Register; for fortunately he has hit upon a term, than which none could better betray his utter want of all feelings becoming a gentleman, and his utter ignorance of all commercial transactions; nor could there be found one which would more sufficiently unmask, the bitter rancour of his maudlin animosity.

In conclusion sir, for ourself, we ask no favor, we claim no leniency. If you can find one fact, upon which to found just charges against the honor of the Americans, publish it. Undermine, if you so can, the commercial good faith of this portion of the community; degrade, if you justly so may, that which every man holds dearest to himself, but let your charges be founded upon some more just motive than dark insinuations, and calumnious assertions, against that character, which no man has a right to despise.

Yours,

AN AMERICAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—Why do you not take the opportunity to give your antagonist of the Register a slap punch?

Do you not see that in lashing his tail so furiously he has fairly run himself ashore? In his able comments on the "Letter bag," his ignorance and zeal alone cause him to forget it was written by one of his own countrymen.

Your truly,

A NEW ENGLANDER.

Macao, September 17th. 1840.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 19th Sept. 1840.

The arrivals during the week have been of little interest, with exception of those bringing the news



of the affair at Amoy. We see nothing of general interest in the Sydney papers to 1st July brought by the *Orwell*; the only other arrival has been from Manila, where the *Marmion* from Sydney had arrived. None of the vessels loading for Chusan had yet left, but several would sail in a few days. We just learn the arrival of the *Gypsy*, from Calcutta and Singapore (Storeship); we have not however received a single paper or letter by her. We believe she left Calcutta sometime before the *Maulmein*, and Singapore on the 29th August.

An American has written us in reply to our last week's remarks on his first letter, and although our readers may scarcely thank us for "bestowing some more of his tediousness" upon them; we must, in self-defence, so far presume on their good nature as to publish his letter entire.

At the same time, we cannot but feel, to use the words of a well known writer, that we might justly be supposed under the influence of more than common enmity towards the Americans, if we continued to give their countryman further materials or occasion for writing in their defence. In mercy to them, therefore, if not in pity to him, we shall be brief.—Our Correspondent was indignant with us for asserting, that it was the *avowed intention* of the Americans to leave Canton with the British; and he stated in his former letter that they would have deep cause to blush if such assertion were susceptible of proof. The precise shade of color which may at some future date become fashionable in Canton (like unto the *caca dauphin* in Paris) under the equally euphonical designation of the "*blush of the Canton-American-Commission-agents*," we cannot pretend to anticipate, but we can only say that in his second letter we find it admitted that the American consul did withdraw, and that many of his countrymen expressed an intention to do so. "An American" does not seem to consider this as the *avowed intention* of the "Americans as a body," and he may be right for anything we know, to the contrary, for we cannot pretend to say in what particular form the said *body* performs its migrations. But we submit to any man of common sense, whether the "*avowed intention*" of many of a very small community (ten establishments in all, vide Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1839) and, the act of the only representative of this nation does not bear us out in this assertion. Some of them certainly went much further than "*feeling inclined*" to leave, and it must be fresh in the memory of many of the Canton community, that after the promulgation of the new edict requiring the Bond, one of the leading American merchants stated in the office of a brother English merchant, that he considered residence in Canton, on such terms, so dishonorable, that if smuggling a chest of Opium in the ship of any one signing such a document would get him into difficulties, he should himself be glad to do it. Those words were stated in the presence of a third party now in China, and the names are at our correspondent's service if he requires them.

We are not aware of any particularly honorable conditions of trade which were granted to the Americans between the period of the edict in question, and the determination of the Americans to remain, nor of any atonement for the additional insult, the resenting which by their consul is so eulogized by our correspondent, which induced him to return to Canton. The "*Body*" remained for their purposes; the "*Head*" returned for reasons best known to himself and his countrymen; but we repeat that the Americans *avowed* an intention to leave Canton, the Consul did leave, (having applied also for passports for his countrymen), the former never left at all, the latter returned when it suited his purpose.

The plea of good faith to their constituents might have weight did not it equally apply to the English; and we presume "An American" does not desire us to place one above the other. The most that an Agent is ever expected to do, is to act for others as he would for himself; and no act, wrong *per se*, can be made right by the plea that others share in the advantage.

We shall not, for the reasons given above, enter at length into the maze labyrinth of our correspondent's reasoning on other points. We pass by with us a mark his furious abuse of ourselves. Argument we are always ready to meet with argument, but when our correspondent uses violent language, we may safely calculate on having the field to himself. The argument as to the immorality of the Opium trade, and its spreading desolation over fruitful provinces, has been already repeated over and over again *ad nauseam*. The "*Americans as a body*" did not scruple to embark largely in such traffic before they were shut up in Canton; and if

rumours are well founded, the immaculate flag and some of those who live under its genial influence have not been altogether free from the stain since they came out.

Let the truth be told. The Americans found it well to eschew Opium and sign Bonds, because they profited by doing so. It was a pure question of profit and loss for them from beginning to the end; but let it be remembered, when national and individual honor is made a theme of discussion: *The English "as a body" left Canton and abandoned their pecuniary interests rather than sacrifice a great public principle: the Americans "as a body" did the reverse.*

Our correspondent has forced this discussion on himself. The profits of the carrying trade have been great; and, as merchants, his countrymen may have acted generally with good faith to their constituents. They will act prudently by resting satisfied with the emoluments derived, and not endeavor to force from the public the approval of a course of conduct which cannot reflect credit on them "as a body." On that point, let "An American" rest assured, "*SILENCE IS WISDOM.*"

Amoy.—The following extract from a letter from Chinchew (without date) has been kindly sent to us:

"The Amoy Mandarins, have at last met their match, in the Alligator assisted by the Braemar. A Lieutenant of the Alligator was on board the Lyra, and described the effect of their shot on the junks as splendid, passing clean through them and then going on shore. They sunk 16 or 17 junks, and there could not have been such destruction among the vessels, without a very great loss of life; they had nobody hurt on board the ships. When the Chinese found that their junks could not stand the fire from the ships they threw up a breastwork in one night on the low sandy beach, fronting the channel into the junks harbour, and there they have now mounted 204 guns, some of them very heavy. The ships not having force sufficient to force a landing, retired out of reach of the shot, many of which had struck them, some they have got of 18lbs. The sloop of war's main yard arm was shot away and a shot lodged in her hull. They have also built a fort on the Island on the south of the channel leading into the Harbour, and several other forts on projecting points of land in the harbour, and are making active preparations for defence. I rather think the ships have again gone north, as we have seen nothing of them for some days. From what they told Woodrow the Blenheim is to be stationed at Amoy to blockade, and they seem to think from the assistance they had, that troops would also be sent down to assist."

We have recopied from the *Register* a translation of the official correspondence said to have passed between the officers of the Chekeang government and that of Peking on the subject of the taking of Chusan; nothing whatever, to be relied on, has yet transpired of the Admiral's visit to the mouth of the Pei ho, nor have we any later dates from Chusan than of 6th August, brought by the Isabella Robertson. Several vessels are daily expected from thence, and the intelligence they may bring most anxiously expected. From the temper displayed by the Chinese in the affair at Amoy we do not expect that any answer favorable to pacific negotiation will be given by the Imperial government, and should they accept the hitherto refused communication from Lord Palmerston, we fear it will only be with a view to gain time for perfecting their defences. From Canton we hear nothing of much interest, except that it is said that Governor Lin is soon expected to pay a visit at Heangshen and Casa branca, and that at both places preparations to receive him are making. A linguist's clerk made his appearance here last week, who boasted of being deputed to make overtures for a settlement of differences between the English and Chinese, but we doubt his having had any instructions, it being more probable that he amused himself with political speculations on his own account. A great number of soldiers is said now to be assembled between and at Heangshen and Casa branca, and they are fortifying themselves in encampments. With what object so large a force has been collected in this neighbourhood, it is difficult to conceive, though we rather think that the Chinese expect an attack from the English and are preparing merely for defence.

The letter from "a Saxon" would have appeared in last week's number, but it came too late for publication.

False Dollars.—Of late a good many frauds have been committed by the lower class of Chinese

shopkeepers in exchanging bad dollars for good, and we think it therefore advisable to caution the community against such cheating of which strangers are particularly liable to be made the victims; the manner in which the shopkeepers and dealers try to put off the bad coin is, when being paid money by their customers, to change it for bad, and then returning it as if it were the same they received, with the excuse that the money was false, and the dollars which they thus palm upon their unsuspecting customers is always found to be of the very basest description, probably not worth 1 or 2 mace the dollar. Sailors are most likely to suffer by this fraud, and we would recommend to their captains and officers to suggest to them to mark their dollars before entrusting them to the hands of Chinamen.

## FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED IN CHINA.

H. M. S. Melville	74	Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B. Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Wellesley	74	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. Gordon Bremer C. B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Capt. —
Druid	44	H. Smith Esq.
Blonde	44	F. Bourchier Esq.
Conway	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Volage	28	Geo. Elliot Esq.
Alligator	28	H. Kuper Esq.
Larne	20	J. P. Blake Esq.
Hyacinth	20	W. Warren Esq.
Modeste	20	H. Eyres Esq.
Pylades	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Cruiser	18	H. W. Gifford Esq.
Columbine	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine	10	T. S. Mosson Esq.
Rattlesnake	—	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. Queen	—	Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden.
Atalanta	—	do. Capt. Rogers.
Madagascar	—	do. Capt. Dicey.
Enterprise	—	do. Capt. West.

### Transports.

Allaevie,	Indian Oak,
Blundell,	Isabella Robertson,
Bemer,	John Adam,
Clifton,	Marian,
David Malcolm,	Medusa,
Defiance,	Mermid,
Eagle,	Mahomed Shaw,
Edmonstone,	Rahamany,
Elizabeth Ainslie,	Rustomjee Cowajee,
Ernaad,	Stalkart,
Futay Salam,	Sulimany,
Hooghly,	Victoria,
Kite,	William Wilson,
Clarissa,	Shah Nazareth,
Ranger,	Tomatin,

Squadron Blockading the Port of Canton, H. M. Ships Druid 44, Larne 20, Hyacinth 20, and Columbine 18. H. C. Steamer Enterprise.

Men of War expected, H. M. S. Pique 44, Inconstant 36, Herald 28, Pearl 20, Wanderer 20, and H. C. armed steamer Senostria.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Orwell*, Hews, from Sydney; *Manly*, —, from Manila; *Gypsy*, —, from Calcutta and Singapore.

SAILED.—None. To sail this day, *Amelia*, for Singapore.

Vessels loading: for England; *Barrossa*, *Psyche*; for Bombay, *Sir Herbert Compton*. Calcutta, *Sylph*, *Coringa Paket*, *Red Rover*.

Vessels expected.—from Bombay, *Adela*, *Bombay Castle*, *Fort William*; From Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *Goconda*; From Madras, *Hashemy*; From England, *Helen Stewart*, *Alexander Ross*, *John O'Connell*, *Athena*, *Devon*, *Horatia*, *Line*.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th June via Calcutta UNITED STATES, 16th May via England. CALCUTTA, 25th July & *Maulmein*. BOMBAY, 28th July & *Bombay Castle*. SINGAPORE 22d August & *Bombay Castle*. JAVA, 22d August & *Bombay Castle*. AN SEPTEMBER & *Manly*.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

**NOTICE.**—Mr. W. W. DALE is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.  
Macao, 26th August, 1840. **DIROM & Co.**

**THE** estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.  
Macao, 1st July, 1840. **TURNER & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The twentieth volume of the **ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA** has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the **CANTON PRESS OFFICE.**  
Macao, 9th July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNVAAN who will sign for our firm by procuration.  
S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.  
Macao, 10th July, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.  
China, 30th June, 1840. **DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.  
W. C. LEGETT.  
JOHN H. CANNAN  
China, 30th June, 1840.

**Copy Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.**  
**WE** beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs JAMIESON, M'CRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our Firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMIESON & HOW, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.  
We are,  
Your most obedient Servants,  
**JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.**

Signatures at Glasgow, of  
**GEORGE JAMIESON,** } (Signed) Jamieson,  
**JOHN CUTHBERTSON,** } Cuthbertson, & How.  
**JAMES HOW,**—(absent in China)

**NOTICE.**—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.  
Macao, 1st July, 1840. **JAMIESON & HOW.**

**VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUTE'S INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.**

**THE** Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. **RUSSELL & Co.**  
11th August, 1840. Agents.

**FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE** Rob Roy, Capt. M. KINNON, to sail in October. For freight apply to

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**  
**FOR MANILA.**

**THE** Spanish ship Dos AMIGOS will be dispatched on, or about the 25th instant. For freight or passage please apply to

**JAMES P. STURGIS.**  
Macao, 17th September, 1840.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**

**THE** Batque SYLPH. Captain THOMAS VIAL, will have quick despatch; for Treasure freight only apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**  
Macao, 4th September, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**THE** Portuguese Brig "BRILHANTE," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores. For further particulars apply to  
**PEDRO MARC'AL**  
at the Shop "Campo de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.  
Macao, 29th July, 1840.



**FOR BOMBAY.**

**THE** "SIR HERBERT COMPTON," Capt. F. S. BOULTON, will be positively dispatched on the 1st proximo. For freight apply to

**SHAWUXSHAW ROSTOMJEE.**

Macao, 13th August, 1840.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER.**

**THE** fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, **DUAN.** For particulars apply to

**DIROM & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**

**EAST** India Company Bills on Bengal @ 216 Co. Rs. p 100 \$.  
Bills on London at 6 mos. sight @ 4s. 8d. p Dollar apply to

**RUSSELL & Co.**

23rd September, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**AT** the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRURE-TAGOYENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.—

**FOR SALE.**

**A** quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKRENS—apply to

**A. F. MOOR.**

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**

**ON BOARD** the ISABELLA at TUNGKOO. CABINHEAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERF MERY, SODA and SEIDITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES Apply to

**CHARLES MARKWICK.**

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

**FOR** PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned: viz—  
Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND." **JOHN SMITH.**

**FOR SALE.**

**DUFF GORDON & Co's.** SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to  
Macao, 29th April, 1840. **LINDSAY & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

**TERMS.**

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.  
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three..... \$ 4  
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

**ENGLAND.**

**THE BUDGET.**

The house having, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means.

**THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER** rose and said that in laying before the committee the financial statement which it was now his duty to make, he proposed to follow that course which not only had been usually adopted on these occasions, but which the nature of the subject, independent of custom, naturally dictated. He proposed first to state to the committee the amount of income and expenditure of the past year, then to lay before it his estimate of the income and expenditure for the current year, and to detail the expectations which he entertained as to the prospect of the revenue as it now stood, and having compared the estimate of expenditure with the estimate of income, it would then be his duty to explain to the committee those measures which her Majesty's government were prepared to

commend to the adoption of parliament. (Hear.) He was well aware that he might have to appeal to the indulgence of the committee, as the subject would necessarily require the reading of figures in order to render a subject naturally intricate more clear. He had, with a view as much as possible of saving the time and trouble of the committee, caused to be laid on the table and printed such figures as he should have to refer to in respect of the income and expenditure of past years, and if the committee would refer to the printed paper distributed that morning, they would see in detail the amount of income and expenditure for the past year. It would, therefore, be unnecessary for him to go into a detail of what income the Customs, the Excise, and other sources of revenue produced; it would be sufficient for him to state that the ordinary income for the year 1840 would be £47,685,000, to which if there was added the receipts from the East India Company's £157,000, the total income for the year 1840 would be found to amount to £47,842,000. The details of expenditure for the year 1840 appeared in the printed return, and he, therefore, need not trouble the house with the items. The charge for the funded debt was £29,439,000; the other charges upon the Consolidated Fund amounted to £2,410,000 making total charge upon the Consolidated Fund of £31,849,000. The other annual grants, with one or two other trifles, amounted to £17,451,000, making a total of expenditure of £49,300,000. Such undoubtedly was the apparent deficit in income as compared with expenditure, but it would not be supposed—indeed it was hardly necessary to explain, that this would not be the actual deficiency to be provided for, inasmuch as it would be remembered that a provision had been made by his noble friend, whose duty it was last year to make the financial statement, for the deficiency he contemplated, and that he had taken a vote of £1,000,000 on Exchequer-bills for that purpose. Then there appeared among the miscellaneous charges an item which was properly inserted as one of expenditure, and upon which the right hon. and learned member for the University of Dublin (Mr. Shaw) had just now asked a question of his noble friend the Secretary for Ireland. It would be remembered that in the course of last year the £260,000 determined to be applied to the relief of the clergy of Ireland was issued in Exchequer-bills, and that these, together with other Exchequer-bills, funded for the same service, had been provided for by an act passed last year by his noble friend who preceded him in the office he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) now held. Therefore if that sum was deducted, as it must be, from the deficiency of £47,000 it left as the balance unprovided for during the year the sum of only £197,000. He thought it necessary to make these observations, because the balance appeared in the return to be £1,457,000 unprovided for, and that the committee would have to meet that difficulty. (Hear, hear.) He did not intend to go into the particular figures of income and expenditure last year, but it was only just to the committee, and to his noble friend who opened the financial budget last year, that he should compare he estimates his noble friend had given when he made that statement with the results which now appeared on the paper which was in the hands of hon. members. That statement, made in the month of July, 1839, had been called for and printed. The estimated income was then stated at £48,128,000, and the expenditure, including the million estimated as the extra expense for Canada, was stated at £49,988,000; so that the deficiency on the year was at that time calculated at £860,000. There had been, however, afterwards, in the course of the session, a subsequent supplemental vote for the army of £75,000, which raised the whole deficiency estimated by his noble friend to £935,000. The actual amount, however, of deficiency was not £935,000, but £1,457,000.



but, deducting from that the sum of £260,000 to which he had already alluded, and which could not be properly charged upon the year, the deficiency was reduced to £1,197,000. But it must be borne in mind that no calculation had been made as to the deficiency likely to arise from the reduction of postage. The deficiency upon that head had been considerable; it amounted to £250,000; and if this were added to the other item he had mentioned, and both being deducted from the actual deficiency, they would make the actual loss £917,000; and as the estimated loss was £935,000, this would reduce the difference between his noble friend's estimate and the actual result to the sum of £12,000. (Hear, hear.) Having now glanced at the income and expenditure of last year, and at calculations of his noble friend and the actual result of the year, he now proceeded to deal with the more immediate subject for present consideration—the expectations he held as to the income and expenditure for the current year. He would first state those sums of expenditure for which provision had already been made. The interest on the debt charged upon the Consolidated Fund would amount of £29,443,000, the other charges on the Consolidated Fund amount to £2,434,000, making a total charge on the Consolidated Fund of £31,877,000. The vote for the army which had already received the sanction of the house, was £8,000,000; for the navy, £5,659,000; and for the ordnance, £1,885,000; for the miscellaneous estimates, some part of which had been voted, and for the remainder of which the estimate had been laid on the table, £7,736,000. The grants for the year, therefore, so far as appeared before the house, amounted to £16,880,000. Those sums, therefore, estimates for which had been laid on the table, or which had been already voted, or which had to be provided for, amounted to £48,757,000. There were, however, some items of expenditure which it would be necessary for him to state to the committee and to make allowance for in the calculations which he was about to submit. The committee would remember, that at an early period of the session, when his honorable friend the Secretary to the Admiralty moved the navy estimates, a question was put as to a discrepancy between the number of men voted and the amount proposed for their pay. His noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies stated there was such a discrepancy, and that it was possible a further sum might be required to make the force efficient. For that purpose his hon. friend the Secretary to the Admiralty would have to submit a further estimate for the navy, which would amount to £100,000. There was another item of expenditure for which he was sure the committee were prepared. Hon. members were aware that a naval and military commission had been appointed. That commission had made its report, and it was the intention of her Majesty's government to advise her Majesty to adopt the suggestions which it contained, and it was because of that intention that the additional sum was called for. He had placed the amount in one sum, and would take it at £75,000. He also had to propose the vote relative to Canada, but, having brought forward the estimates this year at an earlier period than usual, he found some difficulty in making himself safe upon that vote. He was, however, desirous of naming a sum which he thought would fairly meet the case—making the estimate neither too large on the one hand, nor too low on the other. He would, therefore, propose to take for Canada the sum of £350,000. The vote last year was £1,000,000 and the year before it was £500,000. The right honourable gentleman the member for the University of Cambridge had put a question to him on a former occasion with regard to the expenses of the China expedition. The house was aware of the arrangement which had been made by her Majesty's government and the government of India. The extra expenditure required for the expedition would be charged on her Majesty's government. That sum would be advanced by the government in India, and repayment would take place of what, in the examination of the accounts, should be shown to be the extra expenditure occasioned by the expedition. Upon former occasions specific votes were not taken, as in the case of Java and the Mauritius; when that course was pursued, the sums were repaid without any specific vote being taken for them; but for the satisfaction of the house, and in a constitutional

point of view, it was better that the subject should come in the shape of an estimate to show that it had been under the consideration of the house. To make an estimate was not, however, so easy a matter (hear, hear, from the opposition), because it was impossible to make a calculation as to how long the expedition might continue. He had the means of laying on the table of the house, as far as he could ascertain from India, the rate of expenditure at which the expedition would be charged to this country, but he had not estimated, nor was it possible to do so, the period for which the expedition would be required. He would not impute anything unfair to the East India Company, but they were all aware of the great expenses attending any Indian expedition. He would state the present expense, as taken from the financial auditors of the East India Company, when calculating the extraordinary expenses incurred in India. The amount of expenditure according to that calculation up to the 1st of May, 1847, was £54,000, and it was considered by the auditors that if the expedition were to last for six months from the 1st of May, the expenditure would amount to £162,000 more, making in the whole £216,000. There were other considerations also which should be taken into account, for it must be admitted that there would be found in the items some sums, such as the amount for transports, etc., which it would not be necessary to continue for the whole period, and which would perhaps reduce the sum to £150,000. With the view, however, of bringing the matter before the house he would take a vote of £150,000 on account, which would defray all the expenses incurred in fitting out the expedition up to the 1st of May 1840, and leave a balance of £100,000 to meet the current expenses of the expedition to be paid after the accounts of the East India Company should have undergone an examination. (Cheers, cheers.) Having said thus much upon that point, he would now restate, the estimate of the expenditure for the coming year:—The amount of the interest on the debt, and the other charges on the consolidated fund, would amount to £31,877,000. The army, navy, the ordnance, and other items in the miscellaneous, amounted to 16,880,000. Making a total charge on the consolidated fund £48,757,000. The additional expenses of the navy 100,000. For the military & naval commission 75,000. The vote for the expenses in Canada 350,000. The vote on account of China 150,000. Making the total estimated expenditure of the year ending 5th April, 1841 £49,432,000.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor.—The following is an extract of a letter just received from Chusan which you are at liberty to publish if you choose.

Macao, 24th Sept. 1840. J.

Ting hai city, Aug. 13th, 1840.  
 "Sir:—The mandarins of Ning po have endeavored to disturb the peace of these islands for which they are likely to be most severely chastised. To-morrow there will be practice in throwing shells and rockets: and if there is any thing which can astonish these gentlemen, doubtless this will bring up their minds to the sublime! These things are likely to give them considerable trouble. The admiral has not yet returned, nor is the Emperor's mind yet known, therefore every thing remains quiet. I have been in a steam boat to Chihnae on the main where the soldiers have thrown up some fortifications. We are sadly off for provisions, and a great many of the military are sick, but they soon get better; and as cool weather is already setting in, I trust they will all recover. There are some large Temples here with gigantic images, such as you have not yet seen. There is also a Temple dedicated to Confucius without any idol, except his own dear self! We have waited long enough for the inhabitants to return, but they seem to be determined to scatter about and leave house and home. The largest houses are inhabited by some wealthy people, but not so with the cottages. I cannot better compare many of the streets than with the suburbs of Macao towards Mong ha, wretched and filthy! What heroes we would be if we occupied such

quarters, only a little more clean and decent, and spent our whole lives in spreading the gospel! I am very anxious to ascertain when a missionary will come here. As we are short of provisions and have hard work, it may be thought unsuitable that I should be sanguine in my expectations, still surely somebody, who loves the saviour with all his heart, will make his appearance!"

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—You assert without qualification, in your paper of the 19th instant, that the American Consul (meaning Mr. Snow, I presume) applied for passports for his countrymen to leave Canton. Mr. Snow (with whom I have been intimate for many years) assured me that he never did apply for passports for his countrymen, tho' most earnestly solicited by Mr. Elliot so to do; and gave his reasons for declining, which were that; he had no authority—Mr. Snow will unquestionably, if called on, confirm my statement, and the public can draw such inference as is correct, on the subject, and decide on the colour of the "Blush."—Your remark, or rather the common one, that "no act wrong per se, can be made right," is quite apropos; and I leave its application to your superior judgement. I am glad to see that you confirm the rumour of the American flag having been contaminated by contact with the Opium trade. I heard months since, that the said flag had been displayed on smuggling vessels on this coast. And the threat held out to an American merchant by an old English resident, that "he would do all in his power to injure the Americans," is another confirmation of the rumours which reach the ears of the mandarins, but, as they had been forewarned, the bolt fell harmless. Allow me to ask you if the English shipped their merchandise to Canton in French, Danish, American and other ships, and put English ships with their crews under Danish and American colours (thereby virtually signing the bond) in support of the boasted "Great Public Principle," or was it done merely as an "abandonment of pecuniary interests?" Did the Thomas Coutts and the Royal Saxon go in, and was the Abercrombie Robinson to have gone in (had her agents matured their plans) on the "Great Public Principle too?" Is the bonded crew of the ship Kosciuszko, \* \* \* Was the sale of Opium to Mr. Elliot, made from principle, or in the hope of obtaining from the British Government 500 dollars per chest for an article worth about 250 dollars at the date of its surrender? The majority of the Americans now in China are not desirous to force from the Public (by which word, you of course, designate the English only) an approval of their conduct, inasmuch as, that which is utterly worthless is not sought for—and as this is not the age of silence (nor of wisdom either, to judge by some of the latest effusions I mean the letter of Solomon the 2d alias, "A Saxon," &c. &c. &c. &c.) I learn that the said Saxon is getting up a list of the smugglers for your paper; and upon Principle too, for he has suddenly become a moral man, as he says; you must not be surprised if the Americans cannot submit now, any more than they did some sixty and odd years since, to a gag act, so kindly recommended to them.—I am with the most profound respect,  
 Yours,  
 Sept. 23d, 1840. J.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—We address you again only to request that when your assertion "the consul of the United States applied for passports for his countrymen" shall have answered the purposes for which it was made, you will please retract it. If you should wish for authority for so doing, you can have it. On other points when inclinations of many become the intentions of the whole; when factiousness is more powerful than truth, and assertions more cogent than facts; when firmness is more convincing than reason, then silence may be wisdom.  
 Yours,  
 Sept. 20th 1840. AN AMERICAN.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—We notice a passage or two in the Register of the 22d instant, too remarkable for their consistency not to attract our attention. The Editor of that Journal, so long the pretended expressor of public opinion, now seeks to be its sole dictator. In a bullying, blustering manner he calls for the name of the author of an article in your paper signed "an American." He will find it subscribed. Upon this subject allow us to express our feelings.

We ourselves for some time have noticed the determination of the Register, to defame if possible the character of the Americans. If our countrymen have been hitherto silent, it is because knowing the reputation of the author they did not think the accusations worth of notice. But when these statements come back to us, repeated by respectable foreign journals, with most severe comments, for ourselves, we will no longer be silent. As an individual of that nation, we have felt bound to inquire into the cause of such a spirit; to submit to censure, if just, to expose the calumny if unjust. We have asked for facts, and we have found only assertion. We have requested reasons, and we have met only ridicule.—We cannot look upon this subject as one of trifling importance. We will not submit to have "life's life lie away," and be silent. We still ask for facts. We still demand reason. With yourself, we are willing to rest our cause, on what has been stated. If you have made out your case, let it stand. But with the Register there is a longer account to settle. Let the Editor of that journal vindicate himself if he can. Let him deny that he has in every possible way insulted this portion of the community, that he has presumed upon our forbearance for silence; that he has dragged into his paper articles of no local or intrinsic interest whatsoever, merely if possible to degrade the character, and wound the feelings of the Americans. Let him deny that he has published misrepresentations in one paper, knowing them to be such, and been obliged to contradict them in the next. But, above all, let him show the smallest possible ground for that bitter, unmanly, and unjust sentence, of which we previously have taken notice, and then, sir, we will acknowledge his right to speak of the customs among gentlemen. Until then, we mind his threats as little as his contempt. Until then, unless the liberty of the Press is denied us, we will not be bullied into silence. We will take the only way to refute charges so general, as those which he has abused the situation he holds to advance, by denying the credibility of the accuser. When he shall have denied these things he shall have an apology as ample as his denial, and a satisfaction as generous as his proof.

Your obedient servant,  
F. B. WELLS.

## CANTON PRESS.

### Macao, 26th Sept. 1840.

By the *Danish Oak*, and by the *Faine Allum* (Transport) accounts from Singapore have been received, but we regret that no Singapore paper has by either of these vessels come to hand, and very few letters only, of which the reason probably is that they were forwarded by the *Bengal* or *Singapore Pockets*, both which vessels were to leave at about the same time the *Danish Oak* left. We hear of the arrival at Singapore of the Calcutta packet schooner *Harlequin* with dates from Bengal to the 8th August, bringing however no news of interest. The vessels expected to leave Calcutta soon after the *Harlequin* for China, were the *Virginia*, *Lord Amherst*, *Water Witch*, and *Hashmy* (transport), and the *Goldenda* and *Thetis* from Madras with troops.

Arrivals from the coast during the week have put us in possession of news from Chusan to the 2nd August, and below will be found extract from a letter describing the state of affairs there. Other letters we have seen, all more or less, express the great anxiety for activity felt by all, and no one seems to like his stay at Chusan, where everything is described to be most unpleasant. The English have not, it seems, taken possession of the whole Island, but only of Ting hae city, the Chinese government commands in the country, and not long since a Chinese servant, taken from hence, on venturing outside the walls, was carried off by Chusan mandarines, and has since we learn been taken to Canton, whilst all his family living in this neighbourhood have likewise been arrested. We hear, that on this occasion, Mr. Thom also was in some danger of being seized and carried off prisoner. The inhabitants of Ting hae, instead of returning to their habitations, kept away, and the small number remaining was daily growing less. It was contemplated to take possession of all private houses, left uninhabited, for the use of the government, and on this becoming known to the Chinese, placards from the Mandarins were disseminated in Ting hae, threatening the English with instant destruction if such intentions were carried into effect. Although such threats may in themselves be as ridiculous and

contemptible as well can be, their publication in Ting hae proves the activity of mandarins to counteract the operations of the English. Capt. Nairne had been appointed police magistrate, and under his vigilant administration this branch of the service is represented to have improved considerably.

Although the intelligence from Chusan may appear at first sight dispiriting, yet any other could hardly have been expected, under the circumstances; it was well known that until the Admiral's return from the Pei-ho, and until his last attempt at negotiation there had failed, no further hostile measures were contemplated, and the inactivity of the troops consequent thereon, must very naturally produce a certain degree of impatience, in quarters so indifferent as those of Ting hae are described to be. The most unpleasant part of these accounts is the sickness prevailing among the troops, although as yet it has proved fatal in very few instances only. The cause of this sickness is said to be the badness of the water, which we fear was, at the beginning at least, not selected with due care, we having been told that the water casks were filled from tanks in the paddy fields, the water in which must necessarily have contained a great deal of decayed vegetable matter. The want of provisions, of which complaint is also made, is likely to be soon obviated, many vessels having left here with all sorts of stores, and others must now be on their way from Manila, not to mention the storehouses despatched by the Bengal Government from Calcutta, several of which have lately passed by here.

With the Admiral's return from the Pei ho, expected about the end of the month of August, it is to be supposed that the season of probation will be at an end, and that the gallant troops will then be made to perform some active service, unless indeed the rumours which have lately prevailed here should prove true, that officers of high rank have been despatched from Peking to meet Admiral Elliot at Teen-tsing in order to treat with him, in which case his return to Chusan may perhaps not be so speedily expected. From Chinese accounts the Admiral's squadron is said to have arrived off Teen-tsing on the 13th August, and some Chinese will even have accounts that, 10 days after, Captain Elliot with a numerous suite arrived in the city of Peking, and was engaged in negotiations with the Imperial government. We think this deserves to be more than doubly confirmed before it can be believed, nor, should it, against all expectation, prove true, can such an event be considered as favorable to the objects of the expedition. Much valuable time has already been lost, the winter is close at hand, and the forces of the expedition are yet scattered over an extent of 1500 miles of coast, too weak at any one point to make any great impression, and partly shut up on a spot of which all accounts we have yet seen speak unfavorably.

We sincerely hope that the next accounts from the north may inform us of the Admiral's return, and that a part of the forces may soon be expected in this neighbourhood, for we quite agree with the writer from Chusan, that for the present China trade and our intercourse with the Chinese, there is no situation more favorable than the mouth of the Cho-kiang, after the Bogue forts shall have been destroyed.

The following item of intelligence we copy from the Register.—

"The latest intelligence is bad. Two officers and 2 or 3 soldiers went into the country to forage: at a farmhouse they bought 12 fowls and a goat for 1 \$ (the real value is about 4 or 5 \$); and when going to the next farm, a Chinese peasant laid hands upon one of the officers. The officer shot him through the lungs with a pistol bullet. Upwards of a 100 Chinese sallied out, armed with hoes, &c. upon which the other officer fired his double barrelled gun amongst them, wounding several. The Chinese took the gun from him, and then the soldiers fired and charged with the bayonet when the Chinese retreated. A great many of the native were hurt."

We have no local news of any interest to give—the position of the Chinese troops in the neighbourhood remains the same, many of the heights near Seen-shan being covered with the encampments of their soldiers. From Canton however, if we can trust our informants, and we are somewhat inclined to do it, the intelligence is of more important nature, being to the effect that, on two chiefs of pirates, as our informants say, but more likely chiefs of some discontented faction, having been seized, and imprisoned in the Namhoi's prison in Canton, a plot was made to deliver them, and it would appear that a great number of the discontented were ready to

aid in it, and that succours of 2000 men had been promised them from the province of Kwangse. From the rather confused accounts all we can gather is, that a general liberation of all prisoners was contemplated, and pillage would have followed as a thing of course. Intimation of the plot was however given to the authorities by one of the parties implicated, and the consequence was, we are told, the immediate execution of the two men in prison, and the offer of rewards of from two to five thousand dollars for the apprehension of other ringleaders of the conspiracy.

TRADE.—We have not often lately been able to notice this all important branch of intercourse with the Chinese Empire, and a very few remarks on it will now suffice. The Chinese, whether from the rumours lately said to have come from Peking, or from some other notions peculiar to themselves, seem to entertain still great hopes, that this present "bobbery pigeon" will very soon be settled, and commerce resume its sway at Canton as before. When about a fortnight since a foreign merchant, whose departure from Macao we noticed, arrived at Canton, imports fell and exports rose, in the expectation of seeing him immediately followed by all the other foreigners. That excitement has now however subsided, and, though we have not seen it, we hear that a document is published providing against all possible success in smuggling down teas or silks for the English—whether this edict will be waste paper like so many of its fellows, remains to be seen; musters of new Congous had arrived in Canton, and though described to be of good quality were held at much higher than last year's prices.

You have been before in a dark room with a magic lantern?—At first nothing but a small speck is visible, but, to your eye, it approaches rapidly, and, in a moment, you behold the small speck distended into a lion's head, opening its terrible jaws, threatening to swallow the trembling spectator.—A light is brought, the illusion vanishes—you see nothing before you but a common looking square box.—The correspondence with which we have lately been favored has reminded us of some of our amusements of earlier years—first came the "short and sweet" J. then "E Pluribus Unum and New England," approached nearer, till at last in "an American" our readers' fancies must have been wrought to the highest pitch.—We did, last week, bring in a candle, and thought that we had shewn their magic lantern to be nothing more than the common square box—but numerous communications on the same subject in our this week's columns, might almost convince our readers, if not ourselves, that by some unaccountable refraction, the image existed still. We must therefore again be allowed to light up, in order that the "lion's head's terrible jaws" in effigy, may not again disturb us, or the fancy of our readers.

First, as to the letter from Mr. Wells, who acknowledges himself the writer of the letters which appeared under the signature of "an American" we may be allowed to observe that it is altogether at Mr. Wells' desire that his name is published, or in fact has become known to us, as we cannot be thought, we suppose, desirous of complying with demands urged in such fashion by the Register, and which we intended to have passed over in silence.

We next come to the letters from our correspondents, J., and "an American" and shall only briefly notice them with a few remarks, which we think necessary to make at the end of a dispute which we have been forced into by our American correspondents, imputing to us hostile feelings to their countrymen in general, which we never entertained, and which we are certain they can have found nowhere expressed in the Canton Press. We have been obliged as journalists to notice and state facts as they occurred; this we conceived to be our duty, and we have not flinched from it; for doing this we have been accused of calumny, falsehood, and a desire of depreciating American character; we have been called upon to give our proofs of the facts we have recorded; we have produced them, and we leave it with every unprejudiced reader to decide whether we have therein been found wanting; we have published a number of letters on the subject in order that both sides of the question might be thoroughly sifted; as far as this can be done it has we suppose now been accomplished, and considering our task in this matter as fulfilled, we now look upon this controversy as ended, and have only a few more remarks to make to J. and "an American" who both deny the truth of our statement of the American Consul having applied for passports for his countrymen, and "an American" thinks that we ought to retract our statement after it had served



our purpose. We know not what other purpose we could have had than eliciting truth during the whole of this discussion, but as soon as that shall no longer be an object with us, we may retract, not before. As to J's anonymous assertions of friendship with the American Consul, and of his knowledge of that gentleman's actions, they may be true for anything we know to the contrary, but yet we may be allowed to think good evidence a public document, published in the Canton papers, and in the *Chinese Repository*, a publication from which on this occasion we prefer to quote, it being by one half at least an American publication; This document then is a chop from the Kwang-chow foo to the Hong-merchants, and in it we find the following: "It appears that the English Superintendent Elliot, the American Consul Snow, and the Dutch Consul van Basel, have presented addresses, requesting that they all should return home at the head of the people and the vessels of their several nations. These addresses coming before us, &c." (*Chinese Repository* for May, 1839, page 19). The correctness of this answer to the American Consul's address to the Chinese authorities, has, although it has now been published for more than a year, never been questioned, and J. must excuse us if we still continue to think this evidence better than his assertion, even if multiplied to the end of the alphabet. We know not whether, as in England, it is the custom in America to have all correspondence published for the information of congress; if such is the case, another American blue book, must show us whether the Kwang chow foo has spoken truth or not. We know not to what good J's angry-remination can lead; we have no doubt that unprincipled individuals can be found in every nation, but we have yet to learn that the Opium smuggling trade has really been carried on on the coasts of China under a simulated American flag; as to J's assertion that English ships have been put under American colors, if such has been the case, the onus we conceive lies with the American Consul who gave such colors, or with the American agents who lent themselves to the deception; we do not say this was the case, and know not whether J's statement is correct. We always spoke with unqualified reprobation of the *Thomas-Caults* and *Royal Saxon's* proceedings—the *Abercrombie Robinson's* captain wished to have force majeure to plead for his remaining outside, which accounts for his correspondence with Capt. Elliot. The 500 chests of Opium were sold to Capt. Elliot at 500 \$, because none could be got at less; those that in March last year might have been bought for 250 \$ were all delivered to Lin: none therefore remained in the market, at so cheap a rate, and these 500 chests, if not sold to Capt. Elliot, as they arrived after the general delivery had been determined on, and made therefore no part of it, might have been disposed of in other ways at fully as favorable a rate. Finally, if, as J says, this be not the "age of wisdom," we confess that he appears to us to have said nothing to make us indulge the hope of his being able to restore it.

CHUSAN.—The following is extract from a letter from Chusan, dated 20th August. It presents a gloomy picture of affairs there, but our readers will make the necessary allowance for bad health of the writer, and for the impatience consequent on inactivity of nearly two months.

"We have been as the Spaniards say 'andando de mal en peor' almost from the first day we landed here. Our attempts to reconcile the people and get them to live with us and confide in us, have utterly failed! They seem to be animated but by one wish, which is, to get their property out of our hands and leave us masters of the bare walls of Ting hae city. The property has been carried off, the shops and houses shut up, nothing whatever is now to be found in the bazaar, and, in a word, the town appears to be ten times more deserted and desolate now, than it was the first day I arrived. From what I have observed of the people, they seem to be a very timid cowardly race, horribly afraid of Europeans and still more of our fire-arms. But they are at the same time very cunning and tricky and sadly given to lying and thieving. It is quite impossible that they can coalesce with us. But I am sorry to add that they have in a thousand instances received great injustice at our hands. While we have been issuing proclamations talking sweet words, inviting them to settle among us and promising them every protection, our soldiers and sailors have been plundering them and forcibly carried off their poultry and cattle without giving them a fair equivalent, and in some instances no equivalent at all. A

recent order to impress a number of able-bodied Chinese to work at our fortifications, has completed the previous misunderstanding, and the breach between us and our Chinese subjects of Chusan is now, I fear, irreparable. They have but one object, vizt to avoid us, we have, but one object, to get stock out of them, and on this point it is hardly likely that we shall experience much devotion from our Chinese subjects, or that they will form a high idea of the justice, moderation, and mildness of the British sway. As the Chinese will not hearken to our offers of protection and kind treatment, we are now going to adopt a different line of conduct towards them. We are going to break open all the unoccupied shops and houses, and take possession of them for government purposes; as they will no longer bring poultry and vegetables to market, we are going to forage their farms: as they will not sell their horned cattle to us to eat, preferring to keep them for tilling their fields and grinding their corn, we are going to take them from them by force; and as they will sell us no fish, we are going to take measures to prevent them fishing at all. Formerly, I should have viewed such measures with horror, now, however, I look upon them with more complacency, for the breach between us being, as I said, irreparable, it is a less evil that we take their provisions and stock by force, than that they pour them into the lap of the common enemy. Our dominion in Chusan extends to the bare walls of Ting hae city, all beyond that they are more sincerely attached to their own Emperor than ever, and really, from what I have seen with my own eyes, I am not at all astonished at it.

Sickness has been making a sad inroad upon us, the 26th Camerons have 240 men in the hospital, and other regiments in proportion. Dysentery is the common complaint, and a few cases have already terminated fatally. There is scarce one among my numerous acquaintance, who has not suffered more or less from it. Gutzlaff has been very ill, but is now better. A man of the 26th died of scurvy three days ago. So much for the beautiful (?) climate of Chusan! it is the most dreadful climate that I ever lived in! As regards Chusan being a place to carry on a great trade, we are still further off the scent than ever. Chusan never can be a large mart for trade, and the reason simply is that it is quite out of the way. We may bring our produce and manufactures here for sale, but the Chinese will be able to get them cheaper and better at Canton. We may encourage them to bring their black tea here, but they could convey it much more conveniently to Lintin or Macao. This is even supposing that the Emperor gave us permission to hold Chusan, and how much more must this apply if he interdicts all communication between us and his subjects? Depend upon it that Chusan must always remain a place of comparative insignificance. Amoy would perhaps be better, but Canton, having been the centre of Trade for many years, a market being already formed there, and the people knowing our language, disposition taste &c. &c., Canton must yet remain the centre of foreign commerce for many years to come. I hope that you have given up all idea of shifting your establishment to Chusan? Were you to abandon your business at Macao for this place, you would have reason bitterly to repent of it. Were it not that my hopes are high of seeing the interior of China, you should very speedily see me back again at Macao. Anything in the shape of comfort exists not here!

The Alligator and Braemar transport are gone down to blockade Foh chow foo. Our blockades here get on better than yours at the Bogue, for the local government have stopped up the rivers and won't allow their own vessels to go out or come in! How lucky it is that the mandarins are thus playing their cards into our hands! if they and the people were only to unite against us, they would very soon make light of our foolish system of blockade. It is worse than useless to blockade a nation whose resources like the Chinese are internal not external. It is impossible for us to keep up a blockade of this kind for a twelve month, and the sooner we give it up for some more effective method, the better.

No word yet of the Admiral, but we expect him back from the Peiho in 10 or 12 days. I hope he will not succeed in his negotiations, and indeed there is every chance of his meeting a mortifying repulse. I am for a firm and lasting peace, not a mere hollow truce, and the former can never be obtained till the Chinese shall have been well thrashed and made to confess our superiority. In the amazingly short space of six weeks (!) two attempts have been made to heave down the Melville but without success! it is feared that the damage she has sustained

is very serious indeed. Really a degree of a apath has come over the leaders of this expedition that is quite unaccountable! it bodes anything but success to our cause.

22nd August, H. M. S. Nimrod is in with dates from Macao till 5th inst.

## FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION

### ARRIVED IN CHINA.

H. M. S. Melville	74	Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Wellesley	74	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Capt.
Druid	44	H. Smith Esq.
Blonde	44	F. Bouchier Esq.
Conway	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Volage	28	Geo. Elliot Esq.
Alligator	28	W. Kuper Esq.
Larne	20	J. P. Blake Esq.
Hyacinth	20	W. Warren Esq.
Modeste	20	H. Eyres Esq.
Pylades	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Cruiser	18	H. W. Gifford Esq.
Colombine	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine	10	T. S. Mossion Esq.
Rattlesnake		Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. Queen		Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden.
Atlanta		do. do. Capt. Rogers.
Madagascar		do. do. Capt. Dicey.
Enterprise		do. do. Capt. West.

### Transports.

Allaevie,	Indian Oak,
Blundell,	Isabella Robertson,
Braemar,	John Adam,
Clifton,	Marian,
David Malcolm,	Medusa,
Defiance,	Merrmaid,
Eagle,	Mahomed Shaw,
Edmonstone,	Rahamany,
Elizabeth Ainslie,	Rustomjee Cowasjee,
Ernaud,	Stalkart,
Futay Salam,	Sulimany,
Hooghly,	Victoria,
Kite,	William Wilson,
Clarissa,	Nazareth Shah,
Ranger,	Tomatin,
Gipsy,	Faize Allum.

Squadron Blockading the Port of Canton, H. M. S. Ships Druid 44, Larne 20, Hyacinth 20, and Colombine 18, H. C. Steamer Enterprise.

Men of War expected, H. M. S. Pique 44. Inconstant 36. Herald 28, Pearl 20. Wanderer 20, and H. C. armed steamer Sesostris.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Horatio*, Howland, from Liverpool, 1st June; Port. *Luiz*, Jezus from Batavia; French *Rose*, Costey, from Manila; Dan. *Danish Oak*, Rabe, from Singapore; Brit. *Faize Allum*, from Singapore, (store ship.)

PASSENGERS.—per *Rose*, M. Chalet, French Vice Consul, Mr. J. Holliday.

SAILED.—Brit. *Amelia*, Randle, for Singapore; this day *Manty*, Phillips, and Span. *Rafaela*, for Manila; British *Psyche*, for London; *Falcon*, Vincent, for Chusan.

PASSENGERS.—per *Falcon*, Mrs Gutzlaff and family.

Vessels loading: for England; *Barrassa*, *Psyche*; for Bombay, *Sir Herbert Compton*, Calcutta, *Sylph*, *Coringa Packet*, Red Rover.

Vessels expected.—from Bombay, *Adele*, *Bombay Castle*, *Port William*; from Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *Virginia*, *La Amherst*; from Madras, *Goconda*, *Thais Hashemy*; from Singapore *Bengal Packet*, *Singapore Packet*; from England, *Helin Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Cheetah*, *John O'Gaul*, *Athena*, *Devon*, *Linx*.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th June via Calcutta UNITED STATES, 16th May via England. CALUTTA, 8th August via Singapore. BOMBAY, 28th July & Bombay Castle. SINGAPORE 5th Sept. & Danish Oak. JAVA, 22d August & Dankbaarheid. MANILA 4th September & Mantly

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